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THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Russia's new leader
David Watt believes that the massive newspaper coverage of the Soviet succession only covers up how little we really know about Konstantin Chernenko (below)



Super-computer age
Spectrum explains the Fifth Generation of computers

Public spending
The Public Spending White Paper in detail

Cross country twins
Twins are in pursuit of the national cross country championship on Saturday, and Pat Butcher tells why he believes one of them will win

Bedford revisited
Friday Page talks to Sybille Bedford whose nostalgic novels are making a reappearance

Special Report
Royal Princess. A Special Report on P&O's £100m luxury cruise ship being built in Finland.

Thatcher ignores MPs' call to lift GCHQ ban

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government last night signalled its determination to go ahead and ban trade unions at the Cheltenham communications headquarters despite a call by Conservative and Labour MPs to drop its plans if a legally binding, no-disruption agreement can be achieved instead.

Less than two hours after the all-party select committee on employment recommended the Government to suspend its action pending talks with the unions on a voluntary deal, it reaffirmed that the offer stood to staff at GCHQ. New terms and £1,000 were offered as compensation for the loss of their union rights.

Although the Government said that it would consider the report and respond to it in due course, a Downing Street statement said: "Since it might affect the decisions of those at GCHQ, the Government must make clear now that the offer made to GCHQ staff and already accepted by a substantial number of them stands."

The view at Westminster remained last night that the formula recommended by the select committee, or something like it, might eventually be agreed between the Government and the unions. But although the report, drawn up by six Conservative and five Labour MPs, was aimed at helping ministers make as painless a retreat as possible it caused no surprise that the Government did not seize it at once.

With a second meeting imminent between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the unions, it was accepted that the Government's hand would have been greatly weakened by any indication that it was prepared to accept a compromise.

The report, which contains moderately worded but detailed criticism of the Government's handling of the affair, proposed:

- That the Government should thoroughly examine the no-disruption arrangements proposed by the Civil Service unions to ensure that they meet national security needs.
- That the unions offer "whatever legally binding assurances" the Government requires.
- That any arrangements agreed should apply only to union activity at Cheltenham and not be a precedent for action elsewhere.
- That the unions immediately accept Mrs Thatcher's invitation for talks.
- That if a satisfactory agreement can be reached "the Government should withdraw the proposal to prohibit employees at GCHQ from belonging to a trade union."
- That in the meantime all action consequent on the ban decision should be suspended, together with the requirement to sign forms relating to new conditions of employment and the £1,000 offer.

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The committee voiced concern over the timing of the Government's decision, saying that the explanation givn by the Government for not taking action before now did not justify the delay.

It criticized the lack of consultation of staff or unions before the decision, and the way that information was released

According to the unions, "the Government's actions appear to have soured relations with the staff affected and to have lowered morale, as well as resulting in damaging public controversy and widespread and unwelcome publicity for GCHQ."

The committe said: "The handling of the issue could not be described as a model of its kind".

Mr Ronald Leighton, Labour MP for Newham North East, the committee chairman, said that it had tried to point the way to a solution in which the Government's four objectives – no disclosure, no disruption, no intrusion by union officers from outside GCHQ and no conflict of loyalties – could be achieved without the need for it to pursue its "ill-advised, misconceived and counter-productive course".

Unions continue to seek deal

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders yesterday continued informal contacts with government officials in the search for a compromize that will allow the Government to retreat from its plan to outlaw unions at Government Communication Headquarters at Cheltenham.

General secretaries of the Civil Service unions spent more than three hours in the Cabinet Office discussing outlines of a deal with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet. The findings of the Commons select committee, which the unions regard as vindication of their position, were brought into the meeting.

Union leaders remain optimistic that the Government will be prepared to withdraw its union ban if clauses removing the right ot take part in industrial disruption are written into the terms of employment

Such an arrangement would allow the Government to seek legal redress against any member of staff who broke the no-disruption clause and would therefore meet the Government's demand that the commitment must be legally binding.

Union leaders expect Sir Robert to brief Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the progress of the discussions, which were said last night to be "delicately balanced". While no further meetings have been arranged they hope to see the Prime Minister early next week.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, last night welcomed the "positive lead" given by the select committee. We hope the Government will now accept the need for an agreement and will move to an early meeting



Royal visit to Jaguar

The Prince of Wales had his leg pulled about the "Royal production line" when he visited the Jaguar car factory in Coventry yesterday with the Princess of Wales.

Prince Charles, soon to be a father for the second time, laughed and blushed when he came face-to-face with a 37-year-old bench worker Mr Terry McCauley.

The Royal visitor was taking a serious approach to the two-hour factory visit and congratulating workers on the company's success story.

He told Mr McCauley: "You are doing very good work here. Production is going well".

Mr McCauley replied: "Your production line is going well, too".

The Princess, wearing protective glasses (left) received repeated congratulations on her pregnancy as she talked to some of the factory's 4,000 workers.

The Prince and Princess in their two-hour visit saw the limousine shop and the main track where the highly-successful XJ Jaguars are produced.

Gulf deal questions pressed by Shore

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore urged the Prime Minister for a third time yesterday to make a full and early statement on the involvement of herself and her son Mark in the winning of a £300m contract in the Gulf for the British-based construction company Cementation International.

In a long and reasoned letter, Mr Shore, Labour's chief spokesman on trade and industry and on House of Commons matters, put to the Prime Minister a number of questions which he said could no longer be ducked now that Mr Mark Thatcher had publicly acknowledged his connexion with the company.

Mr Shore suggested that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would not tolerate a situation in which a close relative of one of her ministerial colleagues was engaged by a firm with whom the minister "was in a negotiating relationship" because that relative was thought to have influence with the minister.

The Opposition wish to establish whether the Prime Minister, her son and Cementation stood in such a relationship.

They want answers about the circumstances in which the contract for the building of a new university in Oman was awarded after a visit there by Mrs Thatcher in 1981. Mr Mark Thatcher flew to Oman to join his mother during her visit.

Mr Shore's questions, several of which the Prime Minister's office declined to answer when thwy were put by *The Observer* newspaper last month, were:

- What was the purpose of Mark Thatcher's visit? Why was it unacknowledged until January? Did the Prime Minister consult with him about contracts, and the Cementation contract in particular?
- Did he meet representatives of the Oman government to discuss the contract, and if so was the meeting held, and the visit to the Gulf made, with the Prime Minister's consent?
- "Finally, what agency, consultancy or other financial arrangement with Cementation or any of tis associated firms does your son enjoy?

Mr Shore said the central issue of principle raised by the Oman contract was how far the standards of conduct expected of ministers – that public duties and private interests must not conflict – should extend to close members of a minister's family.

It was not enough for Mrs Thatcher to say that she was "batting for Britain". Successive ministers had on overseas visits backed deals to assist British firms. "But I know of no previous occasion when a minister has batted for a single firm in which a member of his own family had a direct financial interest in the outcome."

Gemayel's army melts away

From Robert Fisk, Doha, Lebanon

As President Gemayel desperately sought ways to appease the forces threatening to overwhelm his rule in Lebanon, Druze and Shia Muslim militias yesterday swept down to the Mediterranean coast south of Beirut, breaking apart the Lebanese Army's 4th Infantry Brigade and sending hundreds of dispirited troops streaming across the Awali River to the safety of Israeli front lines.

In Beirut las night there were even rumours that Mr Gemayel had asked former President Suleiman Franjieh – the Maronite leader who invited the Syrians to Lebanon eight years ago – to became head of state and that he himself was preparing to resign.

Rome (Reuter) – Mr Leamon Hunt, US director-general of the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai, was shot dead in an ambush by gunmen in Rome last night, an Italian Government official said.

Of the Lebanese Army's total fighting strength of 21,000 men, more than half have now defected to the militias in Beirut or refused to fight for the Government.

The road south of Beirut yesterday provided damning proof of Mr Gemayel's collapsing power. Hundreds of Muslim troops from the 4th Brigade had already defected to the side of the Shia Amal militia and had thrown away their rifles, still walking the streets in their new Marine-style combat fatigues, but with green scarves round their heads.

Along the coast highway to Doha and Damour, I found dozens of Lebanese Army armoured vehicles with the slogans of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party painted on the sides, each flying a red flag bearing the PSP emblem of crossed hammer and pen.

Even mores Symbolic of the

Continued on back page, col3

Tories will act against extremists

Senior Conservative Party figures have accepted in principle the main recommendations put forward by the Young Conservatives for preventing infiltration by the extreme right. A party committee agreed to tighten procedures, but anger was expressed about the BBC *Panorama* programme on the organization's report

Ethel Merman dies aged 75

Ethel Merman, the Broadway singer and actress whose stage career began in 1930 was found dead at her home in New York yesterday. She was 75.



Sheep-goat

Hybrid sheep-goats have been produced in a genetic manipulation experiment Back page

Pound improves

The dollar's slide continued with key European currencies making significant gains. Sterling was up 1.90 cents at $1.4425 Page 19

Iranian raid

Iranian jets attacked an Iraqi town only 22 miles from Baghdad, killing three people Page 5

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Letters: On housing, from Lord Hylton and others; British Telecom, from Sir George Jefferson.
Leading articles: Divorce; GCHQ, Cheltenham; Sellafield.
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Phone tapping and the law; halting the US drift to isolationism; Ronald Butt on the university admissions tangle. Spectrum: a profile of Philip Larkin.
Books, page 11
Robert Nye reviews the latest poetry; Woodrow Wyatt on Sidney Bernstein; Andrew Gimson on fiction; Fiona MacCarthy reviews *Gorillas in the Mist* by Dian Fossey.
The art of Korea
A three-page special report to mark the opening of *Treasures from Korea*, an exhibition at the British Museum.
Obituary, page 14
Mr George Elvin, Mr Walter Forde

TUC reaches deal on political levy

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC last night struck a deal with the Government to avert legislation on the way union members pay the political levy to the Labour Party, although legal restrictions could be introduced if ministers believe voluntary arrangements are not working.

The agreement is the first important result of the less hostile climate between Government and TUC which has allowed union leaders to hold private talks with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, over the past few weeks.

A formal TUC statement of guidance will be issued this afternoon. It will advise how unions should inform members on how to contract out of the levy.

The agreement means that the Government will not introduce an amendment to the Trade Union Bill which would have switched the onus on to members to contract in. Union leaders believed that such legislation would have bankrupted Labour.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and Mr William Keys, chairman of the employment policy committee, were unable to persuade Mr King to drop a clause which introduces compulsory union ballots every 10 years on whether political funds should be continued.

The TUC statement will lay down a framework for unions to make information available to members on how to stop paying the political levy, although it was pointed out many unions met most of the criteria already.

Members will be told regularly of their rights to halt levy payments and all will be told again after any ballot on political funds. New members will have to be informed of how to withdraw from payments, and forms enabling them to do so will have to be prominently displayed.

Mr King said that the agreed statement could lead to "some fall" in the numbers of trade unionists paying the levy. He said he found that the 98.4 per cent of members of the Transport and General Workers Union recorded as paying the levy was "a little on the high side to say the least".

Mr Keys and Mr Murray saw Mr King after the employment policy committee had declined to give a clear recommendation that the agreement should be accepted. Final approval will have to be given by the general council next week, but that will be a formality.



Mr King: Expects "some fall" in levy.

Inquiry into farmers' privileges

By Hugh Clayton

The Prime Minister has told her staff to examine the privileges enjoyed by farmers. The study, which has already started, is a spin-off from a wider investigation of monopoly powers and other advantages enjoyed by the profesions.

Staff at Downing Street are trying to assess whether Britain receives good value from the farming industry in the light of its subsidies from EEC and British funds and its freedom from rates and planning controls.

The study will alarm leaders of the agricultural lobby who gathered in London yesterday for the second day of the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union. Officials suggested that the Prime Minister's staff were trying to create a climate of public hostility to farming through prominent critical articles in national newspapers.

They spoke after delegates had adopted unanimously a protest about "the biased programmes and press reports that the media has produced, and the effect they have on the farming image". Mr John Hughes, chairman of the union's Somerset branch, said the image was less important than the orchestrated campaign against farming exemplified by an article in *The Times* yesterday by Mr David Hart.

Mr Hughes said that Mr Hart was one of the Prime Minister's closest political aides. Mr Hart said later: "I do not really want to say anything about it. I am not one of her closest aides".

Chernenko gives Trudeau hope

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said yesterday after meeting Mr Konstantin Chernenko that there was a "window of opportunity" for renewed East-West dialoque in the next three months, and that he thought the new Soviet leadership would use it.

Mr Trudeau met Mr Chernenko in the Kremlim for 35 minutes as the new Soviet party leader held a second round of talks with world leaders.

Mr Chernenko, chosen to succeed Mr Andropov on Monday, made his firsr public appearences on Tuesday as leader, holding talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Vice-President Bush and others in an exhausting schedule of meetinds.

The 72-year old leader seemed unwell in Red Square on Tuesday, and had difficulty breathing, but appeared relatively fit during yesterday's talks.

Mr Trudeau said Mr Chernenko had emphasized political dialogue from the outset, and had avoided the "stridency, recriminations and pre-conditions" of the Andropov era.

He had made no reference to his predecessor and one-time rival for power, or to the bitter attacks on President Reagan characteristic f Mr Andropov's speeches until recently.

Mr Trudeau last year launched a one-man peace initiative, visiting world capitals in an attempt to avert a complete collapse of East-West contacts. President Andropov, who became increasingly ill in December and January was unable to receive him.

After the funeral on Tuesday Mr Chernenko spent some time in conversation with Mrs Thatcher at a Kremlin reception.

Although Mr Bush received more perfunctory treatment, Mrs Thatcher afterwards expressed hope for a broad understanding with the new Soviet leadership, and a new confidence between East and West. But she said results would come over years rather than

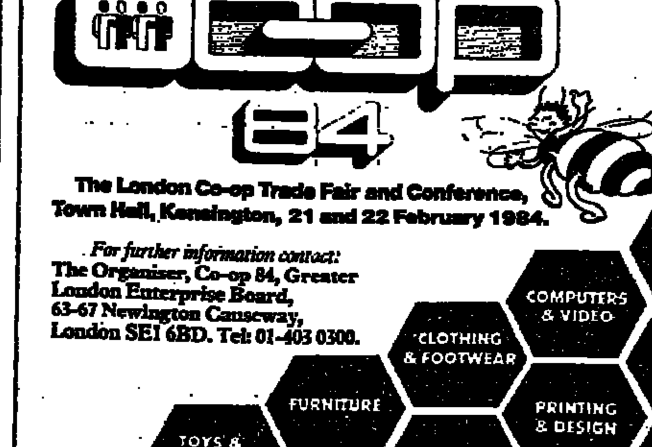
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Investigation into BBC and ITV listings monopoly

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Publishing's most lucrative monopoly, the twin grip held by the *Radio Times* and *TV Times* over television schedules, is to be examined by the Office of Fair Trading.

Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, announced yesterday that he intended to carry out two investigations under Section Three of the Competition Act to establish whether the BBC and Independent Television Publications (ITP, a consortium of the independent television companies which publishes the *TV Times*), were pursuing conduct which amount to anti-competitive practices.

The announcement was greeted with gloomy silence at both the BBC and ITP, but was welcomed by Mr Tony Elliott, the proprietor of the London listings magazine, *Time Out* which last year lost a lengthy legal battle against the monopoly.

"It is about time – I cannot imagine why this has not been investigated before," Mr Elliott said. His company is still paying its legal bill by instalments; *Time Out* has spent £150,000 fighting the monopoly.

The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) said that it had received complaints from a number of independent publishers that they were unable to offer their readers a full television programme information service or produce new journals in competition with the *Radio Times* or *TV Times*. Members of the public had also complained about having to buy two publications for full programme information.

The investigation will centre on the restrictions and conditions placed by BBC and ITP on the amount and timing of advance programme information released to newspapers and magazines.

The BBC and independent television companies have feared for some time that their monopoly was unlikely to last. *The Times* forecast in October 182 that the OFT intended to investigate the issue, but it is understood that the inquiry was delayed by the *Time Out* legal action and problems over the complexities of copyright law.

The effect of the *Time Out* case was to establish that both organizations had copyright on programme details, but the OFT will have to look at the issue in the light of public interest. There was little doubt in broadcasting circles last night that the result was unlikely to favour the continuation of the present control of programme information by the BBC and independent television.

A number of publishers have come to realize that there is a vast market for a magazine which will give programme details of both schedules.

Parkinson and Howell head Thatcher's list for EEC commissioner

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The Government is unlikely to nominate a Labour politition to serve on the European Commission, which has to be renewed from the start of next year, according to senior Conservatives in the European Parliament.

Instead Mrs Margaret Thatcher wants to send a "heavyweight" Conservative politicion, backed by a successful businessman, able to hold his own in the intricacies of Brussels negotiations.

Her short list is believed to have Mr Cecil Parkinson pencilled in for the leading commissioner, with Mr David Howell, the former Secretary of State for Energ as a possible alternative. Mrs Thatcher is known to have the highest regard for Mr Parkinson's talent, despite his forced resignation. She favours him strongly for the job.

On the other hand Brussels is regarded as a political backwater which Mr Parkinson might not want to enter. Mr Howell may consider he has no chance of ever serving in another government under Mrs Thatcher and be glad to make the move.

For the most technical job the choice would be easier. Approaches are known to have been made to Lord RaynEr, the chairman of Marks & Spencer to see if he might be interested. There are others waiting in the sidelines who could be called on were he unable or unwilling to move.



Mr Howell (left) and Mr Parkinson: On short list.

The appointment would cause an outcry from Labour, which regard the post of second commissioner as the Opposition party's by right. But Mrs Thatcher seems to feel that Britain's interests are not best served by giving one of those important jobs to a member of a party with a less than total commitment to the EEC. Her idea is to form a two-member team.

It was Lord Carrington who suggested the idea of keeping a Labour Commissioner in Brussels, arguing that that was one way of ending the Labour hostility to the EEC.

In the event, however. Mr Ivor Richard, the Labour nominee, has found himself pushed to the fringe of the party's mainstream because of his pro-EEC stance.

GLC reduces the rate by 7.5%

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council yesterday became the exception to the rule among large local authorities when it cut its rate for next year by 7.5 per cent. Almost every county council in England has either recommended or agreed an increase. The average rise for all county councils is in line with the rise in the cost of living over the past year.

The GLC agreed its cut after a 17-hour meeting in which Conservatives challenged many of the spending projects of the Labour majority and called for a larger cut. The cut was made possible mainly by favourable interest rates and a repayment from the Government of £100m.

The money became due because the council's overspending and therefore the penalty claimed by the Government were overestimated two years ago. the council decided yesterday to take a greater role in organizing tourism by cancelling most of its 1984 grant of £360.000 to the London Tourist Board and offering new council jobs to board staff made redundant as a result.

The GLC will appear on lists of councils which would have been "rate-capped" this year.

County rate rises (%)

County	(%)	County	(%)
Beds	5.9	Lancs	7.0
Bucks	4.1	Lincs	6.3
Cambs	10.1	Mersysde	9.4
Cleveland	11.8	Northants	11.5
Cornwall	3.5	Nthumberlan	5.0
Cumbria	4.0	N Yorks	6.9
Devon	6.9	Notts	13.1
Dorset	2.9	Oxon	4.9
E. Sussex	4.9	Salop	5.5
Essex	7.0	S Yorks	12.7
Glos	3.5	Staffs	8.1
Gtr Manch	4.3	Somerset	5.1
Hants	3.5	Suffolk	4.3
Here & Wor	2.9	Surrey	5.4
Humbrsde	2.5	W Mids	same
I of Wight	9.0	W Sussex	4.8
Kent	4.7	W Yorks	-2.8

Source: Local Government Chronicle comparison of rate precepts next year and this; all metropolitan and some shire figures are recommended, not approved.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, promised yesterday to give the lists to members of the Commons standing committee on the Rates Bill. The lists will show which councils would have been capped already had the Bill been enacted last year.

Sheffield City Council, which has levied high rate increases in recent years, announced a rise for the coming 12 months of less than 5 per cent. Mr David Blunkett, leader of the council, said that the rates could have been cut if ministers had not withheld government grants.

First rise in jobs since 1979

The number of jobs in the economy has begun to rise for the first time since the recession began in 1979, according to official figures published yesterday.

Employment in industry, construction, and the service sector rose by 39,000 in the third quarter of last year after four years of continuous decline.

The new jobs have been created in the service sector. Service employment has been rising since the beginning of last year, up by 181,000 in the first nine months. The 76,000 increase in the third quarter was big enough to outweigh the continuing though slower loss of manufacturing jobs, which fell by 29,000. In the fourth quarter the drop was only 20.000.

When the services and the self-employed are included, the Department of Employment estimates that the number of people in work began to increase in the second quarter of last year. But the unemployment figures so far have been little affected because many of those getting jobs have not been officially counted as unemployed.

Russian paintings are fakes

By a Staff Reporter

Six Russian paintings expected to fetch about £35,000 were withdrawn from a Sotheby's auction in London yesterday after being revealed as fakes. Seven other pictures were downgraded because of doubts over their authenticity.

The fakes, which came mostly from individual owners abroad, included a painting supposedly by one of the most important nineteenth century Russian masters, Ivan Aivazovsky, which was estimated at between £8,000 and £12,000. All will be returned to their owners.

"There are a lot of Russian fakes around," Sotheby's said. "The reason these got as far as the catalogue without us finding out is that in many cases they came from abroad and we had to catalogue them from photographs."

£177,000 sale

Despite the unfavourable atmosphere created by the Russian fakes, the remaining works sold comparatively well, producing £177,006 with 17 per cent bought in (Huon Mallalieu writes).

An American collector paid £20.900 for a characteristic painting by Aivazovsky.

A particularly charming work in gouache by Leon Bakst, showing his future wife and small girl examining a set of postcards which he had designed. sold to an English collector for £13,200 (estimate £3.000 to £5,000).

At Phillips a sale which included gold and silver boxes and portrait miniatures produced a total of £93,473 with 12 per cent bought in.

Benn tries fitting jobless to work

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Mr Tony Benn, Labour candidate in the Chesterfield by-election, suggested a way yesterday to match up skills of the unemployed with the community's needs.

Mr Benn asked in a local magazine whether Chesterfield's unemployed could draw up a skill register and a list of urgent needs. He thought they might then match skill and need, estimate cost, and campaign for support from unions and the community to implement the plan.

Mr Benn, who told a press conference that local people were paying an estimated £272m in taxes to pay for the unemployed, said that he would sponsor the scheme as a element of Labour national policy.

Finance, would present no difficulty. There were North Sea oil revenues. £12.000m a year in exported capital: £17,000 a year lost through unemployment, and £12.000m to be spent on the Tident nuclear deterrent.

Put at its simplest, Mr Benn said he had visited an old people's home where the shoer did not work. He had also met an unemployed plumber and he argued that it would be better to put the plumber to work on the broken shower rather than spend money to keep him unemployed.

Mr Benn, who has been criticized for hiding his policies during the campaign, said that if he was elected on March 1 then the next day the Government would immediately reexamine its policies.

He also defended his attack on Mr Vincent Hanna, the BBC television commentator, who, Mr Benn had said on Tuesday had taken on the role of "the SDP candidate" in trying to persuade Tory and Labour voters to switch their support tactically to the Liberal/Alliance

Mr Nicholas Bourne, the Conservative candidate, commented: "Mr Benn is renowned for making attacks on the press: I think he might be running scared."

The BBC said in a statement yesterday: "The BBC has always been, and will continue to be, inmpartial in its coverage of elections. Mr Benn's charge that the BBC is spending £4,000 a day on the by-election is quite untrue: the actuasl cost is less than a quarter of that."

The candidates: Tony Benn)Lab): Nicholas Bourne (Con); Max Payne (Lib); Bill Maynard (Ind Lab); Helen Anscombe (Keep Death of the Roads); Thomas Layton (Spare the Earth).

Mr Benn at Chesterfield yesterday

To the rescue: Mr Ken Rimmel (left), Mrs Margaret Mitchell and Mr Anthony Turner inspecting the engine of a Second World War RAF Typhoon recovered yesterday from Pagham Harbour, near Chichester (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

Divorce Bill warning

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A warning of a return to bitterly-fought divorce cases and a further drain on legal aid comes from lawyers today as the Government's proposals on divorce reach the Commons for second reading.

The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill will reduce wives' rights to maintenance and "put conduct back under the microscope for the first time in nearly 10 years", the Legal Action Group of lawyers says.

Its briefing paper to MPs is the latest salvo against a Bill which has attracted critics spanning the Church of England, the Law Society, one-parent families and the Married Women's Association.

The proposal that spouses' conduct should be taken into account in settling maintenance where it would be unfair to disregard it will involve solicitors investigation husbands' and wives behaviour in every case, the group says.

"As a consequence conciliation will be made more difficult and an increase in expensive litigation, much of it funded by legal aid, can be expected."

Both the Legal Action Group and the Law Society are urging courts to consider conduct only where it is so "gross and obvious" that it would be inequitable to disregard it.

The Government's proposals, aimed at encouraging "clean breaks" by requiring courts to consider a wife's potential earnings, are best "irrelevant" and at worst damaging to women and children, the lawyers say.

● A call for the effects of the divorce proposals to be monitored should they become law comes today from the Family Policy Studies Centre.

Leading article, page 13

Army seal off IRA escape routes

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Security forces in Northern Ireland, started to block unauthorized crossings on the border with the Irish Republic yesterday as part of a pilot scheme aimed at reducing escape routes for terrorists.

However, their activities in Co Fermanagh brought protests from residents and nationalist politicians along with concern in Dublin where Dr Garret Fitzgerald's government believes such measures are counter-productive.

The operation to seal three border roads between Fermanagh and Co Monaghan came after a detailed review of border security which began after the murder of three church elders worshipping in a Pentecostal hall near the border, fast year. Their deaths prompted the Official Unionist Party to walk out of the Northern Ireland Assembly and brought demands for tougher security along the 300-mile border.

A security cordon was placed around Roslea as Army engineers guarded by soldiers and police started their work.

The Northern Ireland Office said Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had approved applications from the security forces for the roads to be closed and that it could not rule out similar operations elsewhere.

Nationalist politicians were critical of yesterday's operation while Unionists, who have demanded tough measures ranging from electric fence to permanent checkpoints, welcomed what many people privately concede is little more than a "cosmetic" exercise.

● A new dispute broke out between prison officers at the Maze jail and the Northern Ireland Office last night as a result of the announcement that copies of the Hennessy Report into the mass escape by membership of the Provisional IRA had been made available for prisoners to read.

Each wing of the top security H-block has received one copy of the report by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons, into last September's escape by 38 terrorist prisoners, half of whom are still at large.

Sogat served with writ for £148,000 damages

By Our Labour Correspondent

Sogat '82, the printing union, has been served by the BBC with a writ for damages for £148.000 resulting from the dispute at Mr Robert Maxwell's Park Royal printing works in west London that halted London distribution of the *Radio Times* for almost three months.

Mr William Keys, union general secretary, said last might that action for damages involving a total of more than £600.000 were outstanding against the union, which would be defending all the writs.

The union this week paid the £10.000 fine imposed by the High Court for not obeying an injunction issued by the BBC to lift the blacking of the *Radio Times* in London. Union officials had stated that they would not pay any fines resulting from the Government's employment legislation.

● Mr Roy Evans, deputy leader of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is to succed Mr Bill Sirs as general secretary when he retires next January

Parents may see secret records

By Lucy Hodges,
Education Correspondent

Parents of all 142,000 secondary pupils in London will be allowed to see the confidential records held on their children by schools from this September if a proposal is approved by the schools subcommittee today.

This moves towards greater openness would bring the Inner London Education Authority's 163 secondary schools into line with the primaries and comes at a time of increasing pressure for individuals to be allowed to see the files held on them by state agencies.

The new Campaign for Freedom of Information, run by Mr Des Wilson, is calling for a statutory "right to know" and the Data Protection Bill now in the House of Commons would give people access to their files on computer. Manual records, which is what school records are, would not be covered by this.

The ILEA is proposing to consult heads and teachers about the plan and its task is made much easier by the fact that the Inner London Teacher's Association is in favour of the idea. Mr Bernard Regan, of the National Union of Teachers, which used to be opposed to opening records to parents, said the Inner London NUT welcomed it.

Only a handful of authorities – notably Brent, Leicester and Derbyshire – have full-blown policies giving parents access to records. Leicester, however, has a proviso that the head can retain sensitive information.

Welcoming the plan yesterday, the Advisory Centre for Education, set up by Lord Young of Dartington, said at the same time that the authority had not faced up to whether parents should have access to all information kept by the school.

No time to sit back, CBI tells Chancellor

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

With the Budget just four weeks away, Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told the Chancellor yesterday that inaction could leave Britain behind in the economic recovery.

"Britain could miss the recovery bus", he told the annual lunch of the CBI London region.

In spite of the recent optimism displayed in the CBI's quarterly trends survey, the best since the start of the recession, Sir Terence said the recovery was still patchy. "We have to face the fact that it offers little hope of increased job opportunity for some time to come".

He repeated the CBI's call for the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge, a cut in the business rates burden and further encouragement to enterprise. The Chancellor should not "sit back and do nothing to help industry just because things are improving", Sir Terence said.

He also challenged the proposition that manufacturing was being superceded by the service industries. About three quarters of Britian's export activity was attributable directly or indirectly to manufacturing he said. Pay Warning, page 19

Yard holds some seized documents

Scotland Yard yesterday returned most of the documents taken by police officers from the bicycle pannier bags of Mr Duncan Campbell, the *New Statesman* journalist, after he had a road accident last week.

They returned his contacts book, with about 900 personal and professional telephone numbers, and notes he had made for articles. Three documents were retained.

They are: architectural plans of an RAF base, on which Mr Campbell wrote an article six weeks ago; leaked Home Office papers on immigrant detention, which were the basis of a story printed in 1981; and a home defemce planning document 12 years old which he had in his role as member of a Greater London Council committee.

Mr Hugh Stevenson, editor of the magazine, said the return of some documents showed the Special Branch were "backing down", but Scotland Yard said last night that a report is still being prepared for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In today's issue of the magazine Mr Campbell describes the material taken from his house in a seven hour search under magistrates warrant, by Special Branch officers, after the accident. That material is still being retained.

One was a ministry document, already widely publicised, on instructions to soldiers about how to defecate in the Arctic without injuring themselves. It had been sent to Mr Campbell by the BBC's Jasper Carrott show, which had intended using it as a joke in the comedy programme.

Correction

Mr Vinny Connell, a disc jockey with independent Radio City, was dismissed last October for "persistently reporting late for duty", not for "being drunk and aggressive at personal appearances", as reported on February 7. Mr Connell, whom the report described as an Irishman, was born in London.

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Unions are relieved by report

By Craig Seton

Civil Service Union officials inside GCHQ at Cheltenham yesterday expressed quiet satisfaction and relief at the select committee's report which they believe has firmly opened the door to a negotiated settlement with the Government.

Mr Mike Barke, coordinator for the Council of Civil Service Unions in Cheltenham, said yesterday: "Most of the staff I have spoken to want an agreement which will provide a guarantee of no disruption to intelligence gathering services and local union representatives are confident that satisfactory assurances can be given to ensure a 24-hour a day, seven-day a week operation

Mr Barke said: "The select committee report has put the ball in the Government's court and appears to open the way to a negotiated settlement and that will bring great relief. However, local union representatives at GCQH will want to look very carefully at the precise terms of any proposed agreement to make sure that unions at GCQH are not emasculated."

Unofficially, local union representatives believe that their leaders will have to broach the question of a financial deal as part of any no-disruption arrangement.

GCHQ ban timing queried

The following is the partial text of the Commons select committee on employment's report on unions in the Government Communications Headquarters:

In approaching our inquiry we began by agreeing on four fundamental points: governments *have* a responsibility to ensure that national security is protected; questions of national security *do* arise at GCHQ: industrial action at GCHQ *could* affect national security in certain circumstances; and the Government *have* a duty to ensure that the exercise of trade union rights does not adversely affect national security.

In trying to reach a view about the Government's action, we have sought answers to a number of questionsz:

(i) Was it necessary to ban unions at GCHQ?
(ii) What other options did the Government consider
(iii) Why were they rejected?
(iv) Were there any other options that could have been considered?

One point which has concerned us is the timing of the action. In their evidence the Government has indicated that they were seriously disturbed by the effects on operations at GCHQ of the industrial action there between February, 1979, and April, 1981. Yet the Government made no announcement of action to deal with the matter until January, 1984. We do not consider that the explanation given by the Government justifies the delay. This was that the action they have *now* taken could not have been decided upon at a time when the intelligence role of GCHQ had not been publicly acknowledged or avowed, and that avowal was not made until May 1983. Does this mean that but for the exposure of a spy, which led to the avowal, the Government would have continued indefinitely to be seriously distrubed about possible threats to national security at GCHQ and yet be prepared to take no action?

The unilateral alteration of the terms and conditions of employment of the staff of GCHQ was admitted by Sir Geoffrey Howe to be an unprecedented act. (The Secretary of State for Employment assured us that it did not set a precedent for action outside the security and intelligence field). The CCSU [Council of Civil Service Unions] said that they were outraged at the announcement of the deprivation of trade union rights, and their members, particularly those at GCHQ, shared that sense of outrage. They also considered that the unprecedented offer of ex-gratia payments of £1000 (subject to tax) to members of staff who would accept the proposed revised conditions of employment had provoked the indignation of the staff.

Thus, according to the unions, the Government's actions appear to have soured relations with the staff affected and to have lowered morale, as well as resulting in damaging public controversy and widespread and unwelcome publicity for GCHQ. We do not wish to add further to the criticisms that have been made by others: we would simply observe that the handling of the issue could not be described as a model of its kind.

We turn now to the substance of the action taken by the Government, as distinct from its presentation. In giving reasons for the Government's decision the Prime Minister stressed the need to treat GCHQ like other security services. But there are important differences. The staff of services like MI5 have never enjoyed trade union rights, whereas GCHQ employees always have. To remove those rights, which are also enjoyed by many other civil servants in highly secret posts, from GCHQ is the most serious step, which has provoked strong opposition from the staff and the trade union movement, and caused major political controversy. It is necessary to consider whether the Government could achieve their objectives in some other way.

Before coming to our recommendations, we refer to the evidence from Sir Brian Tovey. There are two preliminary observations to make. First, at no time has it been represented to the committee, either in public or in private, that there has been any threat to national security through the influence of trade unions on operations at GCHQ other than those incidents which have been referred to publicly.

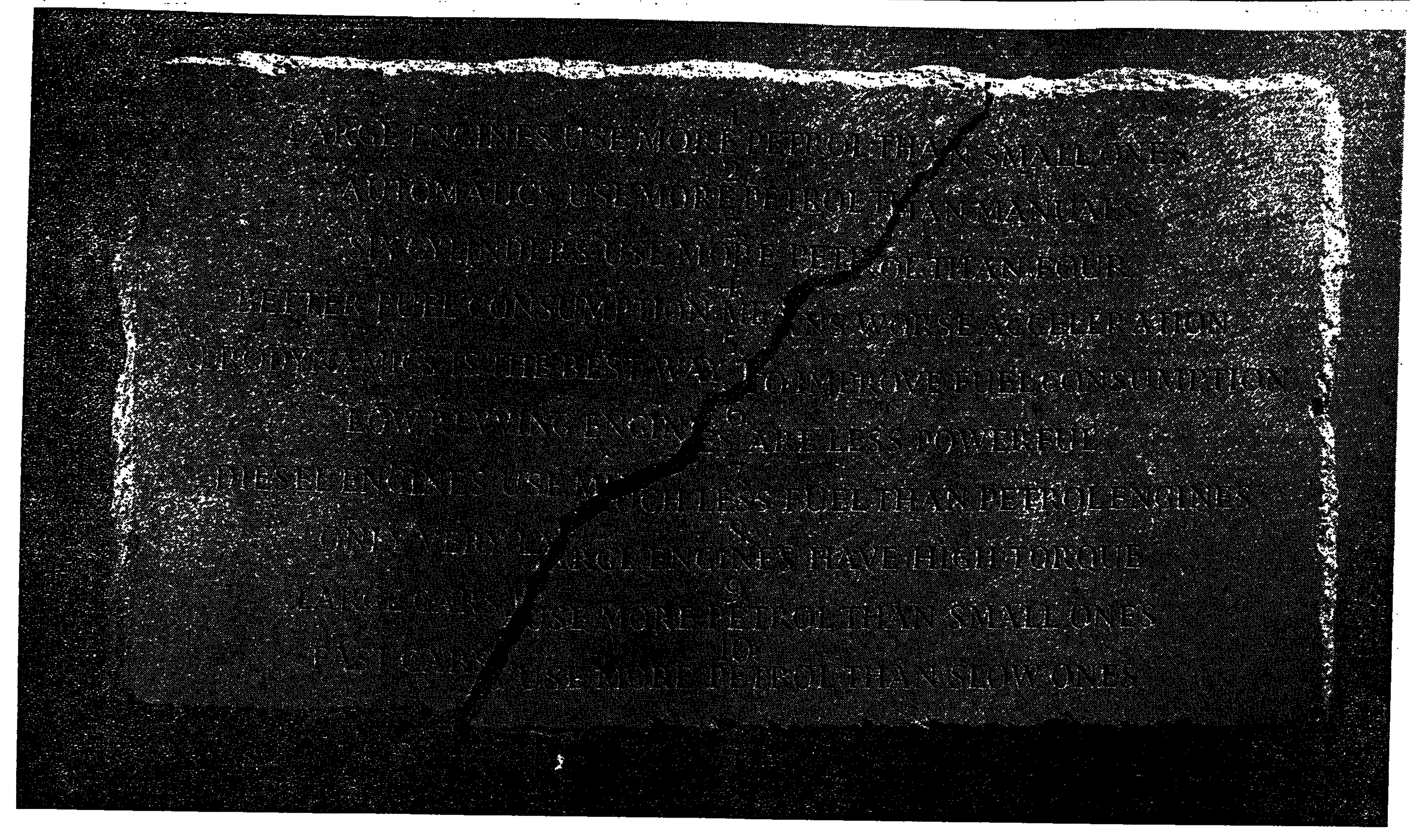
Secondly, given the view expressed by Sir Brian that if even only 10 per cent of those who work at GCHQ declined to accept the terms offered and ceased to work there, this could be a threat to the whole operation, if they were in the wrong or key operational areas, we are surprised that, while there could be no certainly either way about how many staff would leave, no contingency plans were made.

. . . key passages in Sir Brian Tovey's evidence, however, seem to point the way to a solution that could be acceptable to the trade unions as well as to the Government. Sir Brian makes it clear that, had the concession now offered by the unions been available at the time he was drawing up plans to ban them, the concessions would have met all the requirements

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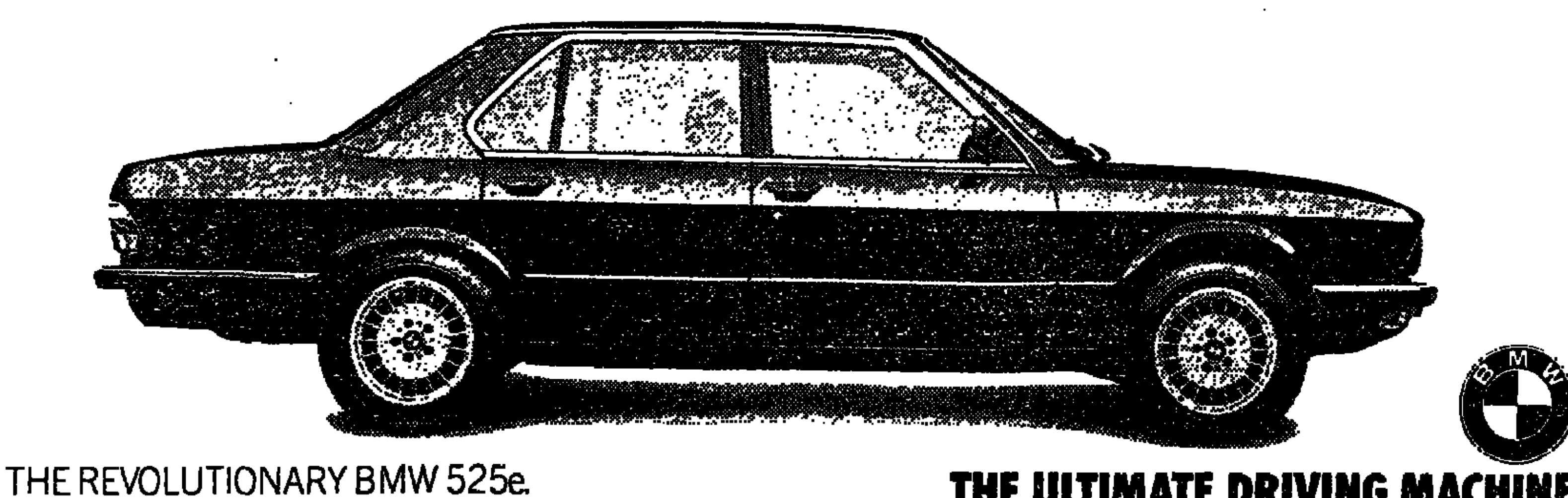
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PARLIAMENT February 15 1984

Searching look at operation of wages councils

LOW PAY

The operation of a number of wages councils was such that a government would be failing in its duty if it was not willing to look with a fresh eye at the system, Mr Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, said during a Commons debate on the problem of low pay.

He said that in the last few days they had heard of two wages councils which seemed to want to place the minimum rate for 17-year-olds at a level which would exclude many employers from being able to benefit from the young workers scheme. It might mean fewer jobs being available for the young.

Wages councils were set up, and were continued, in order to protect those who were believed most vulnerable and most likely to receive low pay. The reason for their existence was a thoroughly good one and the purpose behind their creation wholly laudable.

The other side of the coin (he said) is this: If the operation of these councils leads to more unemployment, fewer jobs, less opportunity, then it would by quite wrong for any government concerned about unemployment not to consider carefully the way in which these councils work.

The Government would look with the most searching eye into the operation of the wages councils and examine fairly whether or not their existence and operation increased unemployment. If that turned out to be true, it would be a dereliction of duty if the Government continued a system merely because they had always had it and because Winston Churchill proposed it in 1909.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Monklands East, Lab) said, when opening the debate, that the Government had revoked the fair wages resolution and repealed Schedule II of the 1975 Employment Protection Act to facilitate the privatization of public services. Many private firms contracting for public services, he said, reduced their costs by cutting the wages of their workers.

Mr Smith moved a motion deploring the poverty, injustice and discrimination caused by low pay, condemning the Government for deliberately fostering low pay levels and calling upon it to abandon its threat to abolish wages councils.

He said the Opposition sought to place firmly on the agenda of debate in the House and in the nation the serious and growing problem of the millions of Britons who were paid less than was necessary to maintain what the Council of Europe had called a decency threshold for wages.

It was clear that close to seven million adult workers and nearly one-third of the entire adult work force in this country had earnings which fell below that threshold.

The four groups most afflicted by low pay were manual workers, women, young people and ethnic minorities. It was a worsening problem. In 1979 a tenth of male manual workers were low paid: by 1983 it was one in six. Two-thirds of manual working women were paid in 1979, it was now three-quarters.

Although the numbers of low paid workers had been increasing the Government had continued to argue that people were pricing themselves out of jobs. Government policy was increasingly directed to lowering wage levels with the so-called aim of job creation through low pay.

The use of the fear of reundancy to curb the ambitions of the poorly paid had been reinforced by the Government's attacks on the wages councils, the abandonment of the fair wages resolution, the effects of privatization and the driving down of young people's wage through Youth Training Scheme allowances and the Young Workers' Scheme.

The wages councils were first established by Winston Churchill in 1909. They had sought to set legally enforcable minimum rates of pay in what were once called the sweated trades where workers were particularly vulnerable. This Government, going even further than the hard-faced governments of the inter-war years, was set to abolish the councils and renounce Britain's obligations under the International Labour Organization.

Since coming to office the Government had cut the numbver of inspectors needed to police wage council legisation by more than half. The number of inspections had been reduced and so had the prosecutions resulting from these inspections. Illegal under-payment by employers had substantially increased.

The Government's plan in undermining the wages councils and then abolishing them was to drive low levels of pay even lower and make unprotected workers even more unprotected. That was paralleled by the abandonment of the fair wages resolution of the House, revoked in the last Parliament, and Schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act 1975, repealed in the last Parliament.

The fair wages resolution had stood for many years and had been commended by a series of Conservative governments before the political ice age descended in 1979. It had also been supported by good employers who did not want their wages The House now knew why the fair wages resolution and Schedule 11 were thrown away. It was to facilitate the privatization of public services and let loose destructive wage cutting which would cut the cost of providing ancillary services through the private sector.

Many private firms contracting for public services cut their costs by cutting the wages of their workers. Cowboy competition was let loose as firms wanting to pay fair wages were undermined by more ruthless competitors. The Young Workers' Scheme subsidized employers in order to encourage them to pay low wages to young workers..

The Government was determined to keep the Youth Training Scheme allowance down to £25, yet the Manpower Services Commission had recommended that it should be regularly updated. If that had been done it would now be between £34 and £38.



Smith: Below threshold

Gummer: Fresh eye

They should not ask the taxpayer to subsidize low pay employers. Why should low pay workers be forced to go to social security offices to get a supplement? why should responsibility be thrown on to the backs of the taxpayer?

Mr Gummer moved a Government amendment stating that the most important step towards any improvement in pay levels was by a general improvement in the economy. It welcomed the encouraging signs of economic recover, the improvement in training, the increase in productivity and the reduction in inflation, and recognized that the number of people who had a job would depend directly on the pay levels of those in work.

Mr Gummer said the difficulties could not be written off by a series of slogans.

Government and Opposition alike were concerned but they differed on how the problem could be tackled. The Opposition motion was strong on deploring and condemning but weak on proposal solutions. It failed to relate the problem to general economic conditions.

If there was to be an improvement, low pay must be improved in absolute terms, and this inevitably meant that the country's economic performance must be improved. It was self-evident that the level of real pay depended on what could be produced and sold. There were no simple solutions. Neither legislation nor incomes policies nor printing money could produce real wealth.

To increase real earnings and improve job prospects meant keeping down inflation, improving productivity and sharpening competitiveness. There was no short cut to it.

Those who say there is a short cut (he said) are conning themselves and conning the most vulnerable people in our society.

Those who believed in a minimum wage did not carry that logic through and include a maximum, too.

Britain had entered the world recession after a period in which her cost competitiveness had been heavily eroded by vast increases in money wages unsupported by the necessary increase in productivity. Money wages had been taking an increasing share of national income at the expense of profits and, therefore, of future investment. Now, because of this Government's economic policies, the country's economic performance had greatly improved.

Inflation had a direct effect on jobs and wages. Getting it down was a prerequisite to improving living standards. Inflation was increased by wages not earned by productivity. Goods more expensive than those of competitors would not be sold easily and the jobs of people who produced those goods could not be protected.

In the year to the third quarter of 1983 unit wage costs in manufacturing industry rose by 3 per cent. But Japan's unit costs had not risen at all. In the United States and West Germany they actually fell by 2 per cent.

That (he said) is a serious fact for the future of jobs and waged in this country. It means our competitors are able to produce goods cheaper than we are doing in the world markets and that cannot but be harmful to our own people.

The opposition should answer the question: If it was true for Mr Healey that the level of wages affected the level of employment, what had happened to change that in the former Chancellor of the Exchequer?

Improvements in standards of living for the low paid depended crucially upon Britain's general economic health, improved competiveness, the reduction of inflation, the improvement of productivity, the extension of training and innovative and entrepreneurial skills.

The poor could not be made richer by driving brains and skill away or by stagnating the economy.

Mr Thomas Pendry (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab) said his constituecy had its fair share of low wage earners. A recent survey showed shocking discrepencies when set against average weekly earnings. His constituents demanded and deserved a better deal for low wage earners than they were getting from the Government. Since 1979 the problems for the low paid had increased alarmingly.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C) said employers were willing to take on a gro"p of youths and put six or seven pound notes in their pocket on Friday night. He knew of youths who would willingly do that for the training and experience, but in wages councils industries that would be illegal, so wages councils were contributing to unemployment.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said that Government's current policy was unbelievably harsh and making the situation worse for a large number of extremely vulnerable people, but the solutions were not easy or obvious.

He could show the Government pay slips for adults working in environments outside wages councils with a top line before tax in the region of £45, £48 and £50 a week. Abolishing the whole fabric of wages councils would be scandalous.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournmouth, East C) said the Government must face up the reality that wages councils had outlived their usefulness and have helped to create unemployment. All MPs must have received complaints from employers who had been affected by decisions of wages councils.

Rules on packaging to prevent poisoning

SAFETY

The Government is to publish new regulations shortly requiring the more hazardous household products to be properly packaged and labelled. There will also be a publicity campaign to make parents fully aware of the dangers of those products, Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a written reply in the Commons.

Answering a series of questions by Mr John Forrester (Stoke-on-Trent, North, Lab) about the use of child-resistant closures of household products which had been the main cause of child poisoning, Mr Fletcher said that they should try to get a standard agreed internationally rather than just at European or national level and the International Standards Organization was working to that end.

The British Standards Institute was consulting industry about mechanical testing of child resistant closures to help draw up an international standard for all child resistant packaging. Industry was free to use the existing British standard if it wished.

Mr Fletcher said that he would be meeting Lord Ennals and representatives of a working party on child resistant closures which had recommended, in the absence of voluntary agreement, regulations on selected groups of household products which caused serious injury or a large number of suspected poisonings in young children.

London OAPs will still travel free

The Government will safeguard the future of concessionary travel arrangements for pensioners in London after the abolition of the GLC, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, explained in a Commons written reply.

He said the London Boroughs' Association had agreed the principle of a joint scheme for concessionary travel and discussions on the detailed arrangements were progressing.

The London Regional Transport Bill would make provision for the continuation of a uniform scheme should any of the London local authorities refuse to take part.

London Regional Transport would offer free off-peak travel to pensioners and disabled people and free travel at all times for the blind. The cost would be recouped from the London authorities who would issure the necessary permits, and any charge those authorities might wish to make for issuing them would require his consent.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Matrimonial and Family Proceedgs Bill, second reading. Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, comittee, third day.

BS must deal with BP oil rig moves

OIL RIGS

Any moves BP might be contemplating over the completion of its rig being built at Scott Lithgow were for British Shipbuilders to deal with, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said during Commons exchanges about the yard.

He was replying to Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, who referred to recent reports about the possible cancellation of the BP rig.

Has the Secretary of State been in touch with BP, which is 48 per cent Government-owned and has recently been successful in licences for the Firth of Clyde, asked Mr Dewar.

It really makers no sense at all (he added) to cancel a contract which is within a few weeks of completion.

Mr Younger: It is a straight matter of the contract between British Shipbuilders and BP. If any moves are contemplated by BP about this, it is for BS to deal with.

Exchanges on Scott Lithgow began when Mr Malcom Bruce (Gordon, L) said there was considerable concern the Government was transferring assets in public ownership to private ownership at a price which was not to advantage of the taxpayer.



Dewar: No sense in cancelling contract.

On what basis might such a national asset as the land on which a yard like Scott Lithgow be transferred? Will Mr Younger assure the House it will not be at less than the commercial value and that the interests of the people of Inverclyde and the taxpayer will be secure?

Mr Younger: The principle objective of all the efforts being made on the Lower Clyde is to find a new buyer who will be prepared to carry on a business of doing offshore construction on that site. That is the principle objective in the mind of BS as they negotiate with the various parties that have shown an interest.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East, SNP): Norway has tied the issue of oil licences to industrial oportunities. How does the Government find itself in a situation where oil licences are granted to BP on the Firth of Clyde and yet BP are ready to kick Scott Lithgow in the stomach over the removal of the oil rig contract: an example of incompetence by a Government when there is no pressure put on oil companies to bring jobs to Scotland.

Mr Younger: He is certainly uninformed on the matter. The last place we should wish to emulate on oil policy is Norway and the various problems they have had.

We are regularly exceeding 70 per cent of the content of North Sea oil order being produced in this country. That is a pretty good record.

Mr Norman Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab): Given the known shortage of industrial land in Greenock and Port Glasgow, does Mr Younger see the prospect of BS and the Clyde port authority leasing or selling to the Scottish Development Agency non-operational land that could lead to the enlargement of the industrial and developmental land in the area?

Mr Younger: The first priority is to see what is going to be needed in the future for offshore construction activity. If there are then areas of the present yard which are surplus to requirements for the future, we would have to look at whether it could be turned to other industrial use.

Land tax

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said, in a Commons written reply, that in 1983-84 the expected yield of development land tax £70m and the expected cost of collecting the tax was estimated at around £5m.

Straw burning fine may be doubled

The maximum penalty for infringing straw and stubble burning byelaws could go up this year from £1,000 to £2,000, Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicated in the House of Lords late on Tuesday.

He explained that Mr Leon Brittain, the Home Secretary, was preparing an order increasing the maximum summary fines.

The Straw and Stubble Burning Prohibition Bill sponsored by Lord Alport (C), was read a second time by 27 votes to 21 – majority, six. The Bill sets up a system of licensing or arable farmers who burn straw and would ban the practice after five years.

Big majority

At the end of the Commons debate on Tuesday night, the Supplementary Benefit (Requirements) Amendment Regulations 1984 were approved by 350 votes to 209 – Government majority, 141. In a further series of divisions, the revised housing benefit regulations were approved by similar large majorities.

Spending plans

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in a written answer, said the Government's expenditure plans for 1984-85 to 1986-87 would be published tomorrow (Thursday).

New peer

Lord Bottomley, formerly Mr Arthur Bottomley, Labour MP for Teesside, Middlesbrough, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The employment select committee's report on the GCHQ furore is notable not only for what it has to say on the issue, but also because it has managed to say it unanimously. This is not a trivial point. A select committee is likely to be influential only if it resists the temptation to split into party factions. Nor could it be taken for granted in this instance that there would be a united report. The committee's proceedings seem to have been just about as turbulent as the episode it was investigating.

Two potentially key witnesses were prevented by the Government from giving evidence. There were official qualms over Sir Brian Tovey, a former director of GCHQ, who did give evidence. Mr John Gorst, who was then unofficial leader of the Conservative majority, publicly attacked his own party's whips for excessive interference, and then subsequently resigned his position after clashes with some of the other Tories on the committee.

The scene was complicated by Mr Gorst's failure to secure the approval of the other Conservative members before agreeing with the Labour chairman of the committee, Mr Ron Leighton, that the three controversial witnesses should be approached. Although relations seem to have been restored, there is no doubt that Mr Gorst had lost the confidence of his followers by the time he resigned. There is evidence that there was spontaneous combustion on their part. They did not need to be prompted to protest by the whips.

Trend that needs to be resisted

Yet that does not dispose of Mr Gorst's allegation. He may have exaggerated, but the whips were at the very least taking an exceptionally keen interest in the affairs of the committee. It is all the easier to believe that they were trying to exert pressure because of the way in which they exercised their influence on Conservative members of the defence select committee in December to ensure that Sir Humphrey Atkins became chairman of that body.

It is a trend that needs to be resisted if the new system of select committees, which was established with so much acclaim early in the last Parliament, is not to lose its credibility.

One has to be realistic. Select committees are of particular interest to academic observers of Parliament, but they are not run by or for academics. They are often dealing, and they certainly ought to be dealing, with highly sensitive political issues. To expect the whips to regard their activities with a totally high-minded detachment would be looking for an unlikely degree of political purity.

But if the independence of committees is not to be stifled, it is necessary to establish not only formal rules but clear parliamentary conventions. The whips ought to have nothing to do with the composition or the chairmanship of select committees. For them to extend their patronage into a system that is designed to scrutinize the operations of government would be a contradiction in terms.

Independence of private members

Some limitations have to be imposed on the right of a select committee to call witnesses. But governments should apply that power as rarely as possible, and the report is justifiably critical of the way in which it was exercised in this case. The peculiar quality of a select committee is that it has an exceptional opportunity to inform itself in depth on whatever area of government activity it decides to focus. For this purpose it needs so far as possible to be unfettered in obtaining evidence.

It is bad enough if formal restrictions have to be applied openly, but it would be contrary to the whole spirit in which the present select committees were established if the members were to be dissuaded secretly by the whips from approaching witnesses.

It is inevitable, though, that from time to time the whips will try to prevent committee reports being too embarrassing. There can be no formal sageguards against the word in the ear that such-and-such a conclusion would do excessive political damage. The only assurance against that can be the independence of the private member, which tends to be low at the beginning of a Parliament, to rise in mid-term and then to decline again as an election approaches.

Liberal Bill for PR at local council elections

ELECTORAL LAW

A Liberal Bill to introduce proportional representation for local government elections was given an important first reading in the Commons.

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, L) seeking leave to introduce the Bill, said that it was well timed with the present probems of local government.

Most MPs would agree that most decisions should be taken as closely as possible to the people affected by those decisions and that people living in those areas were those best qualified to recognize the problems affecting their areas and to take decisions accordingly.

His Bill would make measures like the abolition of metropolitan authorities unnecessary because, while it would not prevent radical and progressive councils being elected, it would ensure that parties seeking control would need to win a wide range of support in the community. Militant minorities would not be able to take control against the express wishes of the voters.

His measure would have additional benefits. It would increase turnout and would have the unexpected benefit of increasing the number of independent councillors elected.

His Bill would also allow proportional representation to be tested in practice and allow politicians to see how it worked and what effect it had.

There were relatively few councils where the ruling party had a majority of votes.

The overall effect of the Bill would be a constructive relationship between central and local government and that the Government would find that instead of taking powers away from local councils it would be able to give them more power.

It had been argued that British people did not understand the proportional representation system, but the Irish had shown they could manage it quite well. (Laughter)

The Bill had support from all parties in the House and many had indicated that although they had differences of opinion about the merit of changing the electoral system, some saw local government as the logical place to start and the present state of local government made it the right time.

Satisfactory regime for deep sea mining needed

LAW OF SEA

The United Kingdom could not sign the convention on the law of the sea unless a satisfactory regime for deep sea mining could be obtained, **Lady Young**, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during a debate on the subject in the House of Lords.

The failure of the United Kingdom and the United States to join 132 other nations in signing the Law of the Sea Treaty, designed to safeguard the riches of the sea-bed and establish the right of access to the oceans of the world to all, threatened the future of all maritime nations, **Lord Caradon** (Lab) said in opening the debate.

Urging the Government to sign the convention before the deadline of December, he said it had taken almost a decade to produce a document which was probably unique in international negotiations in the vast amount of agreemint obtained.

It established the rights of states having borders on the sea, exclusive economic zones, rights of navigation and innocent passage, fishing rights, and matter of pollution and research.

Four contries had voted against the treaty including the United States, and the United Kingdom had abstained along with 16 other nations. That threatened to bring the whole enterprise to an end and destroy the years of work that had gone into it. the world had declared and the United States had denied.

Lord Kennet (SDP) said the importance of the convention was that it was not a codification of existing international laws, but took entirely new and unprecedented steps in the organization of human affairs.

The danger was that the United States would sign a treaty with other rich mining nations of the world. What sort of a contribution would that be to the world as a whole?

President Reagan had been wrong not to sign and the Government had been wrong to go along with him by abstaining. It was in the British interest to sign and President Reagan should be told in clear terms that we would do so.

It was a sad interlude in the United Kingdom's seafaring history, but there was still time to put it right by adding our signature before December.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said that as a major trade dependent maritime nation, Britain had a a vital interest in the production of international rules for using the sea whose legitimacy was recognized throughout the world. Britain was one of the countries most vulnerable to the absence of a generally accepted regime of the sea. Three lost cod wars should have brought that home.

The treaty had the support of the General Council of British Shipping because of its new provisions for the freedom of navigation and on pollution. BP and Shell said it would have potential mining benefits.



Caradon: Years of work threatened.

The Government's main objection to signing was because of the deep sea bed mining provisions and it had been the powerul lobby representing these interests in the United States which had been largely responsible for America's change of direction.

Refusal to sign would create the danger that governments would become disillusioned about the possibility of resolving difficulties through negotiation. The alternative was fragmentation of maritime law and an increasing slide towards conflict.

Viscount Hood said there were valuable resources on the sea bed such as nickel, copper and cobalt, but there were problems in bringing them to the surface. Any company undertaking such a vastly expensive operation would not do so without security of tenure. He was not convinced the Treaty would benefit deep sea-bed mining.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said there was a bizarre paradox here that the developing countries by insisting on unsuitable international regimes for deep sea mining might deprive themselves and the rest of the world for longer than was necessary of the new source of minerals.

Lord Denning said he would commend the government to ratify the convention because it would be the embodiment of a consensus of international law on the most important sphere in which international law operated.

Lady Young, replying, said the United Kingdom would like to see a comprehensive regime on the matters which were acceptable to all. It had hoped the third United Nations conference on the law of the sea would produce a text which could be adopted by consensus. Agreement was not reached on the provisions relating to deep sea mining.

One hundred and thirty two countries had signed the convention and eight states had ratified it. There was much in the convention that was helpful. But the United Kingdom could not sign it unless a satisfactory regime could be obtained for deep sea-bed mining. Thirty seven other countries had not signed the convention.

The United Kingdom had not turned its back on the convention but was seeking to improve the deep sea mining regime.

The government was considering and making preparations for an extension to 12 miles of the United Kingdom territorial sea. It hoped to introduce this and other changes on a satisfactory outcome of the UN law of the sea conference.

The debate concluded.

Drive for transplant donors as computer list grows

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

The numbers change almost every day, but yesterday there were 2,751 names in the computer. There are only two reasons for a name being erased; either a person has been given a life-saving organ transplant or has died waiting for one.

The computer, at the UK Transplant Service headquarters on the outskirts of Bristol, is a 24 hours a day link between hospitals where patients await transplants and hospitals where the organs become available.

Yesterday's numbers represented 2,729 people on the waiting list for a kidney transplant, including 53 children; 18 patients who need a new heart; three requiring new livers, and one who needs a combined heart-lung operation.

The list has grown by 15 names in 24 hours, with 12 new kidney patients and three new heart patients added.

The list gets longer all the time, despite the erasures. There were 1,234 transplants last year, more than ever before. But 129 people died while still on the computer's file, and there are 293 more names now than six months ago, and 511 more than in October, 1982. Medical advances make more people suitable for such operations, but the supply of donor organs is lagging further behind.

The Department of Health and Social Security will launch a publicity campaign at the end of this month to encourage more people to carry organ donor cards and to persuade more next-of-kin to agree to the removal of organs from relatives who have died.

Mrs Elizabeth Ward: "Horrified" by minister's attitude

But in the Commons on Monday, Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, resisted calls to introduce an "opting out" system, in which people would have to register their unwillingness to have their organs removed after death.

Mrs Elizabeth Ward, president of the British Kidney Patients Association, said yesterday that she was horrified by Mr Patten's attitude. "Without any doubt, opting-out legislation must be introduced because so many patients are dying," she said.

Mrs Ward, who was instrumental in having kidney donor cards introduced in 1971, has a son, aged 31, who has had two unsuccessful kidney transplants. A third operation has been carried out using a kidney donated by his father.

Research by her association has shown that only 20 per cent of people who have donor cards carry them with them.

Mr Thomas Casey, a consultant surgeon specializing in cornea grafts, cautioned against introducing the system.

New Golf car bigger and quieter

The new replacement for the Volkswagen Golf, one of Europe's most successful small to medium hatchbacks, goes on sale in Britain next month (our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The importers, VAG (UK) are predicting record sales of 33,000 in its first year, far above the record of 26,413 in 1981. In nine years, sales of the original Golf exceeded six million.

The new Golf is bigger, has a better ride, is more thrifty on petrol, has much better brakes, requires servicing only once a year and is much quieter.

The basic Golf one litre will cost £4,597, £106 more than the old model and nearly £250 more than the equivalent Ford Escort. But the biggest increase comes on the popular Golf 1.6 GL which is £686 more than the Escort 1.6 GL.

'Chorus' film

Sir Richard Attenborough is to direct the film *A Chorus Line* it was announced yesterday by Raphael Etkes, president of production at Embassy Pictures and Gordon Stulberg, president of Polygram Pictures.



City celebration: Four special stamps on the theme of urban renewal which the Post Office is issuing on April 10 to mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Chartered Institute of Building.

High speed to Brussels

One of Europe's crack inter-city expresses – the Saphir from Ostend to Brussels and Cologne is to run from London for the first time. The extended service will start in June (Michael Baily writes).

It will cut the journey time from London to Brussels to under five hours.

For the first time it will be possible to travel by rail between London and the Riviera and French Alps within a day. That journey now involves a night's stopover in Paris.

The London to Cologne Saphir will leave Victoria at 8.15 am, arriving in Brussels at 2.07 pm (1.07 London time) a journey of 4 hours 52 minutes, and in Cologne at 4.46 (journey time 7 hours 31 minutes.

Cuts threat to London visitors

The London Tourist Board said yesterday that its services for visitors to the capital might have to be reduced because of a Greater London Council decision to withdraw financial support.

The GLC has given the board two months notice that its annual support of £360,000 is to end, although it will pay £82,000 for this financial year.

The board said in a statement today: "London will be unique among major tourist capitals and wihin the UK in having no major local government involvement in its tourist board and convention bureau."

Other funds will be sought.

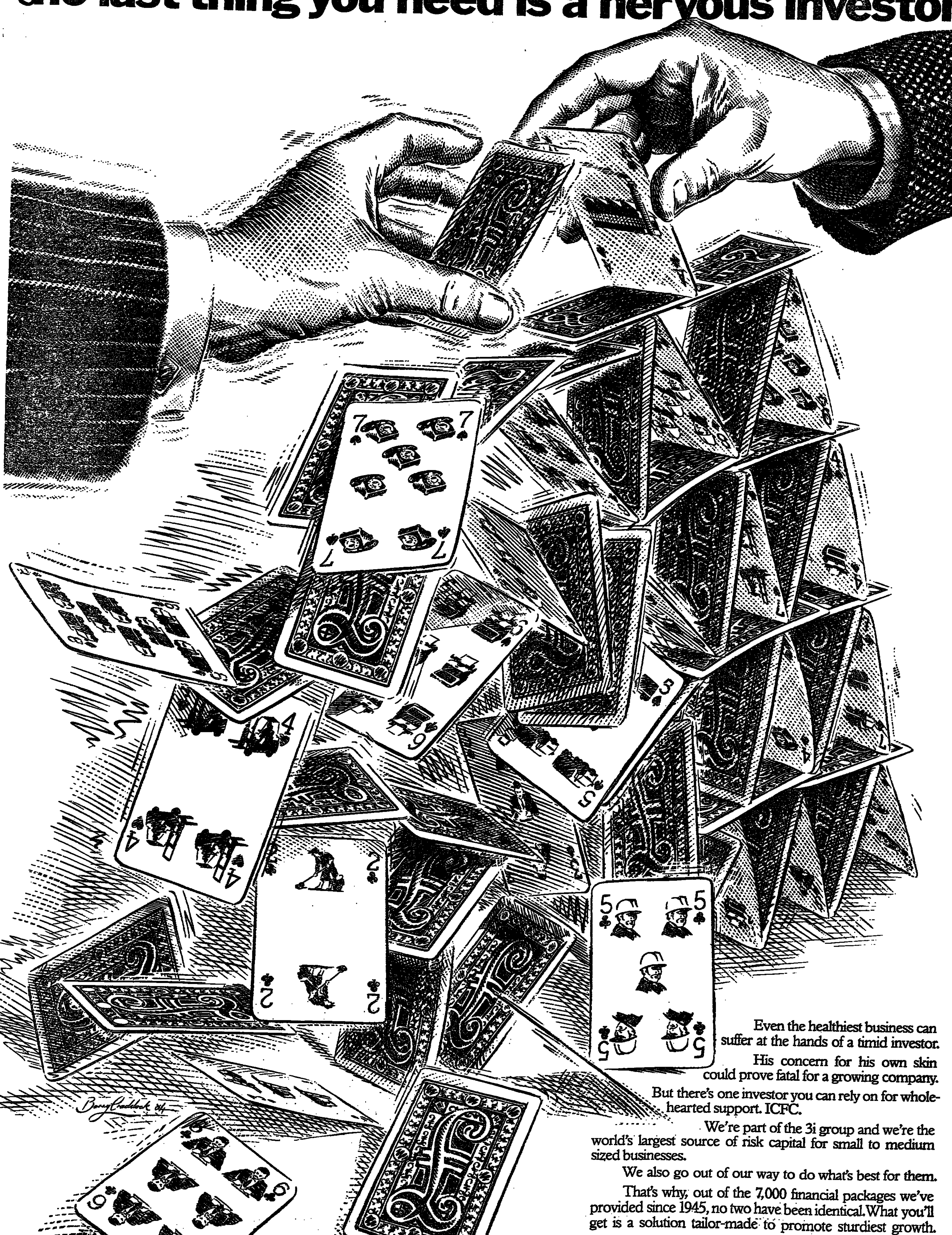
The board markets London as a tourist centre and provides information services and centres along with other tourism development roles. About one fifth of its total £1.5 million budget has been funded by the GLC which now intends to set up its own tourist organisation.

It has expressed dissatisfaction with the board saying it has failed to become involved in key policy areas, such as registration schemes for hotels and low wages paid to people in the tourist business.

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Lords, whose finger will be on the button?

Britain's defences are being put at risk by the Telecommunications Bill, now going through the House of Lords.

British Telecom provides the backbone to our defence communications systems, and is a crucial national asset in the event of war.

Yet the Bill allows anyone who wants to buy to take up shares: British, American, Japanese, Libyan, German, Hungarian — even perhaps Russian?

True, there is a limit — no company can own more than 15% of British Telecom, but any determined and unfriendly nation could find ways of getting round this obstacle.

Amendments to the Bill are being laid before the Lords in a bid to protect the national interest. Don't wait until the Day After to support them.

Lords, whose finger will be on the button?

British Telecommunications Unions Committee, 14/15 Bridgewater Square, London EC2Y 8BS.

Neutral Austria: Part 1, the economy

Exploiting a chink in the Curtain

The Austrian State Treaty, singned in 1955 by Russia, France, Britain and America, insists that Austria remains outside Nato and the Warsaw Pact. This was often exploited by former Chancellor Kreisky to adopt controversial stances on international issues. While abandoning this aspect of Dr Kreisky's much-vaunted "active neutrality", the Socialist Liberal coalition, elected last April, has continued to obtain economic advantage from his bridge-building activities. In this first of two articles ***Richard Bassett****, Vienna correspondent, examines the way Austria's neutrality affects its trade relations with East and West.*



Austria's leaders, from left: Dr Alois Mock, opposition Peoples' Party; Dr Norbert Steger, Vice-Chancellor; Dr Fred Sinowatz, Chancellor; and Dr Bruno Kreisky, former Chancellor.

According to Herr Norbert Steger, the Liberal Vice-Chancellor and minister responsible for foreign trade, neutrality means treating all countries correctly and without favouritism.

For this reason, Austria, although a member of the European Free Trade Associations, cannot join Comecon of the EEC, but its neutrality and geographical position offer several trading advantages which partly offset this isolation.

Situated at the heart of Europe, linked to the Balkans and Eastern Europe by centuries of shared history, Austria, unlike Switzerland, is far more flexibly disposed – to coin a favoutire Government phrase – towards the East. The roads and railways, which linked Vienna with Prague and Cracow when they were all part of the Habsburg Empire, remain. The Danube, winding down from Vienna to Budapest, Belgrade and Bucharest, transported last year no less than 7.6 million tons of cargo (400,000 tons of which was Russian).

Since the bilateral abolition of visa requirements in 1979, Austria and Hungary have enjoyed a special relationship, closer than any other East-West bond. Austrian credit built Budapest's first casino; Austrian banks funded most of the new luxury hotels.

Nor is this interest limited to immediate Eastern neighbours. In return for oil and gas from Russia, the engineering firm of Voest Alpin supplied the technical know-how to construct Russian pipelines. Recently, plans were even discussed for Russia to bury Austrian nuclear waste.

Although these good relations might suggest economic dependence on the East, Austria's foreign trade with Comecon for 1983 was only 12 per cent of the total norm of the 1970's.

Some would argue that even this figure is low for a neutral country which is at pains to point out that, unlike the EEC it has no list of countries with whom it is forbidden to deal. The reasons why Austria's trade, despite strong cultural ties with Central Europe, is so strongly orientated towards the West are not easily understood by its Eastern neighbours.

Since 1918, when the Habsburg Empire collapsed, foreign trade has been dominated by Germany. Common language, if not the same mentality, has built up west Germany-Austrian links to a position of *Anschluss* impregnability.

Austrians refute any suggestion that they are too dependent. As Chancellor Sinowatz has repeatedly said: "Austria is a Western democracy committed to the principals and beliefs this implies."

This ideological commitment to the West is reinforced by the economic realities of dealing with Comecon. Any substantial increase in exports to the Eastern block automatically runs up the amount of credit the Austrians give.

For Herr Steger, valuable though trade with the East is, long-term economic stability can only be secured by developing relations with the EEC. While he will not compromise neutrality, the Trade Minister will soon visit Brussels to discuss closer contacts with the Communmity.

Herr Steger also feels that Austria should develop its links with the Third World. Only 20 per cent of Austria's trade is outside Europe, the Minister is convinced it could be improved.

Ironically, neutrality actually works against trade with several developing countries because the respected arms industry is forbidden by law to supply weapons to belligerent countries.

While Herr Steger is convinced of the need to expand horizons, the leader of the Conservative Oppositions Peoples Party, Dr Alois Mock, has pointed out that Austria can improve its balance of payments deficit – 71 billion Schillings (£2.25 billion) – by developing its role in the field of barter trade between East and West.

Well versed in this Byzantine practice, involving scores of cashless exchanges over telephones, the Astrains are sought after by Western firms seeking to market goods behind the Iron Curtain.

Geography and experience have also made Austria an inportant centre.

Washington is also known to be worried about export licences being granted for high-technology equipment going East. But Herr Steger dismisses it as an American misunderstanding of the "correct treatment" Austria's neutrality implies in its trading.

For all his country's Western orientation, the Trade Minister considers ansit problems and the granting of export Licences an internal affair, which only Austria can decide. It is this, rather than the acual balance of trade, which expresses most persuasively for Austria's neighbours its commitment to neutrality.

Tomorrow: Military neutrality

S African police evict black villagers

From Michael Hornsby
Mogopa, Transvaal

Police sealed off this 73-year-old black village yesterday as they moved in to evict the remaining inhabitants, members of the Tswana-speaking Bakwena tribe, who have been resisting resettlement some 60 miles away on land due to become part of an African tribal reserve.

Lorries piled high with household goods and furniture left at regular intervals for Pachsdraai, the resettlement area which is soon to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, the tribal "homeland" of the Tswanas, which is regarded as an independent state by Pretoria.

Mogopa, in the vocabulary of apartheid, is a "black spot", land purchased freehold by blacks outside the reserves before such transactions were banned by the Land Act of 1913. It is the South African Government's policy to eliminate these in pursuit of territorial separation of the races.

A police camp guarded the single dusty road into the village.

Major Alfonso Scheepers, the officer in charge, told journalists and photographers that they could not enter the area without a permit from the magistrate at the nearby white town of Ventersdorp. The magistrate said he was unable to issue any permits.

According to Major Scheepers, 27 families were moved on Tuesday and he expected that the remaining 80 families would have gone by today. The Black Sash, an organization run mainly by white women which espouses black rights, says the number is much higher than the Government admits.

Major Scheepers and Government officials insisted yesterday that no force whatever was being used to move the villagers, who were leaving "of their own accord". However, the villagers who managed to slip through the police cordon to speak to journalists told a different story.

Mr Abraham Mabidikane told me that he had seen Mr Isaac More, the village headman, and Mr George Rampho, the organizer of the resistance committee, handcuffed by police and taken away in vans.

A schoolteacher, Mr Alfred Pooe, added: "Our village is getting demolished by force. They are hitting some of us when they come to our houses. Whether you want it or not, you are forced to go."

The village has been under pressure from the Government to move for some years. In the middle of 1983 a section of the community, of disputed size, moved to Pachsdraai. The Government maintains that those who stayed behind did so only because of a quarrel among the tribal elders.

However, the villagers showed their determination to stay on their land by rebuilding one of two schools destroyed by Government demolition squads after last year's removals.

The villagers also took legal action, petitioning the Chief Justice for an Appeal Court hearing on the validity of an eviction order, their application was turned down last Friday.


Tender touch: The Pope comforting a tearful baby at his weekly general audience in the Vatican's Paul VI hall yesterday.

Salvadorean Army says it is winning

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The Chief of Staff of the Salvadorean armed forces said on Tuesday that the Army, with the support of the civilian population, was "definitely winning" the four-year war against left-wing rebels.

In his first news conference, Colonel Adolfo Blandón said – without providing figures – that in the last two months the guerrillas had "considerable casulaties" and ther had been a great increase in desertions.

Recent operations in disputed parts of the country demonstrated the Army's capacity "to enter any region of El Salvador at any time and to remain there as long as it wants", Colonel Blandon said. "I see no reason therefore to doubt we will win the war". El Salvador's forces are 37,000 strong.

The colonel, said a massive turn-out in presidential elections sue on March 25 would show that the Army has the support of the people. "We can't lose the war if we have the support of the civilian population". He later admitted that voting in El Salvador is compulsory.

Colonel Blandón tried to check speculation that there might be a military coup if the elections are won by a party not to the Army's liking, such as the Christian Democrats, considered "communists" by many traditional right-wingers.

"The army will show total respect for the victors of the elections, for the sovereign will of the people". The colonel said the Army would not be voting in the elections, despite its constitutional right, in order to avert divisions which could hamper progress in the war.

Despite Colonel Blandón's apparent buoyancy, President Reagan recently recommended a big increase in military aid to El Salvador. Colonel Blandón said this would be used not, as has been suggested, to avoid an army collapse, but to end the war once and for all.

The aid would be concentrated on the Army's transport and communications. Observers here said on Monday that 10 American-supplied Huey helicopters would be arriving in El Salvador to boost the force of 21.

Colonel Blandón denied, a little hesitantly, that the Army would lose the war without American aid, adding that his soldiers, from the highest to lowest ranks, would "never abandon the courageous, democracy-loving people of El Salvador. How can we abandon a people who trust us and place such hope in us."

On human rights violations in El Salvador, which human rights groups believe are committed chiefly by members of the armed forces, Colonel Blandin said that "a considerable number" of people had been detained and investigations were under way.

The dispatch of two officers to government posts outside the country offer the only indiction that the military, pressed by Washington, have attempted a clean-up.

Reporters who have been to the scenes of military operations in the last week saw evidence of guerrilla evacuations but virtually none of guerrilla casualties or arms allegedly captured by the Army.

● **Peasants driven out:** Hundreds of thousands of Indian peasants driven from their mountain homelands by Guatemala's guerrilla war may never be able to return to their traditional way of life (AP reports).

They are living in Army-run camps and villages, trying to blend into cities far from their village homes or holding out under severe conditions in the mountains.

Boycott of poll begins in Manila

From Keith Dalton
Manila

In a noisy midnight vigil, 5,000 anti-government demonstrators yesterday launched a militant boycott of May's parliamentary elections, the first since martial law was lifted in the Philippines three years ago.

The demonstrators gathered at a city park for a seven-hour countdown to midnight, the symbolic deadline the opposition had earlier given President Marcos to agree to six political and electoral reforms, or risk a boycott of the nationwide poll.

"Five, four, three, two, one. We're going to boycott. Happy boycott," Mr Aquino, the younger brother of the slain opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, heads a number of protest groups which sprang up after his brother's death last August.

"I am calling on my countrymen to take part in a militant, active, vigorous boycott in May. We will have no elections," Mr Aquino said, amid chants of "boycott, boycott"

Mr Aquino said President Marcos had ignored their predictions "which only sought to ensure free, honest and orderly elections". They had no option but to boycott the poll.

But the 12-party United Nationalist Democratic Organizatiion, also a signatory to the appeal, deferred its decision on whether to contest the election.

● **Eye trouble:** Mrs Imelda Marcos, the wife of the President, left for the United States yesterday for urgent eye treatment, the Presidential palace said (Reuter reports).

"She in danger of losing her eyesight," a spokesman quoted her doctors as saying. He would not say what the trouble was, or how long she would be away, but informed sources said she was suffering from Glaucoma.

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Moscow meeting cements Honecker and Kohl's new friendship

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

When Chancellor Kohl was showing journalists round his private office a few weeksago, he pointed to a grey telephone in the corner. "That", he said, "is the most important of all telephones here. It's the direct line to Honecker."

Herr Kohl has used it on several occasions to discuss problems directly with the East German leader, but until Monday he had never met him face to face. Their first encounter, in Moscow on the eve of President Andropov's funeral, surpassed the expectations of both men.

The West Germans were said to have been so satisfied that Herr Kohl spontaneously invited Herr Honecker to dinner. The official East German news agency also described the meeting positively. Herr Honecker said it was excellent and Herr Kohl spoke to him again on the telephone the next morning.

The Moscow meeting came at a particularly opportune moment, for it enabled the Chancellor to respond to the positive signals, which have been coming across the Inner-German border, without getting bogged down in protocol and status questions.

Herr Honecker was due here last spring, but cancelled his visit after a dispute over the death of a West German on the border – and probably because Moscow wanted another stick to try to stop German deployment of Nato missiles.

Another date was not fixed, nor was this easy after Herr Honecker's threats of new "ice age" in bilateral relations as a result of deployment. The threat – to Bonn's relef – never materialized, but it has made further gestures by East Berlin difficult.

Nevertheless, Herr Honecker has repeatedly called in recent weeks for closer relations, the continuation of East-West dialogue and the need for both German states to take the lead in replacing confrontation with cooperation and realism. Herr Kohl had been eager to respond.

Indeed the development of Inner-German relations, despite the worsening international climate, has been one of the most solid achievements of Chancellor Kohl's Government (although his opponents maintain, with some reason, that the groundwork was already laid, and that the results of 10 years of patient diplomacy are only now beginning to pay).

East Berlin has moved swiftly to remove some of the irritations. It has begun to dismantle the automatic firing devices along the border, reached swift agreement on the transfer to Western control of the S-bahn railway in West Berlin, allowed East Germans who sought refuge in the US Embassy and the West German mission in East Berlin to leave the country, and recently granted permission to almost 1,000 people to emigrate to the West.

In return, Bonn has supported, with Federal guarantees, an agreement, revealed last week, of enormous economic and prestige value to East Berlin – the building under licence of Volkswagen cars in the GDR. Bonn may soon be ready to consider another East German request for credit facilities.

The German electorate has applauded these successes and welcomed the unexpected development in relations. But commentators have sounded a note of caution. In East and West, there is suspicion that things are developing a little too quickly and could get out of harmony with overall East-West relations.

Herr Kohl defends his policies resolutely. Yesterday he told a gathering of senior Bundeswehr officers in Travemünde, after returning from Moscow, that progress would be made in arms control only if East-West relations were better.

For this reason, his government wanted to put East-West dialogue on a firm basis, which would include all different aspects of cooperation and negotiation, without being limited simply to the question of intermediate missiles.

Karen rebel base falls to Burmese troops

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Burmese forces have captured another important Karen rebel base on the Thai border 250 miles north-west of Bangkok. A spokesman for the Karen National union said yesterday that its guerrillas had been forced out of Klerday, a border stronghold opposite Tha Song Yang district of the thai province, Tak.

After destroying much of the town with artillery and mortars, Burmese infantry moved in. They outnumbered the Karens by five to one. Rebels casualties were heavy according to thai border police.

Klerday is the third big rebel base to fall in the past three weeks. The ultimate objective of the government is the most important rebel base at Maw Pokay to the south. It has been described as the heart of the rebel economic lifeline and is the keypoint for military supplies, the centre of their trade and site of their radio station.

The Government offensive against the rebels is the most sustained since the Karens began fighting for autonomy more than 30 years ago.

The fighting has forced more than 10,000 civilains refugees into Thailand. Thai authorities say most of them fled empty-handed and are very short of food, clothing and medicines.



Brussels meeting: President Mitterrand of France (left) with King Baudouin at Laeken palace yesterday. The President was in Belgium to prepare for next month's European Community summit.

US thinks again on quitting Unesco

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Hopes rose yesterday that the United States may reconsider its decision to leave Unesco at the end of the year.

Mr Gregory Newell, Assistant Secretary of State, speaking at a press conference in Paris after meeting Mr Amadou M'Bow, director of Unesco, spoke for the first time in trms of America's "firm, but not final, decision" on giving up membership.

He indicated that Washington might be willing to re-examine the decision if certain "notional changes" were agreed, such as greater budget control, and the "re-routing" of funds away from such controversial programmes as education for peace

Mr Newell said he knew of between seven and ten other countries reconsidering their decision to stay in Unesco, but declined to name them. If only four or five more decided to leave, the organization would be destroyed.

Grenada to seek aid package for airport

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Grenada is to seek $150m (£100m) in international aid to complete the Island's airport and carry out other development projects.

"We will be presenting a two-year economic development package in the region of $150m" Mr Nicholas Brathwaite, the leader of Grenada's interim Government, told a meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development sponsored by the World Bank here on Tuesday.

Mr Brathwaite said the Grenada proposal included $24m to complete its 10,000ft airport, which was being built by Cuba before the US-led invasion last October.

President Reagan had claimed that the airport, for which Grenada had already paid $40m, would have been used by Cuba and the Soviet Union for military purposes and constituted a threat to US security interests. But the Cuban-backed Government of the late Maurice Bishop had maintained that the airport was exclusively for commercial purposes and to increase tourism.

Mr Brathwaite said he had emphasized the need to complete the airport to Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, who attended Independence Day celebrations in Grenada last week. Mr Shultz favours completion of the project.

Thatcher lays down détente guidelines

By Richard Davy

Mrs Thatcher's burgeoning interest in East-West relations is not the result of a sudden conversion or short-term tactical considerations. It derives from a very thorough Government study of all aspects of East-West relations drawing on advice from inside and outside the Government.

As the Prime Minister explained in Moscow, arms control was getting nowhere and contacts between East and West had become so limited that "the risk of misunderstanding was grave". It was felt that the time had come for a new and deeper look at the subject.

As government sources put it, we have had more than 60 years of trying to deal with the Soviet Union, with its mixture of military muscle, revolutioary ideology, relative economic self-sufficiency, inefficiency, insecurity and autocratic rule, but the problem of restraining the behaviour which this mixture produces has grown over the past 20 years as the Soviet Union has become able to extend its reach around the globe.

The result of the study was a set of broad guidelines for policy over the next few years. It is felt that there should be more contacts with the Soviet leadership to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation. Hence further high-level meetings will follow. Arms control is seen as too narrow a fld to carry the whole burden of East-West relations. There is need for broader understandings, provide a better context for arms control. There should also be more regular contacts on regional issues, such as the Middle East and Southern Africa.

On economic relations, the aim is to find a middle way between the optimistc concessionary approach of the 1970's and the punitive policies advocated by some people in Washington.

The tide of Soviet successes in the Third World is seen as less durable than was once expected. The Soviet Union cannnot supply what developing countries need in the way of aid and trade.

In East Europe the aim is to respect legitimate Soviet security interests while championing the right of self-determination. In practice, the policy will be to continue differentiating among East European conutries, developing policies with each as individual nations rather than simply as satellites of the Soviet Union.

Overall the aim is to persuade the Soviet Union that the West is willing to deal on the basis of equality of respect, rather than striving for superiority. At the same time the West must accept that change in consistency in Western policy is essential.

EEC cash for jobless in jeopardy

From Ian Murray
Strasbourg

Money earmarked by the EEC for easing unemployment and helping depressed regions may have to be diverted to pay farmers, Mr Gaston Thorn warned the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

In his most apocalyptic speed so far the President of the Commission told members this could be one of the immediate consequences if the European summit next month fails to break the deadlock on reforms essential to save the Community for bankruptcy and collapse.

His speech brought abuse from all sides of the house. The "brother enemies" – as Mr Thorn called them – of British Conservatives and Italian Communists tried to outdo each other in invective.

"What has the Commission done?" asked Sir James Scott-Hopkins. "Nothing except moaned and whinged gently, saying that it is all the council's fault. It just won't do."

Signor Guido Fanti told Mr Thorn: "The Community is finished. We cannot go on like this. We either have to make a fresh start or resign ourselves to playing a passive role."

During the day Mr Thorn and his Commission put the finishing touches to a tough set of new rules for controlling EEC spending which they want the European summit to approve next month.

These rules are to be studied by foreign ministers at an informal meeting in Paris this weekend, when the Commission is expected to put forward a review of the sterile argument how to solve the British EEC budget problem.

Mr Thorn said yesterday there was no point in trying to find another short-term solution for Britain's case was warmly welcomed by a British Government spokesman.

Howls of rage over wolf cull

From John Best
Ottawa

An angry dispute has erupted over a British Columbia government programme to kill between 400 and 500 wolves by shooting them from helicopters.

The dispute pits the Government against conservation groups and animal lovers in Canada'a most westerly province. It has spread in a small way to the United States and some European countries, where Canadian consulates have been picketed by demonstrators protesting at the slaughter.

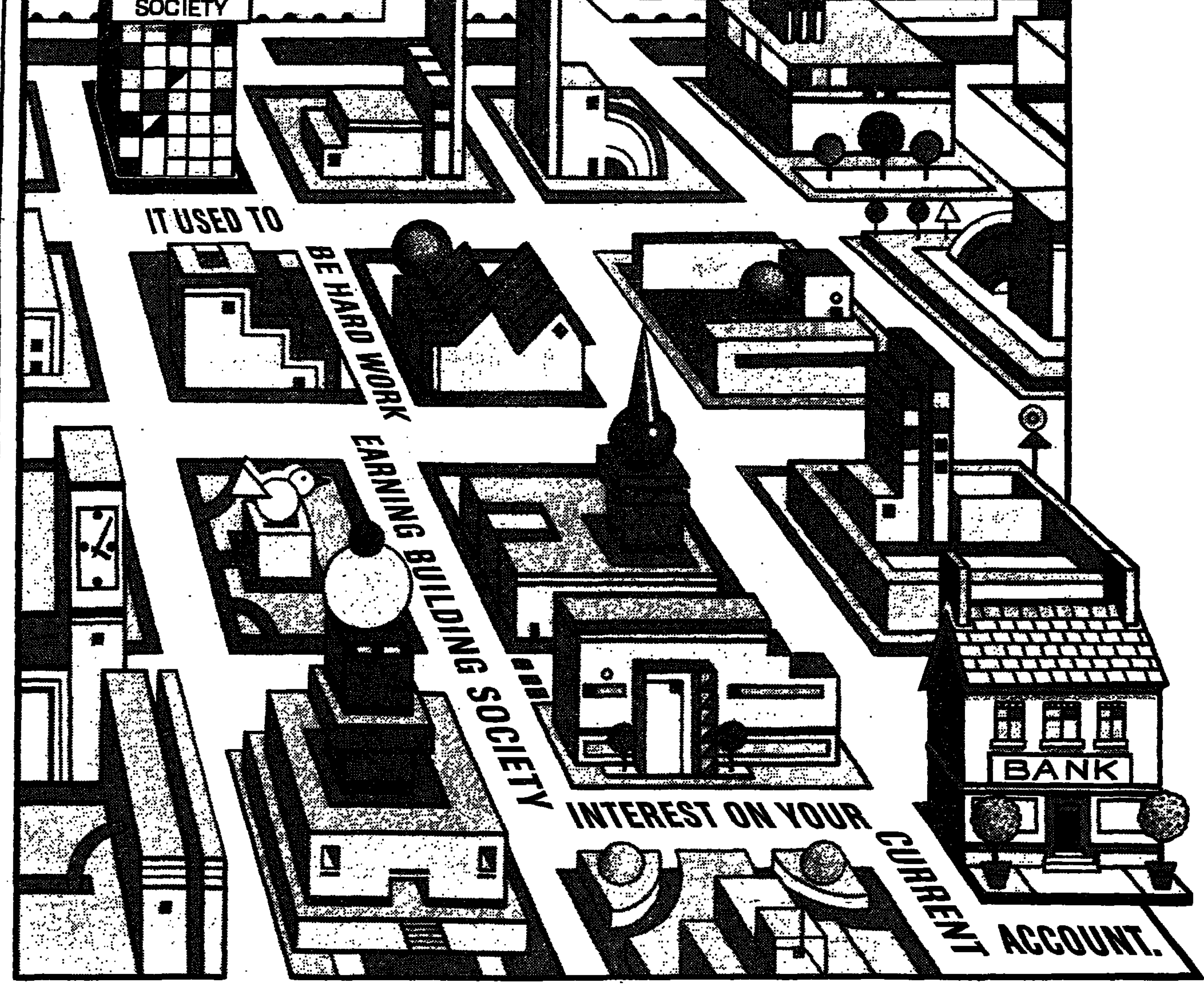
The cull is taking place in the remote Muskwa River region of north-eastern British Columbia. The provincial Government, through its Environment Ministry, has budgeted C$30,000 (£17,000) for the operation, which it insists is necessary to control the wolf population and reduce the enormous toll of moose, elk, caribou and other big game taken by wolves.

Opponents of the cull contend that it is really being carried out for the benefit of hunters who want the big-game herds protected for their own sport. They also say, in defence of the wolf, that he kills only sick or aged animals.

On the other hand some biologists hold that wolves often kill game just for the fun of the chase.

Opposition to the cull is spearheaded by an international group which calls itself Project Wolf and is headed by the Sea Shepherd Society of Vancouver.

The President of the Sea Shepherd Society, Mr Paul Watson, is best known as a relentless opponent of Canada's annual, east-coast seal hunt. At present he is appealing against a 15-month jail sentence and C$5,000 fine imposed on him for unlawful attempts to disrupt last year's seal hunt.



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Tory Euro-MPs divided over plan to merge with right-wing block

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Britain's 60-strong group of Conservative Euro-MPs has been discussing whether they should join the Liberal or Christian Democratic groups in the European Parliament after the elections in June.

The idea has apparently been raised by leaders of the group with the party chairman, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, who has in turn mentioned it to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The fact that it has met with considerable disfavour has been obvious in Strasbourg this week with MEPs and group officials issuing caterogial denials that elected British conservatives would ever sit among MEPs from other nations.

"Anybody who went into the election campaign saying that would be committing political suicide," one of the group said yesterday."

The matter was, however, aired during a private meeting in Strasbourg earlier this month beween Conservative MEPs and 200 of the pary agents, who were preparing for the election campaign.

It was agreed then that all the candidates must campaign as Conservatives if they were to be credible in the elections. This political reality has not, however, ended the argument among the many members who believe they could be much more effective in the Parliament if they were integrated into one of the transnational political families.

May believe privately that over the past four and a half years the massive 60-strong block of Conservative members has been an embarrassing and unwieldy power base.

For much of the period Britain has been at odds with the Community over the budget question and the Conservative group has often been whipped to vote together against policies which many of the more European-minded members wanted to support.

This block voting feel, has built up resentment against Britain and made it more difficult to obtain a fair hearing of the case for budget reform. The Parliament at the moment is still blocking payment of a £457m rebate due to Britain some feel this is partly being done out of spite.

Although about 15 members say they cannot think of joining any other group, discreet overtures have been made unofficially in recent months to both the Liberals and the Christian Democrats about some form of merger after the elections.

There would be no objections at all to other groups joining the Conservative group which already includes two Danes in the European Democratic group in Strasbourg.

The Liberal group, which may well be led by Mme Simone Veil of France after the elections, is already considering changing its name. European Liberals are politically well to the right of their British namesakes, and the group does in fact sit on the right of the British Conservatives in the Strasbourg chamber.

The right sort of name change could help some of the more federally minded Conservatives to make such a jump.

In all 24 members of the group who believe in the need for a greater European union voted on Tuesday to support a project calling for greater powers for the Parliament in an increasingly federal Europe.

● MADRID: Spanish officials and fishing industry sources expressed varying degrees of satisfaction here yesterday over the latest fisheries quota agreement reached with the European community in Brussels on Tuesday (Harry Debelius writes).

The Minister of Agriculture, Señor Carlos Romero, said the deal, which will allow Spain to catch 7,900 tons of hake and 21,620 tons of other types of fish, "is a reasonable one, bearing in mind that we managed to keep the maximum limit of the catch very close to the one set in the previous pact."

Montonero exile arrested in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (NYT) – The leader of Argentina's Montonero guerrilla movement; Señor Mario Eduardo Firmenich, has been arrested here at the request of Argentina.

Señor Firmenich and a top aide, Señor Fernando Vacha Narvaja, who have been living outside Arentina since about 1977, were detained by federal police in an appartment. They claimed to have entered Brazil legally last November and to have temporary residence papers.

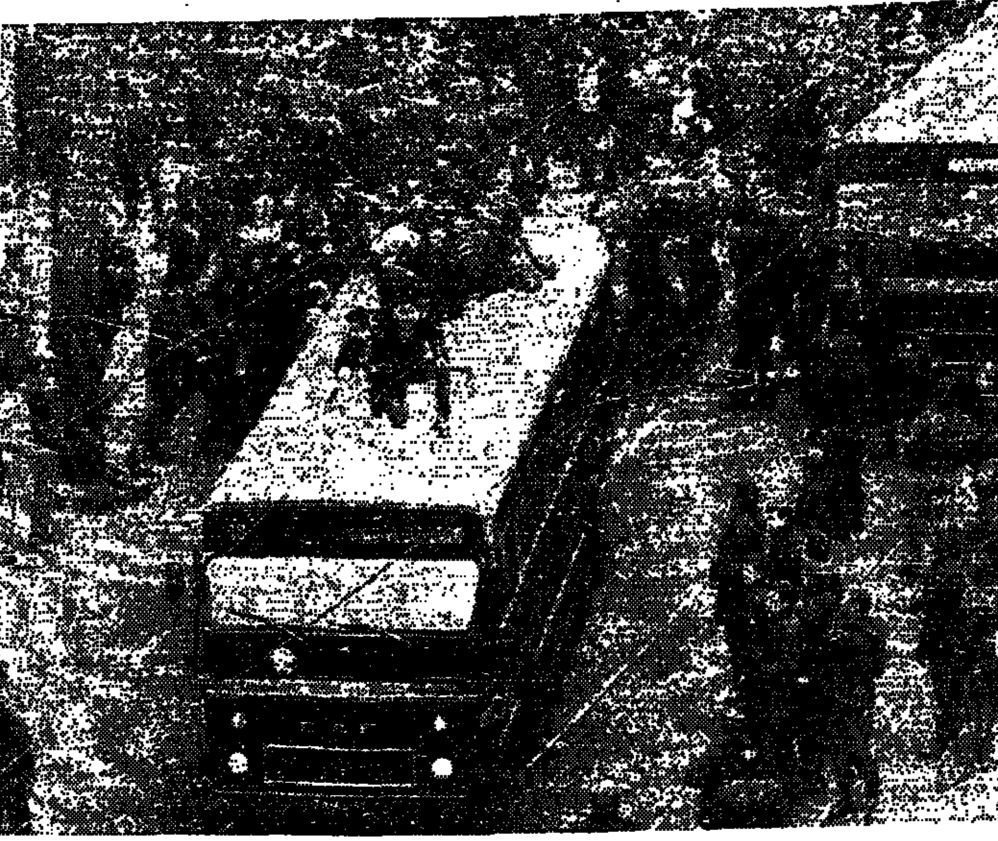
Their arrest came hours after Brazilian newspapers revealed their whereabouts. Argentina told Brazil it would ask for their extradition on charges of homicide, illicit association and offences against public order.

The Montoneros organization was gradually dismantled after the Argentine Army seized power in 1976. Many Montoneros went into exile.

After Señor Raúl Alfonsin was inaugurated as President in December, returning Argentina to civilian rule, many former Montoneros sought to go home.

Diplomats said Seőr Firmenich's extradition would give additional force Señor Alfonsin's promise to bring to justice both left-wing guerrillas and senior military officers responsible for extreme violence

Señor Firmenich's third child was born in Rio last month. His lawyer said on Tuesday that parents of Brazilian citizens were immune from extradition.



Raising the roof: Squatters evicted by police sitting on top of a bus in Amsterdam after climbing through an emergency exit. They had been ejected from a housing complex.

Turkey asked to explain prison deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Persistent allegations of torture at a military prison in eastern Turkey have provoked a call by Amnesty International to General Necdet Urug, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, for a full explanation of the reported deaths in January of seven inmates at the Dyarbakir prison.

Two of the deaths have been admitted to an Amnesty delegate by the military at Diyarbakir, who said that one man committed suicide while the other had died of a brain tumour. In the past six months there have been two hunger strikes at the remote prison over alleged mistreatment of prisoners.

In an urgent message to General Urug today, Amnesty asks for the bodies of the dead prisoners to be turned over to their families, who should be permitted to arrange independent post-mortems to establish the cause of death.

Families of three of the dead have been told that the bodies are "not available for burial" Amnesty said.

Frequent complaints of torture at Diyarbakir, have reached Amnesty

Panama leader 'forced to quit'

Panama (Reuter) – Señor Ricardo de la Espriella, who resigned as President of Panama on Monday, was obliged to go by the National Guard because he opposed official manipulation of the presidential elections scheduled for May 6, an opposition leader said yesterday.

Señor Guillermo Cóchez, vice-president of the Christian Democratic Party, said that the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), which is closely linked to the National Guard, planned "to set up an electoral machine using the state's resources in open violation of the law".

The decision to oust Señor de la Espriella was promoted by an announcement over the weekend by the country's two main opposition parties to Señor Arnulfo Arias, an former President, as presidential candidate, according to both Señor Cóchez and diplomatic sources.

Señor Arias, who was elected President three times and removed each time in National Guard-backed coups, is a charismatic figure with a strong popular following.

Political sources said that the PRD had formed an alliance with three other parties and chosen Señor Nicolás Barletta as its presidential candidate. Señor Barletta was Planning Minister under the late General Omar Torrijos, who was President until 1978 and Commander of the National Guard until his death in 1981.

Sources said that Señor de la Espriella disagreed with the PRD strategy. The National Guard has denied that it favours Señor Barletta's candidacy.

Señor de la Espriella gave no reason for his resignation. He was immediately succeeded by the Vice-President, Señor Jorge Illueca, who is also President of the UN General Assembly. He confirmed that the first general election for 15 years would take place as planned.

The presidential spokesman confirmed that the Finance Minister, Señor Gabriel Castro, the Health Minister, Señor Gaspar Garcia de Paredes, and the Minister of the Presidency, Señor Mario de Diego, had also stepped down.

At the United Nations a spokesman said that Señor Illueca would remain President of the U.N. General Assembly and denied a report that he had decided to step down.

● BOGOTA: Colombian M19 Guerrillas took over the offices of the Associated Press news agency yesterday, to send a message to Panama, demanding that its Government hand over the body of the group's former chief, Jaime Bateman, who died in a plane crash in Panama last year.

New York honour for IRA man

New York (Reuter) – A convicted Irish Republican Army bomb maker who fled to the United States only to be jailed for violating immigration laws has been chosen as honorary Grand Marshal of New York's St Patrick's Day parade.

Michael O'Rourke was chosen last night by delegates of the estimated 120 organizations connected with the parade, who stood as one when asked to endorse the move.

But Mr O'Rourke will not be allowed to attend the March 17 parade up Manhattan's *Fifth* Avenue. He will be several miles away in prison where he has spent the last four-and-a-half years

Mr Thomas Gleason, an 83-year-old trade union leader was elected Grand Marshal. He is considered a moderate

Mr Martin Galvin, head of the Irish Northern Aid Committee (Noraid) who nominated Mr O'Rourke, said the delegates' rousing approval was "a message to Britain that the Irish in New York will not allow its despotism to go on."

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PROSPECTUS

DESCRIPTION

1 National Savings Deposit Bonds ('bonds') are Government securities issued by the Treasury under the National Loans Act 1968 They are registered on the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the Statutory Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as these are applicable The principal of, and interest on, bonds are a charge on the National Loans Fund

PURCHASE

2 1 Subject to a minimum purchase of £500 (see paragraph 3 1) a purchase may be made in multiples of £50 The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date payment is received, with a completed application form, at the National Savings Deposit Bond Office, a Post Office transacting National Savings Bank business or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify

2 2 A certificate will be issued in respect of each purchase This certificate will show the value of the bond and its date of purchase This certificate will be replaced on each anniversary of the date of purchase, and on part repayment in accordance with paragraph 5 2, by a new certificate showing the updated value of the bond, including capitalised interest

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HOLDING LIMITS

3 1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person less than £500 in any one bond or more than £50,000 in one or more bonds The maximum holding limit will not prevent the capitalisation of interest under paragraph 4 3 but capitalised interest will count towards this limit if the holder wishes to purchase another bond Bonds inherited from a deceased holder and interest on such bonds will not count towards the maximum limit Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum which he may hold as trustee of a separate fund or which he or the benficiary may hold in a personal capacity

3 2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits from time to time upon giving notice, but such a variation will not prejudice any right enjoyed by a bond holder immediately before the variation in respect of a bond then held by him

INTEREST

4 1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment Subject to paragraph 4 2 interest on a bond will be payable at a rate determined by the Treasury, which may be varied upon giving six weeks notice

4 2 The rate of interest on a bond or part of a bond repaid before the first anniversary of the date of purchase will be half the rate determined by the Treasury in accordance with paragraph 4.1, unless repayment is made on the death of the sole bond holder

4 3 Interest on a bond will be capitalised on each anniversary of the date of purchase without deduction of income tax, but interest is subject to income tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue in respect of the year in which it is capitalised

REPAYMENT

5 1 A holder must give three calendar months notice of any application for repayment before redemption but no prior notice is required if application is made on the death of the sole bond holder Any application for repayment of a bond must be made in writing to the National Savings Deposit Bond Office and be accompanied by the current investment certificate The period of notice will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the National Savings Deposit Bond Office

5 2 Application may be made in accordance with paragraph 5 1 for repayment of part of a bond, including capitalised interest, but the amount to be repaid must not be less than £50, or such other figure as the Treasury may determine from time to time upon giving notice The balance of the bond remaining after repayment, excluding interest which has not been capitalised, must be not less than the minimum holding limit which was in force at the date of application Where part of a bond has been repaid a new certificate will be issued and the remaining balance will be treated as having the same date of purchase as the original bond

5 3 Payments will be made by crossed warrant sent by post For the purpose of determining the amount payable in respect of a bond the date of repayment will be treated as the date on the warrant

5 4 No payment will be made in respect of a bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, except with the consent of the Director of Savings

TRANSFERS

6 Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings The Director of Savings will, for example, normally give consent in the case of devolution of bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration

NOTICE

7 The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 3 2, 4 1, 5 2 and 8 in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes, it will as soon as reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them

GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS

8 Each bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the purchase date Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable in accordance with paragraphs 4 1 and 4 3 until the redemption of the bond The bond may be redeemed either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the holder before redemption, at his last recorded address, informing him of the date of redemption.

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1 I/We accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of £ ____

Note Minimum purchase is £500. Maximum holding £50,000. All purchases must be in multiples of £50

2 BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname(s) First name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address(es) ____

Postcode ____

Note If the Bond is to be held jointly the names and addresses of all holders should be entered The Investment Certificate and all correspondence will normally be sent to the first named holder

Date of Birth (essential for under 7 year olds) Day Month Year

3 NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHICH DEPOSIT BOND SHOULD BE SENT (Complete only if different from first address above)

Name ____

Address ____

Postcode ____

4 Signature(s) ____ Date ____

Note If the Bond is to be held jointly all the parties must sign above. Persons signing for children under 7 should also state relationship here ____

Nkomo accuses army of Matabeleland atrocities

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zimbabwe's opposition Zapu party, has accused the security forces of committing atrocities in the province of Matabeleland South, which was put under curfew 12 days ago.

In a highly charged debate, Mr Nkomo told Parliament on Tuesday that soldiers had rounded up six men and accused them of failing to report the presence of anti-government guerrillas. They were beaten and buried in two shallow graves.

The Zapu leader, who spent six month in exile in Britain last year after alleging that hundreds of civilians had been slaughtered by the Army in Matabeleland North, said troops were preventing food getting into the curfew area and that several children had died.

No private traffic is being allowed into the area, which came under curfew after what the Government said was an upsurge in dissident activity last month.

Government speakers dismissed Mr Nkomo's allegations, saying he was trying to undermine the morale of the armed forces and using Parliament to act as a spokesman for the dissidents.

Earlier this week Mr Simbi Mubako, the Minister of Home Affairs, said the curfew restrictions had had an immediate effect in reducing guerrilla activity. Efforts were being made to ensure that civilians did not suffer unduly.

The low-level insurgency in Matabeleland started two years ago after Mr Nkomo's dismissal from a coalition cabinet

Since then, marauding bands have attacked police and security force units and killed hundreds of people, including 38 farmers.

Mr Nkomo's allegations a year ago that Ndebele peasants were being slaughtered by the Army were echoed by church and voluntary organizations in Matabeleland.

Sikhs kill policeman in Punjab

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

A Hindu policeman was shot dead by two armed Sikhs near Amritsar yesterday as the violence, which engulfed Punjab on Tuesdsay, abated.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, discussed the situation in the state, now controlled from Delhi, with her Cabinet colleagues.

Violence also spilled over to Punjab's neighbouring Hindu-majority state of Haryana. Police fired teargas and resorted to *lathi* charges to disperse a Hindu crowd when it clashed with a few Sikhs.

The biggest casualty has been the indefinite postponement of tripartite talks between the Akalis, opposition parties and the Government which should have started here on Tuesday. The Akali leader, Mr Balwant Singh, said the talks had been put off because of the situation in Punjab.

Six Punjab towns – Jullundur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala Ferozepur and Khanna – are still under a curfew

Seoul seeks summit with North

Seoul (Reuter) – South Korea has called for the reopening of dialogue with the North, but diplomats said it was too early to expect a breakthrough.

Seoul wants a summit between North and South, and said the discussions could later be expanded to include the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

South Korea's initiative came in a letter from the Prime Minister, Mr Chin Iee Chong, handed to North Korean officials at the border village of Panmunjom on Tuesday

Addressed to the newly appointed North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Kang Sung San, the letter responded to a North Korean proposal last month calling for tripartite peace talks between the United States and the two Koreas.

Although the Seoul message contained nothing dramatically new, Western diplomats said it was milder in tone that recent declarations about the North and could lead to further exchanges at Panmunjom.

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مكبر من الاصل

THE ARTS

For all his colourful personal image, Bob Fosse (right, on set) has proved himself a disturbingly profound film-maker, never more so than in *Star '80*, which opens in London tomorrow: interview by **Joan Goodman**

Chronicler of America's extremities

Every country has its own select murders, which strike a chord and reflect the society in a way that makes them stand out from the bulk of crimes. In America, the Dorothy Stratten case was one such, a beautiful young *Playboy* Playmate of the Year shot by her husband, who then committed suicide. The director-choreographer Bob Fosse, best known for movie musicals like *Cabaret* and *All That Jazz*, has made a powerful, disturbing film of the case called *Star '80* (after the letters on the licence plate of Stratten's Mercedes), which opens in London tomorrow.

Neither a thriller nor a documentary, Fosse's film is a character study of Paul Snider, Stratten's husband, discoverer and ultimately murderer, a small-timer hustler who saw Stratten as his ticket to fame and fortune and the magic "inner circle" of Hollywood celebrities. "I've seen so many Sniders in my years in show business", says Fosse, "people who bought the media's idea of Hollywood – wear the right clothes, the right tie, say 'hello' in the right places, know the right people and get into that inner circle, that little select group, and the gates of heaven will open and you'll be a success. Nor is it just true of Hollywood, it goes right through American society, down to the guy in Idaho who thinks if he could just get into the local country club his troubles would be over."

As played by Eric Roberts, Snider emerges not as a sympathetic character but as an understandable one. Fosse, Roberts and Mariel Hemingway (who plays Stratten) all believe he loved his wife – "As much as he could allow himself to care for any woman. His main love was himself. Yet I think in his own way he did care for her. When I say this to people they can't understand how he could love her and yet gain from her in a business way. But it's done all the time. Some of our biggest female stars are married to men who are their managers."

Fosse's own involvement with the Dorothy Stratten story came when his close friend, the late writer Paddy Chayevsky, gave him an article about the case from a New York newspaper. "I read it and I thought, this is a vein I understand, the cheap honky-tonks Snider comes from." Before he broke through with his award-winning choreography for *The Pyjama Game* on Broadway, Fosse spent many years as a performer in the small clubs and vaudeville joints that dotted American cities.

Nevertheless, there were obstacles to filming a real-life story. Besides Snider, there were two men in Stratten's brief life. Hugh Hefner, owner and editor of *Playboy*, was her mentor and father-figure. Peter Bogdanovich directed her in her only important film, *They All Laughed*. During the filming Bogdanovich and Stratten fell in love. She moved in with him and had gone to see her husband to discuss a divorce when she was murdered.

"I wanted to use the *Playboy* logo because if I did a fictitious thing it wouldn't have had the impact", says Fosse. "So Hugh [Hefner] read the script before we filmed it and said: 'I wish you wouldn't make this, but I'll go along with you so far – we'll give you the logo and allow you to take photographs in the *Playboy* mansion so you can duplicate it'. And he invited me to one *Playboy* party. After the film was finished, he saw it and telephoned me. He didn't like it at all. He said: 'It's not true, but it's artful'. He didn't approve of the way I mocked the *Playboy* philosophy, but the serious thing he found fault with was the equation of sex and violence, which his magazine has always been against. I thought it was pretty good of him still to talk to me after he didn't like the film."

Relations with Bogdanovich were even more tenuous. "He called me up when the film was announced and also said he wished I wouldn't make it. He felt I couldn't know what really happened, which is true. But I pointed out I wasn't making a film about him and Stratten but about Snider." Bogdanovich, who is publishing his own memoir of his time with Stratten, has seen the finished film but refuses to comment, except to admit his opinion is "not neutral".

A meticulous man who spends "18 months to two years making a film and six months defending what I've made", the 55-year-old Fosse put his own reputation as a drinker and womanizer (along with details of his open-heart surgery) on screen in *All That Jazz*. It won four Oscars and attracted "more criticism than anything I've ever done". Despite his long line of Broadway hits, and his distinguished record as a film director, Fosse became better known for always dressing in black ("a dancer's thing – it's a clean line and also if your shirt is wrinkled it doesn't show so much in black") and for his series of romances with beautiful younger women including Jessica Lange, Julie Hagerty and Ann Reinking. Is not the kind of exploitation he savages in *Star '80* exactly what he has done in his own life?

"It's been said", Fosse acknowledges with a grin. Though he refuses to defend himself, his former lovers have gone on record as praising his generosity and his help with their careers.

Short for a dancer, with an elfin energy, Fosse is a man who attracts controversy. Condemned by some as a degenerate, he counts among his closest friends some of America's best writers including Chayevsky, Joseph Heller and William Styron. So it is surprising that *Star '80* is Fosse's first solo script. "I've always worked with a writer before, but this time Paddy [Chayevsky] encouraged me to try it alone. I've always wanted to write – I co-wrote *Chicago* – and the nicest thing anyone's ever said to me was Paddy, when he read my draft, he said: 'Now I know why you're so tough on writers. You don't need them'.

"*Star '80* was the most difficult film I've made. There were areas I'd never worked in. I had a lot of help from tapes made by a journalist who'd covered the story and other video tapes of Dorothy Stratten promoting her films while she was alive – many of the lines in the screenplay are taken directly from life – but I was on my own when it came to the last scene, both writing and directing it. I knew the film would stand or fall by that scene. No one knows what happened during it. We know Dorothy went to see Paul, and we know he shot her and committed suicide and we know he sodomized her. That's all we know, all anyone will ever know. It was difficult to write and even more difficult to shoot. When we came to it I told Eric and Mariel: 'I'm going to choreograph this as if it was a ballet. That's how we're going to get through it'. I don't think it's noticeable in the finished scene, but we shot it by numbers – 'Now you sit down, with your legs like this and your hands placed so'."

For a song and dance man, Fosse has turned into a chronicler of America's extreme upward – and downward- mobility. Each of Fosse's mature films has a central character who is a troublemaker, whether Lenny Bruce or Sally Bowles, the director in *All That Jazz* or Paul Snider in *Star '80*. Despite his own glamorous lifestyle – a lifestyle he says he has abandoned since "everybody started expecting me to show up drunk and with a pretty girl on my arm" – Fosse is a moralist whose work takes us backstage, behind the scenes, and studies what happens when the costumes come off and the show cannot go on.



Television

Crushing burden

Brass Tacks Reports (BBC 2) could hardly have got closer to "brass tacks" than in last night's assault upon the heavy lorries which belch and rumble through the country; it began with some interesting information about the baked bean industry of Wigan (which is a pleasant change from coals and Newcastle) before tackling the more serious business of a road freight industry which is now "out of control". It seems that England is the "most lorry-intensive country in Europe": good news for hitch-hikers, but not for those whose property and lives suffer from the depredations of the "juggernauts".

They move through towns like elephants trying to enter a mousehole, and the noise is indescribable for those who live beside the roads which are forced to bear the weight of these carriers; even the soundtrack of the documentary was difficult to bear. Certainly they are no less destructive than the Indian wagons from which they take their name, although in this case the sacrifices are not voluntary.

Buildings are damaged or destroyed, roads shift and crumble, and life in the streets becomes impossible – as is so often the case, the companies are making a profit at the expense of individual citizens for whom, it seems, there is no legal redress. Although the tone of the programme was polemical, it amassed more than enough evidence to justify its stridency. It was a most unpleasant story.

Open Space (BBC 2) was concerned with *The Women of Durham Jail*, the small number of female prisoners who are kept in the maximum security wing of that prison. This was a dramatization of the letters and writings of four such women, the purpose of which was not entirely clear. As an account of prison life it was convincing, if laconic, but the programme was obviously meant to offer more than a simple documentary record.

The women incarcerated here were supposed to be "the most dangerous in the country" – even the male prisoners of Durham apparently think of them as "monsters" – and yet the programme came close to suggesting that they were articulate and reasonably agreeable people who just happened to be locked up.

That element of special pleading became most evident when one young woman, serving "several life sentences for explosions and murder", was presented as a chirpy and somewhat sympathetic character. It was interesting to hear what she, and others, had to say; but their accounts were not at all "moving" in the way that the film-makers, no doubt intended them to be.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre in New York

Stoppard still accelerating

No matter how many new hit musicals and comedies it might boast, Broadway never feels quite legitimate unless there is also at least one critically and commercially successful drama. More brilliantly than any burst of fireworks, Tom Stoppard's **The Real Thing** (Plymouth Theatre) began 1984 by so overflowing that gap that it may be around for several new years.



Jeremy Irons: vulnerable and sympathetic

Virtually every commentator who has viewed both the London and Broadway productions has declared the latter superior. Not only has Mr Stoppard tightened and polished until everything but the subplot about Annie's silly, seedy prisoner-playwright shines and cast light upon the other aspects of the play, but the designer Tony Walton has accelerated its pace by replacing the cumbersome London screens and projections with automated sets which move the action almost as fast as Mr Stoppard's imagination. Mike Nichols has directed with as much brio, and the only complaint is that lines go by so quickly that there is no time to savour, much less absorb, them. Even that has its advantages, however, for it leaves the impression that there is so much more to be had from the play that you simply must read it or, if you can get a ticket, see it again.

Those who have viewed both productions generally contend that Jeremy Irons as Stoppard's protagonist in New York is better than Roger Rees in London because Irons is more vulnerable and because there is more sexual chemistry in his relationship with Annie (played here by Glenn Close with that "I'm available – maybe – and I'm good" air which entices men and infuriates women who do not have it).

Since we seem to be voting, I stand for Roger Rees. Jeremy Irons is indeed sympathetic in his outcry when Annie goes to her lover, and shows himself an accomplished stage actor throughout. The difference is one of size. Each is a winner in his class, but Irons is a lightweight and Rees a middleweight actor of greater range and depth. To me, Roger Rees was much more convincing as an intellectual who could reel off Mr Stoppard's lines and Henry's plays. Because he had that stature, his personal pain was more harrowing (watered-down Aristotle on the tragic hero here) and his ascent to self-knowledge more moving.

In the heavyweight division, we have **Ian McKellen Acting Shakespeare** (Ritz Theatre), in which the actor exceeds his stated aim of keeping the Bard's spirit alive. We revere great playwrights, but I believe we think of them less than of, say, Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, Oedipus and Antigone, Hecuba and Andromache, Hamlet et al. Through Mr McKellen's personal commentary, his selection of anecdote and historical incident, the love he lavishes on the Shakespearian passages and his infectious ardour, he elevates Shakespeare into the mythological realm of his own greatest characters. Mr McKellen's acting may appear too technical to some Americans (meaning more dependent on vocal pyrotechnics than feeling and thought), but that would be a misjudgment. His line-readings are so richly detailed emotionally and intellectually that they are really too loaded to take in all at once. The style is rococo, not mechanical.

Another heavyweight is Anthony Hopkins in the Roundabout Theatre Company's revival of Pinter's **Old Times**. He brings so many dimensions to his character that he suggests what his next performance should be: the Cauchon-Warwick scene from *Saint Joan*, with Mr Hopkins playing both roles. As his wife, Marsha Mason creates an inner life that could teach a sphinx lessons in mystery and allure, and Jane Alexander is a resolute antagonist.

The Manhattan Theatre Club started the year auspiciously with Lee Kalcheim's **Friends**, about the reunion of two Yale room-mates (Craig T. Nelson and Ron Silver, an appealingly contrasting duo). Their dissatisfactions with their lives are drawn with no great persuasiveness, but their camaraderie is, never more amusingly than when they taste cheap wine left by dinner guests and make drinking it a punishment in a game.

The friendship benevolently faked by Vaclav Havel's autobigraphical incarnation forms a poignant theme in three one-act plays being shown as **A Private View** at the Public Theater. As, respectively, Havel's supervisor at a brewery, a nouveau-riche couple, and a successful writer beg in varying ways for his approval to salve the self-esteem they have lost by co-operating with the Czech Communist regime, the Havel character finds more pity than contempt for them and behaves like Christ with a sense of irony. In an exceptionally difficult role, because it is mostly reacting, Stephen Keep as the Havel figure leads a fine cast directed by the actress Lee Grant.

A possible Broadway transfer from the Public is a musical version of William Saroyan's novel **The Human Comedy**, with music by *Hair's* composer, Galt MacDermot. Though the second act flags somewhat through too much telescoping of action and too many reprises (both mendable flaws), the show has championship qualities. Galt MacDermot has masterfully arranged his music, which ranges from gospel to ballad to jitterbug (the setting is a small town during the Second World War) and which thrives on internal rhyming.

Holly Hill

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Theatre in London

Gloriously through the lunacy barrier

See How They Run
Shaftesbury

Tom Stoppard once claimed that *See How They Run* contained the funniest line anywhere in English farce: "Arrest several of these vicars." It was thus quite a let-down, as one coming fresh to Philip King's wartime hit, to find that the actual line is "Arrest most of these people". That exhausts my list of quibbles against an otherwise glorious evening.

King ends the piece with the sight of the cast vainly trying to explain the plot to one another, thereby giving reviewers a broad hint not to waste their time over this fruitless task. After all, if you have a peaceful country vicarage with a bishop due to drop in, and an assortment of other visitors most of whom have an urgent need to masquerade as the vicar, it is not plot that counts so much as what happens over the next 90 seconds.

Like Ben Travers before him, King winds up his first act with the leisurely motion of one taking aim with a cream pie and deciding exactly where it will make the most mess. He then lets fly with an action that gobbles up every farcical routine from the underwear chase and the compromising cupboard to a burst of gunfire that sends the cuckoo clock into hysterics. Nothing is wasted. If one visitor stows his Army uniform in the sports box, the vicar is bound to go looking there for a croquet mallet to tackle an escaped German prisoner.

And if the German then lays him out with a warming pan, the sound (which tolls through the evening like a dinner gong) causes the others to look at their watches. King can extract laughter from back references to Irving in *The Bells* and immediate wartime details as much as from the perennial banana skins.

Sheer craftsmanship apart, what marks the piece out as a classic is its ability to crash the lunacy barrier; as, typically, in a scene where one character hands another an invisible drink, which is then dropped and the non-existent debris swept under the carpet: two sensible people each assuming the other to be mad.

Zoë Dominic

Maureen Lipman's farcical miracle of comic articulation, with Derek Nimmo

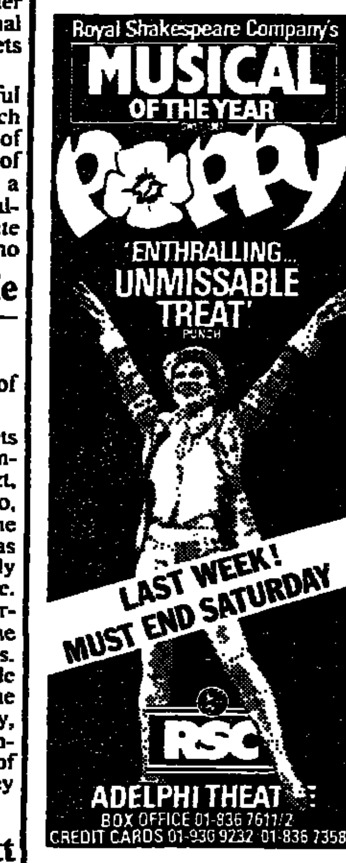
In a play that may be as encrusted with stage tradition as Malvolio's letter scene, that routine may not be King's own work, or Ray Cooney's either. But his production is manifestly the work of a master farceur.

All the chaos is beautifully organized and if anything happes twice there is always some variation: as where Michael Denison's palsied Bishop, coming round the chase for a second time, leaps over the empty spot where a body lay on his first lap. The brakes go on firmly to admit newcomers, like Derek Nimmo, walking into a calm clerical haven before finding the earth opening under their feet.

The supreme performance comes from Maureen Lipman as the parish's leading spinster snooper, an image of virginal rectitude, at least until she gets at the bottle.

Apart from her wonderful comic articulation, from which she can pick up a succession of laughs from a single piece of business, she also performs a farcical miracle by simultaneously playing an inanimate object and a character who grows.

Irving Wardle



Concert

Helsinki PO/ Berglund
Festival Hall

It is probably unfair (and certainly unchivalrous) to judge a visiting orchestra by their performance near the end of a gruelling tour. But the Helsinki Philharmonic, who with their conductor Paavo Berblund had given nine concerts around Britain in the previous 11 days, seemed to be weary musicians in their readings of two of Sibelius's symphonies on Tuesday.

Nonetheless, individual sections made some pleasant noises. The strings, although lacking the bloom and occasionally the accuracy of our own Philharmonia, play sweetly, while the woodwinds are generally together and have an honest, if unspectacular, sound. And I like the brass, whose restraint lent a welcome tinge of darkness to both symphonies, yet whose confidence seemed to surpass that of their colleagues.

There were encouraging signs at the beginning of the Seventh Symphony, where the orchestra plundered with properly veiled sounds the mysterious depths of the music. But you cannot play this work in such a manner all the way though if its constantly evolving ideas are to take shape at the proper pace. The allegro molto moderato section was played scrappily, and the breathtaking resolution that follows it jarred in a way that the composer, ever conscious of a sense of unity in his music, would surely have hated.

The same composer's Fourth Symphony, a despairing work that seems constantly suspended in the no-man's-land of indeterminate tonality, was more gripping in its effect, even though dynamic contrasts were again played down and phrases were often crudely shaped. The woodwind soloists in particular never gave their solos enough dramatic presence.

But even if Berglund exercised rather too restraining a hand in those matters, his control of the general shape was convincing; the Scherzo never betrayed the smallest hint of lightheartedness, and the darkness of the Largo, the heart of the piece, was unrelenting.

In these works Sibelius reacts deliberately against the fashionable excesses of Mahler. Liszt, in his Second Piano Concerto, which filled the gap between the symphonies on Tuesday, was very much the consciously avant-garde figure of his time. The unflappable soloist, Bernard d'Ascoli, made light of the piece's technical difficulties. However, the orchestra made no attempt to smoothen the rough juxtaposition of poetry, melodrama, banality and eccentricity in this wonderful mess of a work. Nor indeed should they have done.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

Festival Ballet
Orchard, Dartford

Much improved in presentation since a try-out two years ago, Festival Ballet's new small-scale touring programme opened on Tuesday at the attractive Orchard Theatre, Dartford. The idea is to be able to send ballet on a respectable level to theatres that could not accommodate or support a large company, by using not more than a dozen dancers with piano accompaniment.

Two specially created ballets were included in this programme, but it starts with a version of *Les Sylphides*, so the audiences know that they are seeing "real" ballet. The corps de ballet was surprisingly little missed except in the finale; all the solos and duets were performed in front of a proper backcloth, and who can complain about Chopin being played on the piano?

One of the new works, *Emilie*, is an anecdote about a schizophrenic wife, her overprotective husband, an over-eager admirer and a tragic dénouement in Victorian times. Created entirely by present and past members of the Festival Ballet, it shows more enterprise than achievement, but the whole-hearted performances were rightly applauded.

Andre Prokovsky's *The Aquarium* is a far more substantial work, which gives the small-scale programme a big- time appearance. He uses a dozen pieces by Gershwin, about equally well known and unfamiliar, and shows a group of gay young things dancing away the years of Depression with occasional incursions of posters demanding work for those less privileged.

Draw your own contemporary social conclusions, or take them from one of the two programme notes quoted from Proust (which provides the title) and David Niven. What matters most is the verve and stylishness of the dancing.

Mark Silver in a glitteringly suave solo and sophisticated duets with Andria Hall is at the centre of the work: a real star performance that would shine equally at a big theatre but is somewhat cramped on the small stage. Janette Mulligan is the most provocative and scandalous of the women and has entries exploiting both humour and virtuosity. Prokovsky cunningly shows off the strength of all the cast in larger or smaller ensembles.

Peter Farmer's costumes and decor, achieving much with limited means, reinforce the effect and ensure the success of a work that will, I guess, be popular not only on this tour but wider audiences later. The excellent pianists, David Elwin and Kevin Darvas, are both members of Festival Ballet's music staff.

John Percival

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Honouring the hermit of Hull

"I don't know how we are going to sit. This room's really only furnished for one person."

That isn't quite true: there is a chair as well as the small sofa. But a man from the the BBC is about to arrive in Hull, and Mr Larkin is working himself into a panic. "At least you'll be on my right. That's my good side." The sentence is drowned by the high-pitched whistle of the hearing-aid. We drink champagne to steady our nerves. "It's the only thing you can drink all through the day, except" – a snarl of disgust – "tea!" "It's very good wine", I say. "It's not."

Outside in the garden, the sun is shining brightly, so indoors, the Venetian blinds are down and the thick curtains are drawn. "Is this some W. H. Auden act?" "No, it's to protect the spines of my books. Some days, if there's a particularly bright sun, it shines in all bloody afternoon." He speaks of the sunlight as if it were a menace comparable with friendly neighbours or rising damp. The door-bell rings. Enter *Kaleidoscope* producer with a tape recorder. After about three goes, it is established that he is called Mr Barfield. "Not Barnfield?" "No, Barfield." "I hope you won't think me rude, Mr Barfield, if I ask you when you are going." "Four o'clock." "Good. That gives us less than an hour. Can we do it in that time?" "Oh, yes." "I feel as if I'm about to be viva'd".

Once the little machine is switched on, however, it is I whose nerve fails, and Mr Larkin rescues the situation. In a completely unshowy way, he is fluent, alert and totally professional. If I ask a question which he does not wish to discuss, he grins like a cat that's got the cream and makes silent gestures with his hands.

All this palaver is to celebrate the fact that his latest book, *Required Writing*, has won this year's W. H. Smith £4,000 literary award which we both agree, looking at past prize winners (Anthony Powell, Leonard Woolf, V. S. Naipaul, Thom Gunn) is rather more distinguished than the vulgarian Booker. The year the judges gave the prize to *Temporary Kings* by Anthony Powell, it was nearly awarded to Larkin's volume of poetry, *High Windows*. We can assume that, although he is being rewarded in particular for this volume of journalism, interviews and essays, the prize is a reflection of the high esteem in which his entire *oeuvre* is held. Certainly, as a book of recycled occasional pieces, *Required Writing* has already had great success. Mr Larkin praises the acumen of his publishers, Faber, who soon sold out of their first printing (10,000 copies) and have reprinted 9,000 more. He describes his pleasure in reviewing. "I really do take trouble. I *read* the book, make notes, all that sort of thing."

As the volume shows, Larkin is a direct, commonsense critic who is open to impressions and capable of changing his mind. For instance, the review of Jon Stallworthy's *Wilfred Owen* (1975) shows that he has become disillusioned with the Owen he had so idolized when the *Collected Poems* appeared in 1963. D. H. Lawrence and Owen were the two writers he admired most when young. While retaining his admiration for Owen's last work – "how did he *do* it – writing poems in the *trenches*, for Chrissake", – he is obviously disillusioned by the revelations about Owen's life and personal character.

When the tape recorder is off and we can talk naturally, I take him up on this. Is it fair to judge a poet by the standards of his life, rather than just by the words on the page? He concedes that it isn't fair but says that it is inevitable that you will. But one of the most fascinating essays in *Required Writing* appears to say the opposite. It is the essay about Thomas Hardy's first marriage which Larkin wrote in 1979. " 'In the sex-war, thoughtlessness is the weapon of the male, vindictiveness of the female', as Cyril Connolly wrote, but this was not war; it was more as if the freshness and delicacy of feeling that Hardy retained into his eighties required a formidable carapace of indifference and self-absorption to protect and preserve it."

The disillusioning thing about some modern biographies of Hardy is the extent to which they have emphasized his selfishness to the point where we can almost (but never more than almost) doubt the delicacy of feeling. Mr Larkin's own career as a novelist and poet seems to have followed an almost exactly opposite course.

Life is first boredom, then fear.
Whether or not we use it, it goes,

he bleakly enunciated in *Dockery and Son*. But the collection in which it appeared in 1964 ends on the more tenderly optimistic note of *An Arundel Tomb* in which the stone figures of a medieval aristocrat and his wife holding hands in death suggest

Our almost-instinct almost true:
What will survive of us is love.

But ten years later, in *High Windows*, the tone had become more doggedly despondent. As for what will survive of us, or our country,

There'll be books; it will linger on
In galleries, but all that remains
For us will be concrete and tyres.

The tones of wistfulness, tenderness, sympathy, laughter and even hope *(Begin afresh, afresh, afresh)* were all present in *High Windows*. But there was also something else, which had been present in the *oeuvre* from the beginning, and which verges on self-parody. The very surname suggests fooling about, and in his public persona, Larkin seems forever to be surprising a hunger in himself to be more flippant. One discovers it in the hilarious interviews reprinted in *Required Writing*.

Is Jorge Luis Borges the only other contemporary poet of note who is also a librarian by the way?

Who's Jorge Luis Borges? The writer-librarian I admire is Archibald MacLeish . . . .

What about your politics?

I've always been right wing. It's difficult to say why; but, not being a political thinker I suppose I identify the right with certain virtues and the left with certain vices. All very unfair, no doubt.

Which virtues and vices?

Well, thrift, hard work, reverence, desire to preserve – those are the virtues in case you wondered: and on the other hand, idleness, greed and treason.

To describe all this as self-parody would be quite wrong if by that one implied that there was a trace of insincerity in it. Nor would it even be quite fair to say that Mr Larkin deliberately exploited the annoyance value, in Marxmount circles, of preferring Dick Francis to some of his more avant-garde contemporaries, or of liking the Prime Minister. "Why do they go on about my admiring Mrs Thatcher. It's not just me. Why do they think she won the bloody election?"

Although he leads a modestly secluded life and does nothing to court the limelight, the high popularity of this latest book is ample proof of the fact that Larkin is a cult figure.

Mention Hull in any gathering which contains even vaguely literate people and pretty soon someone says the name of Larkin. He tells me he used to enjoy holidays on Sark. A little churchy anecdote about the parson who was craving to be "high" (he wore a biretta during matins) but who was kept under the thumb of the Dame. ("I'm not having a credence table in *my* chancel", she said). The clergyman, after moaning to Larkin about his bossy patron, asked, "and you, sir, are you of the cloth?"

It wasn't an absurd question: a tall, bald, gentle man in specs with an educated voice: Larkin could easily have been the half-lugubrious incumbent of some ill-attended fane. But what pleases him about the anecdote is that the parson didn't recognize him, whereas, back at the hotel "some frightful hippy" found out he was from Hull – "and of course the usual questions followed".

The knowledge that he shocks the lefties, and the realization that his "views" coincide with those of hordes of his fellow-countrymen, combine in Larkin with a high sense of irony. He really does think these things, and he really is depressive, and it isn't an act; but he laughs a great deal and he has more or less lost the language in which he could be serious.

Perhaps this combination of high popularity and increasing flippancy has made it impossible to write poems. "I didn't give poetry up – it gave me up". He describes it as a sort of music or singing in his head. Obviously he regrets the fleeing of this music and doubts whether it will ever return. It is largely for this music that we honour him, a haunting sound, the best music in our century since Yeats:

It's like looking down
From long french windows at a provincial town,
The slums, the canal, the churches ornate and mad
In the evening sun. It is intensely sad.

In one of his semi-comic poems, *Vers de Société*, he reflected on the chummy modern view that *All solitude is selfish*

No one now
Believes the hermit with his gown and dish
Talking to God (who's gone too): the big wish
Is to have people nice to you, which means
Doing it back somehow.

In fact, of course, all societies need hermits, none more so than those who have discarded their gods. Larkin's bleak townscapes, his refusal to blur edges, or pretend to be nice or provide us with saving illusions is precisely why we read him – the Simeon Stylites *de nos jours*. Hardy might have needed the "carapace of indifference" to protect his "poetic" sensibility. With Larkin, the position is reversed. He needed the artistic persona of a gloomy, woman-hating, cynic to hide the private self who is in fact an amiable and kind man, more at ease with life, I would guess than the "persona" of the poems. With jabbing inconsolable certainty, his best lines express the worst fears, the blackest moods, which it would be possible to entertain without committing suicide. Indeed, many must have killed themselves for less. Is his function that of the hermit? Does it console us to think that however miserable we are, there's some old misanthrope up in Hull even more wretched than we are – half drunk too, by the sound of it? No, that's too clever. ("For Christ's sake don't ask me anything clever".) It's chiefly the tone of voice, the Larkin music which is attractive, in prose as in verse.

We stand by the "picture window" in his house, built perhaps between the end of the Chatterley ban and the Beatles' first LP. As the sun goes down he feels able to open the blinds ("though you can get some bloody awful sunsets in the East Riding which blaze in and get in your eyes") and we stare out over the neat suburban gardens. I talk to him about his poem *Aubude* which he thinks will be his last. "Some doctor read that last line 'Postmen like doctors go from house to house' and said, "It's years you know since doctors did house to house visiting. But I said, 'No. It isn't postmen, comma, like doctors, comma, but just postmen like doctors.' I meant the arrival of the postman in the morning is consoling, healing."

Silence. Gloom. Light falling. "It's a bad day", he murmurs, "when I don't get any post".

John Voos

The Times Profile: Philip Larkin

A N Wilson

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moreover...
Miles Kington

Crown Plus

Controversy about previous royal portraits has paled into invisibility compared to the latest controversy about a royal portrait (writes Norman Herald, our Royal Portrait Controversy Correspondent). For the latest portrait of a member of the Royal Family, entitled *Member of the Royal Family* by Sam Gallery, looks nothing like any member of the Royal Family.

"That's right", agrees controversial Sam Gallery, who lives in London's trendy Catford. "It's not intended to look like anyone in the Royal Family. I've been trying to get away from the normal image of the royals and ask myself: What do the Royal Family *really* look like? There's no real answer to that question, so I did this picture instead."

To the untutored eye, Gallery's painting looks more like a picture of a tin of dog food, with the suspicion of Windsor Castle in the background. It's executed in pencil on the back of an old Sainsbury's check-out receipt. The portrait was commissioned by the 3rd Battalion the Royal Mounted War Artists, of whom a member of the Royal Family is the honorary Colonel-in-Chief, though they're not sure which. How do they feel about the work of art for which they have paid £15,000?

"We have mixed feelings", confesses commanding officer Major-General Herbert Annigoni. "On the one hand, we think that Gallery has managed to capture some of the more intangible elements of the Royal ethos and transmit a feeling of royal remoteness, even the duality of royalty in a democratic age. On the other hand, we think it's a load of codswallop and a waste of money. On the third hand, we've had a lot of publicity out of it and recruiting figures have shot up since the portrait was first published."

Public outrage over this latest royal portrait has been immense, according to the National Royal Portrait Gallery. But what exactly does this mean?

"It means that three people have rung up to protest", explains a spokesman. "If two people ring up, we call it an outcry, and if one person rings up, it's what we call a wrong number. We shall be displaying the Sam Gallery publicly for the next two months and if it doesn't arouse any more interest, we shall probably arrange to have it slashed."

The Mounted War Artists were formed in the Peninsular War, and although there was no previous tradition for this sort of thing, the British soon established a reputation for being able to paint faster in the saddle than any other nation. Among their battle honours are *Black Day at Omdurman, A Hard-Fought Draw Against the Prussian Blues* and the little-known *Charge of the Dark Brigade*. They have long since been mechanized, of course, and all their work is now done with camera and zoom lens. Normally they keep a low profile, for fear of being shot, but now for the first time they have found themselves in the public eye. Sam Gallery thinks he can take the credit for that.

"Royal portraits are so far behind the times, it's not true. I mean, if you did a portrait of Princess Diana in the style of Whistler there'd be an outcry, for heaven's sake. So I thought I'd go the whole hog, and do a Pop Art thing. That way, they're only 20 years behind the times now. I mean, let's face it, even the Queen's face on our stamps is 30 years out of date, and most foreigners think it's really Princess Di."

When asked for a comment last night, Buckingham Palace said they were far too busy rearranging the Van Dycks to come to the phone.

Poles apart

Magnets, as every schoolboy/girl knows, have two poles, north and south, one at each end as it were. But cut a magnet in half and you end up not with two separate poles, rather with two magnets again with opposite poles at either end. Nature, it seems does not like magnetic poles to exist alone. More than 50 years ago, however, theorist Paul Dirac showed that single magnetic poles could exist, as the magnetic "charges" on particles dubbed "monopoles".

Recent attempts to derive a "grand unified theory" of nature's fundamental forces have revitalized interest in monopoles, for such theories suggest that many supermassive monopoles should have been created in the big bang with which the universe is commonly believed to have begun. But in general, experimental searches for the beasts have proved fruitless.

However, this new interest in monopoles has prompted S. N. Anderson and colleagues at the University of Washington in Seattle to reappraise some anomalous data of theirs. They had left some plates of "nuclear emulsion" – a special kind of photographic emulsion – more than 1,000 metres underground for 250 days, in the Homestake gold mine in South Dakota. On developing the plates, the researchers observed more than two million tracks in the emulsion produced by alpha particles from natural radioactivity in the glass plates.

What was most interesting were seven tracks significantly longer than expected for alpha particles of the energies typical of the possible radioactive decays. Anderson and colleagues suggest that these long tracks might instead emanate from the products of an exotic form of uranium fission, induced by a superheavy magnetic monopole. (S. N. Anderson *et al*, *Physical Review D*, vol 28, p 2308, 1983.)

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
PARTICLE PHYSICS


Ernest Rutherford

High energy

Ernest Rutherford discovered the existence of protons in the nuclei of atoms in the early part of this century, so it may seem surprising that physicists are still learning about the properties of this well known constituent of matter. In particular, experiments that collide together protons at high energies reveal how the particles appear from highly distorted viewpoint of velocities close to the speed of light. Results from CERN, Europe's centre for research in high-energy physics, provide new insight into the proton's appearance at higher energies than ever before. In analysing the new data, R. Henzl and P. Valin from McGill University in Montreal (where Rutherford himself once worked) have shown that protons appear "blacker, edgier and larger" at the high energies available (R. Henzl and P. Valin, Physics Letter, *vol 132B, p 443, 1983).*

Nature's messenger

So-called supersymmetric theories are based on a symmetry between the basic particles of matter and the "exchange particles" – the messengers that carry nature's fundamental forces between the particles of matter. One consequence of this symmetry is that a matter particle such as an electron, should have a "supersymmetric partner". This would be a particle with similar interactions to the normal matter particle, but with an intrinsic spin (like a top) more akin to an exchange particle. In the case of the electron, the supersymmetric version, the "selectron" would have the same electromagnetic properties, but unlike the electron would have zero spin.

Theory allows the selectron to have a mass different from that of the normal electron, but a recent experimental search for the selectron suggests that this mass must be more than 45,000 times that of the electron. The search took place at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California. In the machine there called PEP, high-energy beams of electrons collide with positrons (anti-electrons) and annihilate to produce a burst of pure energy from which new particles can be created. The deteotor known as the Mark II found no evidence for the creation of selectrons. (L. Gladney *et al*, *Physical Review Letters*, vol 51, p 2253, 1983)

Thirteenth state

CERN, the European organization for nuclear research, provides facilities for research in basic subnuclear physics used by more than 2,000 scientists from a number of European countries, including Britain. Sited on the outskirts of Geneva, it houses the machine that at present produces the highest particle-collision energies in the world. Now Spain has joined the organization, becoming the thirteenth member state. One hopes the Spanish are not too superstitious and that the union proves fruitful both for Spain and for CERN.

Christine Sutton

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 269)

ACROSS
1 Black letter script (6)
5 Smart (6)
8 Successful record (3)
9 Large prawns (6)
10 Patch-up (6)
11 Brisk pace (4)
12 Collapse of reputation (8)
14 Develop commercially (13)
17 Become sluggish (8)
19 Monstrous person (4)
21 Petty trifles (6)
23 Distinctive tone (6)
24 23rd Greek letter (3)
25 Customer (6)
26 Canvas roof (6)

DOWN
2 Take place (5)
3 Thwarted (9)
4 Burma campaigner (7)
5 Dry glass stalk (5)
6 Speed up engine (3)
7 Billowing cloud (7)
13 Comrade (6,3)
15 Innate (7)
16 Inactivity (7)
18 Adjust (5)
20 Broadcast again (5)
22 Contend (3)

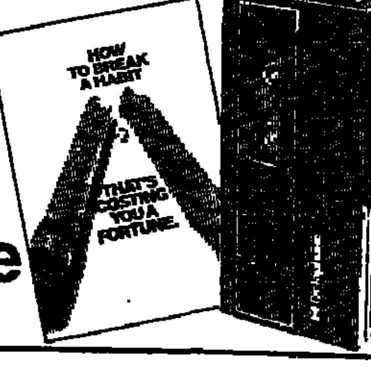
SOLUTION TO NO 268
ACROSS: 1 Follow 4 Cannon 7 Rage 8 Thirteen 9 Steerage 12 Red 15 Evince 16 Vulcan 17 Keg 19 Leafless 24 Ignominy 25 Vile 26 Others 27 Runnel
DOWN: 1 Fare 2 Lightning 3 Water 4 Cling 5 Nett 6 Obese 10 Excel 11 Equal 12 Recession 13 Dunk 14 Weak 18 Eight 20 Exits 21 Foyer 22 Joke 23 Well

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BOOKS

The weary cynic

The Anatomy of Power
By John Kenneth Galbraith

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

One would have hoped that a man who epitomized the eastern American intellectual's recurring love-hate relationship with the world of power politics would not have written such a lifeless and superficial book on power as this one has. Washington and Harvard are for the modern mind what town and gown were to the medieval; and of all the characters recently to have alternated as insiders and outsiders, J. K. Galbraith must have been one of the most conspicuous, however brief were his periods inside.

Part of that conspicuousness can be attributed to his prolific writings, part to his physical height, part to his wealth, and part to his cynical wit. On the basis of this book it could certainly not be attributed to the quality of his mind or the attractiveness of his prose. There is evidence of neither.

His thesis, if it can be called that, is as follows:

Power yields strongly, in a secular way, to the rule of three. There are three instruments for wielding or enforcing it. And there are three institutions or traits that accord the right to its use. It is a measure of how slightly (sic) the subject of power has been analysed that the three reasonably obvious instruments of its exercise do not have generally accepted names. These must be provided: I shall speak of condign, compensatory and conditioned power.

And speak of them he does, since that dreary alliterative trinity appears on almost every page of this book as it drones through chapters on the sources of power (personality, property, organization) its dialectic, its larger dynamics, the emergence and power of high capitalism, organization, the state and military, religious and press power. There is a "final" word on concentration and diffusion of power which includes a sentence which sums it all up: "Power is now diffused by its dialectic, of which sufficient has been said". Sufficient indeed.

The prose is humourless jargon of this kind throughout. It is outclassed in interest value by the foot-notes, though even they are revealingly modern.

The book is reminiscent of those trendy essays in colour magazines whose textual banality and generalizations about everything under the sun are normally garnished with flow charts and league tables. Sadly we have no charts here. One would have had more insight into the nature of power on one whole page of disconnected quotations. If only Galbraith had avoided the temptation of writing something himself and had decided instead to compile an anthology of quotations from all the books on power which he had read by way of preparation.

What a disappointment from a man who is supposed to be so clever and so amusing. Perhaps the reputation which has preceded him, induces a false expectation of wit, yet how else can one describe a man but as a wit who, having luxuriated in all the good things in life - material and intellectual - can say he is "not particular about freedom" and that he thinks the Berlin Wall is also a "good thing" (in an interview in a West German newspaper)? Either he was joking or else he carries a weary cynicism much too far.

If this book had been similarly provocative it might have been more stimulating. It seems not to have been written by an academic of any great resource, since there are no fanciful excursions into the history of power, or studies of the play of power on different personalities. There is no self-criticism, and no doubt.

It is narrow in the sense that it is basically confined to an American context. It is suspect because it hovers over an unconvincing critique of the corporate state, written by a man who in his earnest advocacy elsewhere of a permanent prices and incomes policy would seem to be an arch corporatist himself. It is shallow in its concentration on so-called capitalist power, with barely a genuflection to the wholly different workings of communist power. It is lazy in the absence of detailed illustration. Sadly Mr John Gunter and Mr Anthony Sampson have both in their time shown that they are better anatomists, even without the flow charts.

Charles Douglas-Home

Fiona MacCarthy reports the latest grunt on gorillas

Living among the great apes

Gorillas in the Mist
By Dian Fossey

(Hodder & Stoughton, £10.95)

The image of gorillas as large, mindless and alarming (ref typical entry in the Puffin *Crack-a-Joke Book*:

Q. What do you call a gorilla with a tommy-gun?

A. Sir).

should be dispelled for ever by this book by Dian Fossey which will be, and which deserves to be, one of the year's best-sellers, and which reveals gorillas as more subtle and congenial than many of the humans they so touchingly resemble.

Very ignorant people, some of whom I know, can hardly tell one great ape from another, confusing orangutans, chimpanzees and gorillas with a lack of expertise which Dian Fossey, who has lived amongst great apes for years, would pour much scorn on. There are also those around who mix up gorilla species, unaccountably and lamentably failing to distinguish *Gorilla, gorilla, gorilla* – which of course is the lowland gorilla and relatively common – from *Gorilla, gorilla, beringei*, the mountain gorilla, Dian Fossey's speciality, a very different thing. Hairier. And broader-chested. Having more expanded nostrils. Also a great deal rarer. In fact just about extinct.

No two gorillas look alike. Part of the fascination of Dr Fossey's account of her 13 years in the Virunga Mountains (a rain forest area rather awkwardly divided between Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda) is the acumen with which she differentiates not just one group of gorillas from another but the characteristics of each individual animal. To pick out one gorilla from the crowd, the trick of identification is the noseprint, the placing of the nostrils in gorillas being the unique feature, like the fingerprint in humans. Dian Fossey was eventually able to give names to many of the gorillas in the rain forest. One was called Uncle Bert, after a real uncle who was said to displeased, though he should have been quite flattered since his namesake the gorilla, judging by his portrait, had good nostril-formation and, besides, Uncle Bert's nature (he was gorilla-group leader until killed by the poachers) was particularly noble.

Gorillas are also well-distinguished by their sounds, or their Vocalizations as researchers like to call them. Gorillas make noises of a wonderful variety, listed scientifically and recorded by spectrogram in Appendix E to Dian Fossey's book. The Pig-grunts and the Chuckles, regular response to tickling. The Wraaghs, like little roars. The Hootseries which usually precede gorilla chestbeats. The Belch Vocalizations, Dr Fossey's favourite, the most contented of the gorilla sounds, to which she herself resorted, along with imitative scratching and feeding on wild celery in the gorilla mode, in her initial contacts with gorillas. Clearly one of Dian Fossey's ideas of heaven (for she is a wild romantic on the subject of gorillas) is sitting in the middle of a group of them exchanging Belch Vocalizations: *naoom, naoom, naoom*.

It is moving to discover that great apes, like many humans, get flustered when stared straight at, a reaction Dr Fossey managed to allay by winding vines round her binoculars, turning them into extended vegetation. Gorillas, which tend to smell like humans although stronger, have all-too-recognizable traits in their behaviour: scratching their heads as a sign of discomfiture; drumming their fingers in boredom or impatience. Walking stiffly, lips compressed, whacking at passing vegetation. Gorillas, in that mood, are as theatrical as men. And in some respects their lives seem almost super-human. Their social arrangements, divided into units under the surveillance and protection of the silverback leader, have a marvellous sophistication and coherence from which, as Dian Fossey implies frequently, human society itself has much to learn.

Certainly the human beings in this story almost all make an alarmingly poor showing. The cook leaves the camp when asked to prepare a bottle for a sick baby gorilla, maintaining in Swahili that he is a cook for Europeans not for animals. The research student carelessly sets the camp on fire. The tourists, who include an archetypal Englishman dressed for the rain forests in a dark suit with a briefcase, are almost without exception idiotic: the complete insensitivity of a French film crew causes a pregnant gorilla to miscarry. The maiming and killing of gorillas by the local poachers, whose depradations continues almost uncontrolled.

And what of the mysterious Dr Louis S.B. Leakey who originally selected Dian Fossey, then an occupational therapist working in Kentucky, as the person to undertake this long-term field study of the mountain gorilla, which he saw as the natural successor to Dr Jane Goodall's study of the chimpanzee? Dr Leakey, dispensing the resources of L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, emerges as a bit of a Professor Branestawm figure, with his aluminium crutches, white hair streaming in the wind. His idea of a practical joke was to tell Dian Fossey she needed her appendix out before she went to Africa. She got home from the hospital and heard from Dr Leakey that this was just his test of applicants' determination. Yes, the people in this story are untrustworthy indeed.

It is only Dr Fossey who emerges with integrity, fair and honourable in her dealings with problematic humans as well as great great apes. I recommend her book. Do not miss the Bibliography which is not only (as claimed by the publishers, undoubtedly correctly) the most extensive list of gorilla-based literature in existence but is also peculiarly evocative, including an article by a Dr Fossey predecessor, Lady Broughton, called "Stalking the mountain gorilla with the camera in its natural haunts". This was published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1932.



Much like humans, but in some ways nicer

Andrew Gimson picks fiction of the week

Still Life from Holland

Bearers of Bad Tidings
By Martin Hart

(Alison & Busby, £8.95)

Speranza
By Sven Delblanc

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The only other of Martin Hart's books to have been translated from the Dutch is a study, said to be authoritative, of rats. In the present work, an autobiographical novel which has enjoyed great success in Holland, he writes with equal authority about grave-digging.

The first chapter resembles a brilliantly cooked dish, in which very simple, even ordinary tastes are presented with extraordinary lucidity and strike the palate as new and astonishingly delicious. The danger of recommending such food is that to many people it seems plain and dull. So also might a Dutch genre painting seem dull, because the scene is not sensational. In Hart's first chapter there is, in fact, an element of excitement: a man describes how he has taken an evening walk along the quayside and finds himself sliding, on black ice, slowly and inescapably towards the cold waters of the River Meuse, in which he may expect to drown. His character as a reflective and solitary individual, unusual but not disagreeable, is established. He remembers the thing which has mattered to him more than anything: riding on the handlebars of his father's bicycle. His father is a grave-digger.

Having avoided death himself, we are quickly presented with the son's main dilemma: how is he to tell his father that he is suffering from cancer of the pancreas and will suffer torments and die. After an exploratory operation his father resumes his jocular profession, to all appearances never in better health. The length of the middle part of the book is too great to be sustained by the single question of when he will fall ill again: although the son's digressions about his love for his father are never less than delicate and well-written, and the cemetery scenes are amusing, there is no sense of development, there is an aimless feel to it, and gloomy meditations begin in the reviewer's mind, about the reasons why so many novels get worse after the first 60 pages.

But the death at the end is good. Hart is a novelist of quality, who has won his public without resorting to the lurid sexual episodes which are the mainstay of many modern authors, and we are lucky to be able to try his work.

Sven Delblanc is not a Swedish Voltaire. Doubtless he does not hope to be a Swedish Voltaire. But he has written a book about optimism which bears too many similarities to *Candide* for the reader to avoid the comparison, and the feeling that though Delblanc does a number of things rather well, Voltaire did them better.

A young man has been expelled, on account of his liaison with a young girl, from an aristocratic household. His tutor has inculcated in him a naive belief in Liberty, Equality and Fraternity (it is 1794). Unfortunately the young man is a slob. His simple-minded surprise at the outside world's refusal to conform to his ideals is devoid of Candide's glorious, innocent aptness. He suffers already from the self-centred and pretentious obtuseness of a semi-educated American colleger, flabby and corrupt without knowing it, and his moral decline will fail to engage our sympathy.

He is placed in an ingenious predicament, finding himself a passenger on the Speranza, a ship taking slaves to the West Indies. A few planks separate him from their hellish suffering. He protests indignantly, tries to buy their freedom, argues in vain with a priest who says that these slaves, being intended for a Jesuit rum distillery, are helping to build the Kingdom of God. Everyone in the miniature world of the Speranza is sustained by hope: "Without hope we cannot live; whilst under the guiding star of hope we can put up with anything." The hero starts to succumb to this perverted hope, which enables him to preserve his own privileges, to take advantage of a helpless slave woman, and to suppress a slave revolution made in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The fable is good, but the flatulent narration of it, accomplished through the hero's diary, is exceedingly tiresome.

The Open Road *(Onlywomen Press, £5.95, paperback £1.99)* is a collection of eight short stories, Jennifer Gubb's first, amounting to 90 pages. It is marked by her resolute avoidance of ambitious literary effects, her straightforward use of her knowledge of rural life in Devon, and her unsentimental description of trials which it is easier to forget or ignore: the killing for the first time of a chicken; the anxiety of a first train journey; the burden of looking after an incontinent old man.

Something happens in each story, and if an axe is being ground (not an unreasonable thing to do to an axe), it does not give off a strident or self-pitying noise.

Woodrow Wyatt reviews Sidney Bernstein

Entertainer of the masses

Sidney Bernstein
By Caroline Moorehead

(Cape, £12.95)

He had a mania for neatness and detail that would... explode into irrational anger when he would stalk through the offices complaining that the telephone directories were in the wrong order, or that too much stationery was being hoarded. He drove people mad by ringing them up all the time... to find out, to have his own say about every matter, however trivial... He outraged them... by a sort of puritanism that seemed to some too cautious, too petty, too mean.

Sounds a bit disagreeable, but it was, and is, a successful way of running a business. It worked because throughout his career Sidney Bernstein understood each business he ran better than any of his employees. His infinite capacity for detail is in the genius class. He would have made it to the top even if he hadn't been born, as he put it, with a silver screen in his mouth.

His father, Alexander, came from Sweden in the 1880s. He had various business ventures, some good, some disastrous. Without looking at them, "after a large and convivial City lunch", he bought an estate of 600 houses in Ilford very cheaply at a property auction.

By 1906 he had bought some land in Edmonton ideal for shops. To entice the shoppers he built a variety theatre, the Edmonton Empire. So the Bernstein family went into entertainment. Sidney, born in 1899, was fascinated. The business expanded and Alexander, a far-seeing man, built some of the earliest cinemas. Eccentrically, he tried to turn his son into an engineer. But Sidney persuaded him to let him join his entertainment business after he was rejected by the Army on medical grounds in September 1917.

By the age of 22 Sidney was a well known enough showman to be asked to Sandringham to show Chaplin's *The Kid* to the Royal Family during a Christmas holiday. He had an instinct and a love for films, growing up with the new rash of exotic cinemas and developing them himself, the interior decoration of which brought an atmosphere of the palatial to ordinary cinema-goers.

Miss Moorehead shows a complex character. Always beautifully dressed and beautifully mannered but a reserved private person. His trick in exerting authority among his equals or superiors was to stay silent, not pushing himself forward, but looking like a tiger at rest whose strength was apparent but latent. Yet like many financially secure he has an inner insecurity which makes him touchy. His entry in *Who's Who* could well list under recreations: litigation.

He has been a faithful member of the Labour Party inclining to a naive Leftism. That is the imprint he first put on Granada TV. He was right to get more frank discussion and depiction of political subjects on the TV screen. But it was not balanced, as the old BBC used to be. Doubtless he would say that Left Wing producers are more creative and interesting than Right Wing. But the search for, and the grooming of, middle of the road producers has not been vigorous. Granada TV is the natural parent of Channel 4 and of the loss of impartiality in the BBC.

This is a readable book, if too detailed. Sidney Bernstein was very helpful to Miss Moorehead in its writing. This has not influenced her to hide any of his defects. Sidney Bernstein has been a force for good in providing modern entertainment for the millions: *Coronation Street* is his. Whatever would amuse the people he has given them, from cinema organs to Bingo in Granada cinemas no longer viable for films. He has routed the stuffy. He has made television freer of inhibitions. He has a kind and generous heart.

Hype the good hype

The Wasp Factory
By Iain Banks

(Macmillan, £7.95)

As a piece of writing *The Wasp Factory* soars to the level of mediocrity, which may explain why Macmillan have become excited about it: most of the first novels which publishers are sent are so utterly unfit to be printed that in the end a competently executed work, in which an author has followed through an idea, however poor, with care and conviction, begins to look like a masterpiece, and can without blushing be called "a novel of extraordinary originality, imagination and comic ferocity". Or maybe the crassly explicit language, and the obscenity of the plot, which revolves about the supposed castration of a small child, were thought to strike an agreably avant-garde note.

Perhaps it is all a joke, meant to fool literary London, terrified of seeming prudish, into respect for rubbish.

Andrew Gimson

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Robert Nye reviews the poetry of the month

Sabreur against the Heavy Brigade

I take it that all right-thinking chaps dislike anthologies, those sticky bags of other people's sweets where even the real toffee seems to lose its taste. Still, no bag should be thrown away which contains a piece of toffee like this:

The poetry that I admire
is light and easy, it's a change
from those big guns that dully fire –
though it has range,
it doesn't move in earthy boots
or call on God to save its soul,
it's not obsessed with its own roots,
deep as a mole....

The poet is Gavin Ewart and the anthology the latest Arts Council effort, **New Poetry 9**, edited by Julian Symons *(Hutchinson, £7.95)*. Ewart's poem, entitled "Against the Heavy Brigade", amounts to a manifesto in favour of the civilizing and confusion-cancelling properties of good light verse. It is witty and wise, and the nice thing is that Symons himself favours the kind of poetry here praised and practised by Ewart, with a result that the anthology contains a minimum of pretentious stuff. Roy Fuller, Barry Cole, Michael Hofmann, Vernon Scannell, and Derek Stanford stand out amongst the other contributors, all members of the Light Brigade, more or less – which is not to deny their seriousness, only to be grateful that they do not themselves advertise it with big guns and dull fire.

George MacBeth strikes me as a much improved poet these days, the palpable change of direction in his work seeming to have something to do with his removal a few years ago from London to Norfolk and his starting to write a smaller and more particular kind of poem about what he found there. This is not to say that this always splendidly sophisticated writer has settled for being a "nature" poet or anything like that, but he does appear to have discovered a home for his imagination and his verse is the stronger for it. **The Long Darkness** *(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)* contains poems in which matters of life and death are presented with the unmistakable authority of experience. Once upon a time MacBeth's work was dressed to kill but had nowhere to go. Now it gives every appearance of plain urgency, whether the poet is writing about the birth of his son, the death of a woman he loved, or his feeling that he has wasted his own talents.



Gavin Ewart: model of the civilizing properties of good light verse

It is this last theme, treated head-on, which inspires what is for me the most moving and memorable poem in the book, "My Father's Patents":

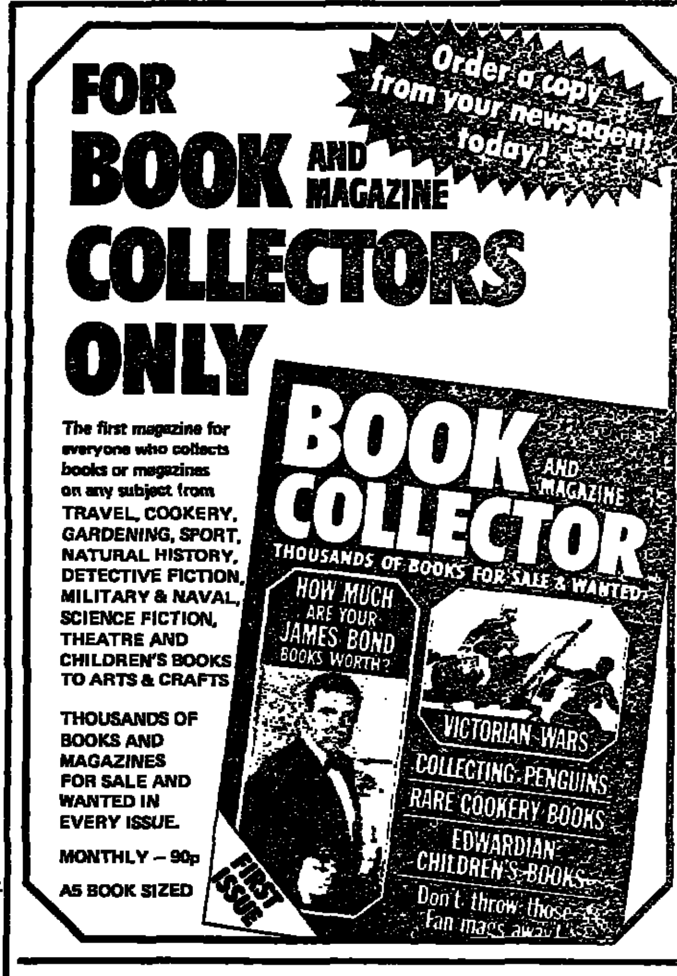
My father's patents in the dark,
Their red seals shining, show the way.
Black-framed they rise, on velvet ground,
And succour me, from hour to hour.
These, in a far day, made some mark,
Worked more for honour than for pay,
And what their dead inventor found
Lives on in me, an inward power.

The delayed rhythm reinforces the note of awkward yet deliberate sincerity, as though the poet had arrived at his meaning slowly and with difficulty, having to overcome resistance in himself; it is only as the poem rises to its climax that the rhymes fall closer and more decisively together, as the sense demands. Here, as elsewhere, MacBeth shows himself to be a real craftsman, and one for whom craft is subject to truth.

So is Sheila Wingfield, whose **Collected Poems 1938-1983** (Enitharmon Press, £8.85 or £5.25 paper) is full of lovely things. Wingfield's work has been praised in its time by Yeats, by de la Mare, by Herbert Read, and by other fellow poets, but somehow she has never been given general public acknowledgement as the important and original poet which she undoubtedly is. The distinguishing feature here is the purity of motive which one feels behing nearly every poem – this poet does not write at all unless she has something to say which she believes to be unsayable except in terms of poetry, and if that sounds precious or high-flown just listen to her criticism of the process:

With palate for fine things but penny mouth,
I have to tell what sourness, drouth,
Juice, or sweet, lodges in the core
Of those I learn from, groan with, like, or else deplore.
Seldom I feel – left on a tooth –
Wisdom's honey or the wax of truth.

I like and admire the intensely active intelligence which gives quirky shape to that, and all through the book Wingfield's surprises are not the result of originality of manner but of originality of vision, which is of course what lasts and matters in the end. This is not light verse, but it is no Heavy Brigade verse either. It is verse which is just about the right weight for its own seriousness – which is to say, poetry.



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WHSMITH

THE TIMES DIARY

Supermac's tease

High Tory circles are buzzing with the rumour that the recently ennobled Harold Macmillan has settled on the now staunchly non-Conservative town of Stockton-on-Tees for the territorial element in his earldom. Stockton was Macmillan's first parliamentary constituency. He won it as a Unionist in 1924 and held it continuously from 1931-45, before becoming MP for Bromley. The choice of this most unpatrician place on which to base an earldom is likely to be seen as Macmillan's reply to critics who say he should have been true to his reforming spirit as Tory prime minister by continuing to refuse a peerage. Earl Macmillan of Stockton does sound a trifle . . . well, plebeian.

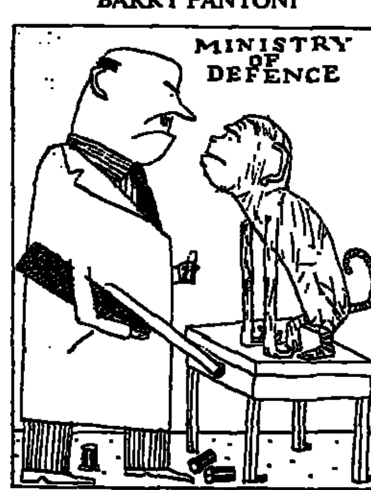
Eastern promise

Lindsay Anderson, Michael Caine, David Essex and Sheila Hancock are among the thespian luminaries lending their names to the £250,000 centenary appeal on behalf of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, to be launched next week. The splendid little Victorian theatre needs the money to put the finishing touches to its renovation project, which has already cost £400,000. Among other things, the Royal is notable for being in the forefront of the battle against theatre censorship. In 1956, Richard Harris (also an appeal patron) challenged the Lord Chamberlain with a play entitled *You Won't Always Be on Top*, which led to the eventual lifting of censorship in the early 1960s. We have come a long way from the days when Charles Dillon, the actor-manager, was trying to set up the Royal and a local vicar objected on the grounds that such an establishment would not be conducive to "the moral elevation of Stratford" and would "only attract the lowest characters".

Swedish massage

Robert Maxwell, the ambitious publishing tycoon, has been thwarted – temporarily at least – in his attempt to become the owner of Manchester United. But he may find some consolation in the recognition to be bestowed on him by King Carl Gustaf of Sweden. This afternoon, the Swedish ambassador to London will present Maxwell with the Royal Order of the Polar Star. This may do his ego some good. but Maxwell hasn't a clue why he's getting it.

BARRY FANTONI



"Can I have a last cigarette? I picked up the habit from a beagle"

Benn beware

Tony Benn, as he battles to find his way back to the House of Commons via Chesterfield, might benefit from a short history lesson. According to my tame psephologist, the last by-election in the town of the crooked spire took place in 1913, when a Liberal named Kenyon wrested the seat from Labour, who had held it since 1906. Kenyon remained the town's MP until 1929. Benn can't say I didn't warn him.

Short-changed

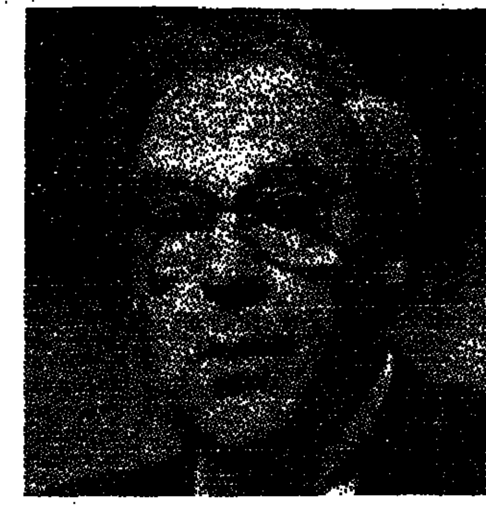
In view of the many expressions of public gratitude I have received for *Design* magazine's bold intervention in the shocking matter of the non-existent lavatories at the ICA in The Mall, it may seem churlish of me to suggest that the Design Council, which publishes the magazine, should first put its own house in order. Despite its splendid facilities and its cafeteria, the Design Centre in the Haymarket contains no public lavatory in its three floors.

Mass transit

Sir Alfred Sherman (yes, it's him again), not content with his scheme to turn Marylebone station into a coach terminal and convert the railway tracks into bus lanes – modestly codenamed "Shermanway" – is now involved in high-level talks about taking over the two "slow" lines from Paddington. The plan is for the National Bus Company, along with British Airways and the as yet unapproached British Rail, to introduce a fast coach link with Heathrow. Passengers would check in baggage and get tickets at Paddington and have no further contact with officialdom (apart from Customs) until arriving at their destinations. Sir Alfred, who is uncharacteristically seeking Labour Party support on the ground that the scheme "will serve the masses", reckons the journey time would be no more than 20 minutes. London Transport might have something to say about it. In 1977 LT spent £30m on a Piccadilly Line extension so passengers could "fly the Tube" to Heathrow, and, of course, BR recently unveiled plans for their own Heathrow link.

PHS

Phone tapping: plug this gap



by Bryan Stanley

The House of Lords can do the Government a favour in the next few days when it debates the Telecommunications Bill, and in particular the ever-sensitive subject of telephone tapping. It can spare the Government an embarrassing repudiation by the European Court of Human Rights by bringing the regulation of tapping in Britain within the terms of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Before the Lords will be a new clause to the Bill, prepared and sponsored by the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), which is designed to bring tapping, for the first time, within a clear framework of law and accountability. The POEU, whose members work in every aspect of the British telecommunications system, has campaigned for such a law since 1980.

The POEU is not opposed to telephone tapping *per se*. We accept that it can, and should, be used as an effective instrument to combat serious crime and espionage. But we believe that recourse to tapping should be exceptional, that each occasion should be strictly justified, and that the whole practice should be reviewable by the courts. At present our law is virtually silent on the subject and there is no accountability to Parliament or the courts.

That is why, in a tapping case brought by Mr James Malone, the European Commission on Human Rights has found the British government in breach of two provisions of the European Convention: Article 8, covering the right of individual privacy; and Article 13, concerning the right to a domestic remedy in the event of a breach of the convention. The Malone case has now been referred by the European Commission to the European Court.

The POEU has made repeated efforts to promote changes in the law. Our most recent attempt, during the Commons committee stage on an earlier version of the Telecommunications Bill, was defeated only by the casting vote of the chairman.

On every occasion that we have promoted the new clause, we have warned the Government that the position on tapping in this country puts us in breach of the convention, but suggested that our proposals would probably correct this. On every occasion, the Government has arrogantly dismissed our constructive reforms. We have made sure that the European Court is aware of this.

Now that the Commission has found the UK to be in breach of the convention and the Court is about to make its judgment (oral hearings start next Monday), perhaps the Government will at last accept the POEU-sponsored clause in the Lords.

The union does not believe that all official telephone tapping falls within the Home Secretary's warrant procedure; we do not believe that the criteria used by the Home Secretary for the issue of warrants is sufficiently rigorous; and we do not believe that the procedures followed by the Home Secretary for issuing warrants are sufficiently independent and accountable.

Nevertheless, for the sake of attracting maximum support in the Lords, the clause that we are promoting is a very modest one. We are seeking simply to give statutory force to exactly the same criteria which the Home Secretary insists he uses, and exactly the same procedures which he says he follows. This, then, concentrates the debate on the central issue: should tapping be subject to the rule of law and capable of review by the court?

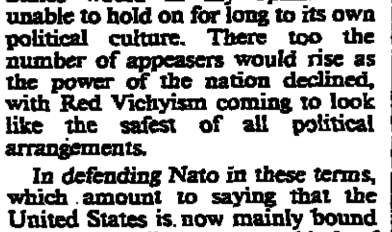
The POEU does not accept that in a democratic society so totalitarian a power as telephone tapping should be exercised in a manner which is manifestly outside the European Convention and effectively above the law.

The author is general secretary of the POEU.

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35 years of Nato: Norman Podhoretz calls for greater support for Washington's policy worldwide to halt the steady American drift to isolationism

Blame yourself if the US goes it alone



It seems remarkable in retrospect that public opinion in the United States should have been so steadfast for so long in its support of Nato. Yet steadfast it has been, in spite of the seductive allures of isolationism, a temptation which runs much deeper in the American character than is generally understood in Europe.

To be sure, once the West European economies had recovered from the wounds of the Second World War, proposals were made every few years or so to get American troops out of Europe. But such proposals (usually associated with the name of former Senator Mike Mansfield) always excited more alarm in Europe than support in the US. Not only did they get nowhere within the American foreign policy establishment; they did not even make much political headway among the mass of ordinary Americans.

All this seems all the more remarkable when it is compared with the climate of opinion surrounding Nato today. If in the past the American foreign policy establishment was unambiguously and unshakably committed to Nato, today many leading members of that establishment, including some proudly present at the creation of the alliance, have turned against it.

The most vivid example of this change is the "no-first-use" of nuclear weapons principle advocated by a group of former government officials who have come to be known as the American "gang of four": George F. Kennan (the great theoretician of the containment strategy in the Truman administration), Robert S. McNamara (Secretary of Defence in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations), McGeorge Bundy (National Security Adviser to presidents Kennedy and Johnson), and Gerard Smith (Nixon's representative at the Salt negotiations).

It is still, I think, not fully recognized – least of all by the gang of four themselves – that a pledge of no-first-use would be tantamount to a withdrawal of the American commitment to the defence of Europe. But there is no escape from that conclusion. The threat of a nuclear response has always been, and remains, Nato's strategy for deterring the Soviet Union from exploiting its superiority in conventional forces to overrun Western Europe. American troops are there not to fight the invaders off but to make the nuclear threat "credible" by serving as a "tripwire". Under no-first-use, American troops, no longer needed for this or any other military purpose, would be withdrawn, thereby further weakening, and perhaps altogether cutting, the lifeline tying the US to the fate of Western Europe.



Top-level opposition, public resentment

What we have here, then, is the reappearance, in a nuclear-age mutation, of the isolationist tradition. That isolationism should once again have become an influential presence in American political life is not itself surprising; on the contrary, it was to be expected and was indeed predicted as a consequence of the defeat in Vietnam. But what *is* surprising, and portentous, is that isolationism should have returned under the sponsorship of men who once stood at the very head of the Atlanticist establishment.

Perhaps because such men are still unable to face up to the fact of their apostasy, the "gang of four" simply refuse to admit that no-first-use means for all practical purposes a withdrawal of the American commitment to the defence of Europe, and the dissolution of Nato. Within the intellectual community, however, proponents of this doctrine like Irving Kristol and the late Herman Kahn have been willing to acknowledge its implications. Yes, says Kristol, no-first-use would spell the end of Nato, but good riddance to it. The time has come for the Europeans to assume responsibility for their own defence and for the US to go it alone.

Kristol is by no means certain that the Europeans would take on this responsibility. But he is confident that a US disentangled from Nato would play a more forceful and energetic role in countering Soviet expansionism. Since this is the last thing the "gang of four" would like to see the US do, one has to distinguish between their brand of isolationism and Kristol's go-it-alone strategy. Yet these two schools of thought, so antagonistic in their objectives, are equally dangerous to Nato.

Thus, for the first time in its history, Nato now confronts a loss of support and even serious opposition from influential segments both of the US foreign policy establishment and of the intellectual community. To make matters worse, the alliance also confronts a growing degree of resentment within the populace at large. Night after night, seeing demonstrators on television vilify the United States for agreeing to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, more and more Americans have begun wondering out loud why "we should have to beg those people to let us defend them".

This is certainly one reason why the American "freeze" movement, which calls for an immediate halt ("mutual and verifiable"; goes the pious and politically prudent qualifier) to the building and deployment of nuclear weapons, is so popular even among voters not normally given to dovish, let alone pacifist, sentiments. For in the present state of the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, a freeze would all but dissolve the American guarantee to Europe.

On the one hand, it would prevent deployment of the intermediate-range missiles from going any further, thus "decoupling" Western Europe and the United States; on the other hand, it would prevent modernization of the American strategic force, thus forcing the US into a "minimum deterrence" posture (which is the nuclear-age equivalent of a "Fortress America" strategy and consistent only with an isolationalist foreign policy).

Do these changes in American public opinion mean that Nato is doomed? Not quite. If the survey data can be trusted, most Americans still regard the isolationist temptation as a delusion. Since I count myself among them, and since I think my own feelings are reasonably representative, let me speak personally here *instead* of trying to read the entrails of the public opinion polls.

It is not because I am immune to the seductive power of the isolationist temptation that I resist it. I resist because I believe that an American withdrawal from the western alliance would result not – as some of my political friends and allies predict – in an assumption by the Europeans of the responsibilities and burdens of self-defence, but rather in a collapse in the face of Soviet power.

Far from envisaging a rise in the production of troops, tanks and missiles, I foresee an increase in the number of neutralists, pacifists and appeasers, leading ultimately to a condition of political subordination to the Soviet Union which has come to be called "Finlandization", but which I prefer to call "Red Vichyism" – all without a shot having been fired.

This would be calamity enough, but even this would not be an end of it. For I cannot see how freedom and democracy in the United States could survive their demise in Western Europe. Trotsky used to say that socialism could not exist in one country. No more can democracy. Isolated behind a wall of nuclear missiles in a world increasingly shaped by the influence and the will of the Soviet Union, the United States would in my opinion be unable to hold on for long to its own political culture. There too the number of appeasers would rise as the power of the nation declined, with Red Vichyism coming to look like the safest of all political arrangements.

In defending Nato in these terms, which amount to saying that the United States is now mainly bound to Western Europe as a kind of hostage, I am poignantly aware of how wan, how lacking in vitality, the case has become. But what else can one do? Like millions of other Americans, I have grown more and more to resent the apparent absence in Western Europe of any enthusiasm for the alliance, or any appreciation of its achievement in preserving both the peace and the freedom of the countries living behind its shield.

We are repeatedly told that there is a "silent majority" in Europe – and again, if the polls can be trusted, a very large one – that does appreciate these things. But mostly we hear from the raucous minority, and what we hear is foul and offensive: that the United States is as bad as, or worse than, the Soviet Union, and that Ronald Reagan is a greater threat to the peace of the world than was Yuri Andropov.

Support is a two-way process

Even when this preposterous neutralism, or the pernicious hatred of America that often goes with it, is challenged by Europeans, it is usually done in language that seems weak and defensive, for example, "as between Moscow and Washington, on the whole, and with all due reluctance, I suppose I prefer Washington".

This kind of thing has already begun taking the heart out of American backing for Nato. For the fact is that Americans who support Nato need the support of European supporters of Nato. We need to hear from those Europeans who know that the free world is a reality and not counterfeit, to be referred to sardonically in inverted commas; that its institutions represent an immense human achievement not easily duplicated; that its survival is threatened by an imperialism fully comparable in political, moral and military terms to Nazi Germany in the late 1930s; and that the future of liberty and democracy depends on the power and resolve of the United States, not in Europe alone but in such other vital areas as the Middle East and Central America.

These were the ideas which gave birth to Nato 35 years ago. They are as valid today as they were then; indeed, they are made even more compelling today by the tilt in the military balance away from the United States and towards the Soviet Union.

Since to some degree the rise of neutralism in Europe and of its isolationist cousin in the United States is a frightened response to this development, the first order of business must be a military build-up aimed at creating a greater sense of western security. And if, as many advocate, such a build-up should include a strengthening of the conventional forces of the West along with a modernization of its nuclear arsenal, so much the better.

But military measures are not enough. They will have to be accompanied by a more positive European affirmation of solidarity with the United States in areas outside the jurisdiction of Nato, especially the Middle East and Central America.

Otherwise, the isolationist temptation will prove impossible to resist, even for Americans like myself. Though we believe that isolationism is not a viable policy, if the only alternative is being dragged down by our allies, even we would be forced to take our chances at trying to go it alone.

The author is editor of the American journal Commentary.

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Previous articles in this series appeared on January 13 and 25. A full collection, marking Nato's 35th aniversary, is to be published in book form in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

Ronald Butt

Making the grades for university

In his introduction to the 21st report of UCCA (the Universities Central Council on Admissions) the chairman, Dr Harry Kay, drew attention to the fact that, despite an increase in the number of home candidates, the number accepted has decreased by about 5,000 in the last two years since the government's "cuts upon the universities" in July 1981. In consequence, the qualifications of accepted candidates have been pushed up, and Dr Kay believes that "the increasing emphasis that has to be placed upon examination grades is to be regretted."

This is especially so, he adds, "when it is borne in mind that the school-leaving examinations (A-levels) were not designed for purposes of university selection, and that fine shades of difference between grades are having to carry more significance than was intended when the grading system was designed."

Yet at the moment Dr Kay was declaring that too much hinges on A-levels, with the result that well qualified candidates are rejected, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has unilaterally announced that it is withdrawing from the Cambridge colleges' own entrance examination, and intends in future to use the A-level result as the only written test for candidates.

In practice, since Oxford and Cambridge can pick and choose, this will mean that the minimum requirement for success at Emmanuel will be three grade A results at A-level. The successful candidate will be chosen from those with this basic qualification on head teachers' reports and by college interviews. (Two kinds of interviews, I understand, are planned: one *strictly* academic, the *other* designed to explore personality and motivation. These interviews are intended to sort out candidates with *broader intellectual* and *cultural* curiosity from those who might be described as swots.)

The primary object of all this is social. *It is intended to make entry* easier for clever candidates from maintained schools (who do not have the same facilities as candidates from independent schools to prepare for the special Oxbridge examinations) to compete on A-levels. Emmanuel also justifies the decision on the grounds that, in its tutors' own experience, A-level grades are a better indicator of ultimate Tripos performance than are Cambridge examination results.

Now the contrast between Emmanuel's switch to the criterion of A-level grades and Dr Kay's worries about rejection by A-level grades may be less sharp in the reality than in appearance. The grade A in this examination is the broadest of the bands, covering marks of from (say) 72 per cent to 98 per cent, which will give Emmanuel a substantial reservoir to choose from. Dr Kay's complaint was rather about the need of other universities to turn away applicants on the narrower distinctions between grades B, C and D marks.

Even so, both attitudes raise the question where the A level emphasis is taking us. My impression is that most academics believe that in the next two or three years, other Cambridge colleges and then probably Oxford will have to follow Emmanuel. The effect of both the dropping of the seventh term entrance examination at Oxford (also designed to help the state schools) and the switch to A-levels for Oxbridge entrance will be to drive schools (not least the independents) to push young people into intensive A-level preparations, perhaps inducing the mental attitudes of the swot, in order to strain towards the Oxbridge pinnacle of the university system.

In our competitive system, the A-level demands each university can make for entrance depend on its popularity and standing. Oxford and Cambridge are understandably oversubscribed because of their history, charm, beauty and a long-established reputation for academic excellence. In contrast, many of the other universities, with teaching as good, suffer from often hasty and charmless post-Robbins expansion.

The Robbins report on higher education in 1963 recommended expansion, not on the basis of the need for different kinds of skill, which was thought to be unpredictable, but on an estimate of the number of people able to benefit from, and likely to apply for, higher education. It was, as Lord Robbins said, an estimate of the supply of potential talent rather than of the demand for certifiable skills.

The total number of undergraduates and postgraduates in higher education (including polytechnics) today is 550,000 compared with the Robbins projection of 560,000 in 1980 and 216,000 in the year of the Robbins report. (By the 1990s it will be down to 480,000 in consequence of the diminishing university age group.)

Underlying Robbins was the idea that boys and girls deemed by a university to be qualified to enter it by that university's own standards (subject to the basic "matriculation" condition of two grade E results at A-level) should be paid for by the state on an arrangement for means-testing parents. But how far should this principle be sustained if it led to the level of the required grades being reduced by the least popular *institutions to maintain their own* numbers and existence?

Is it right also that our universities should have such a pecking *order with Oxford and Cambridge* on their increasingly meritocratic height, demanding and getting three A grades as minimum? What is to be done at the lower end of the ladder; how big should the university population be (there are at present 13.4 per cent of 18-year-olds in higher education)? In the 1990s, are institutions to be closed, or standards lowered as numbers fall?

Giving evidence to the Commission on Oxford University two decades ago, Lord Robbins *himself* made it quite clear that he did not like the idea that Oxford would become a strictly academic elite, though he obviously thought this hard to avoid. (Such elites, he thought, were for postgraduates rather than undergraduates.) He thought the old days not *all* that bad when people were admitted for prowess other than academic. But what is to happen to that notion at Oxbridge now?

In the schools, we shall probably get still more intensive cramming for A levels. In the end, teachers may begin to revolt against it. So, indeed, may the pupils; some of the more interesting and intelligent (but less heavily academic) characters, believing that Oxbridge is full of "swots" may begin to look elsewhere. The rigorous emphasis on A level grades in place of the serendipity which governs a great deal of Oxbridge entry (to the advantage of other universities) may be self-correcting. Or it may not. I have no answers to offer to the questions raised in this article, but that is no reason why the universities and the Department of Education and Science should not begin to think more intensely about the principles on which they think they are functioning.

Paul Pickering

They're not hooked on hamsters here

The year of the rat is upon us, which I am assured by my Chinese friends can include any old rodent and is a time for rejoicing. But up in the wintry suburbs of North-west London shovels are poised for the first rustlings of a furry fiend.

A plague of Syrian golden hamsters, quite undisturbed by traps, frost or poison, has terrorized Hook Walk on the Burnt Oak estate for the past few years. They often wake up in February to look for a crunchy three piece suite. "The creatures move into houses when it gets really cold", said councillor Jim Brophy with a sigh. "We have tried digging them out, but it's extremely hard to find them. They are very, very clever."

One pensioner dispatched hundreds with an air rifle with telescopic sights in the long summer "season", while other residents put up steel shutters and barricades on doors. Mrs Lilly Dean left her house screaming. "Thirty-seven of them got into her settee and eight into her armchair," said Mr Brophy, obviously a man for statistics. Once the beasts are installed in the furniture they pop out after dark to menace the householder who has probably just settled down with a mug of Horlicks to watch Terry Wogan. The Hook Walk hamster may have the body of a second-hand toupee, but together they have the collective soul of Genghis Khan.

"Cats don't want to know. In my opinion a cat could not cope with one because they're so wild," said Mr Brophy. "People are terrified of them." Now there is even talk that these "superhamsters" have escaped from the Colindale "germ lab".

When brain damaged hamsters with a nerve virus escaped from Yale University last year, frightened people living in faraway New York jammed radio station switchboards asking for advice. And a national meeting of our Women's Institute condemned the implanting of human cells into hamsters' bodies in Japan. The idea of marauding Hamloids, half-man and half-hamster, infesting Tokyo *sans culottes* was too much for the ladies.

Yet despite this primeval loathing, the idea that Ministry of Defence boffins are developing an SAS Attack Hamster is probably far fetched. The Russians are so short of protein that before one could say "Welcome Comrade Lemming", they would be between the blinis.

The beast does seem to be here to stay: "They push out the local rats and mice", said Mr John Burton, of the Flora and Fauna Preservation Society. "There have been eight or nine hamster outbreaks like the ones at Burnt Oak or Bury St Edmunds. Hamsters appear to like towns and they would tend, I think, to move into London.

"But I wouldn't say they were superhamsters. They are used to low temperatures at night in Syria, and all I can conclude is that the people on Hook Walk must have very soft cats."

"Theoretically, they could spread throughout the country," said eminent naturalist Sir Christopher Lever. "The reaction of the people in Burnt Oak is a normal householders' reaction. One is always hearing unsubstantiated stories of minks attacking babies. If an animal does not run away, people think it dangerous. But all a hamster will give you is a nasty nip."

Sir Christopher pointed out that the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act does not include ravening hamsters and so the forces of law and order are powerless as the determined animals march south into Finchley, unaware they are entering Mrs Thatcher's constituency.

"The best way to stop them is to feed them oatmeal mixed with plaster of Paris," said Mr Brophy. "It's the only way to kill them." The Prime Minister is of course an expert on cementation. Meanwhile, more of the beasts are awakening in Burnt Oak.

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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THE CLEAN BREAK

Today the House of Commons will have its first opportunity to consider the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill. So far the Bill has had a charmed life: it has come through the Lords virtually unscathed. It does not deserve the same fate in the Commons. The Bill proposes useful reforms, but it has deficiencies. Nowhere are these more apparent than in its provisions for a "clean break" after divorce.

The Bill proposes that a court faced with a financial application after divorce should consider in every case whether it would be appropriate to make an order finally terminating the parties' obligations towards one another, either at once or after a period of adjustment. This is the principle of the clean break. It represents an important change of direction for our matrimonial law.

The present statute requires the court, in making a financial award after a divorce, to try to place the parties in the same financial position as they would have been in had the marriage continued. This creates a statutory objective which embodies a principle of life-long maintenance at the standard enjoyed during the marriage. Such a principle may have made sense at a time when divorce was exceptional and required proof of a matrimonial offence; but it is hard to justify today, when divorce is common and a husband may find himself divorced without fault on his part. What is more, the statutory objective has proved quite unworkable in practice: few husbands have the resources to support two homes (often two families) out of one income, still less to support the first one at its previous level. The Bill rightly proposes the abolition of this statutory objective.

The policy of the clean break, with its idea that there should be a once and for all division of the matrimonial property, accompanied by a termination of mutual maintenance obligations between the spouses, is theoretically an attractive one. Its aim is for the parties to become financially self-sufficient and independent of one another, so enabling them to put their past behind them and start a new life which is not handicapped by their previous failed relationship.

In reality, however, the clean break can only rarely be accomplished without causing injustice to the wife. In the great majority of cases, a wife suffers economically by marriage as a result of putting the interests of her husband and the children before her job and her economic independence. There is evidence that it is the break in a woman's working life, coupled with her family role, that accounts for the greatest difference in her earning capacity compared with that of a man. Even if she is later able to resume work and earn enough to keep herself, there will usually have been a permanent impairment of her earning capacity.

The Bill wholly fails to face this problem. It simply leaves it to the court to decide whether it would be "appropriate" to impose a clean break. The Bill's promoters suggest that the type of case in which the court would wish to impose a clean break would be the short, childless marriage between young people, or the marriage where there is enough capital to provide adequately for both parties in the future. Both cases would indeed be admirable candidates for a clean break order, and indeed they are precisely the cases where the court already tries to achieve such an order, provided the wife consents: but, once the present statutory objective has been removed, a wide range of other cases could well be subjected to the clean break policy. In view of the superficial consideration that this major policy change, with its inherent risks, has received, it is little wonder that the women's organisations are apprehensive.

Proper guidelines are needed if the Bill is not to create the risk of serious injustice. The person at risk is less the woman with young children to look after, or the woman who, after a long marriage, has no reasonable prospect of supporting herself, than the woman who is capable of earning a living, but whose earning capacity has been stunted by the marriage.

Where it can be demonstrated to be practicable, the clean break is an admirable objective. Any remedy which helps to remove the rancour and bitterness generated by a continuing maintenance liability, itself subject to variation of further applications to the court, must obviously be sensible and in the public interest. But if this Bill is not merely to replace one kind of injustice for another it is vital for Parliament to give proper consideration to the grave practical problems involved in translating this laudable ideal into a workable and just reality.

SOLEMN BUT SELDOM BINDING

All that has occurred since the Foreign Secretary first announced the plan to de-unionize the work-force at GCHQ Cheltenham reinforces the point that, however maladroitly he may have gone about the politics of his decision, it was fundamentally right. The Cheltenham operation is deemed to be crucial to our national security. It should be shrouded in decent obscurity in order to conduct its business successfully without the glare of controversy. Yet it has become the flavour of the month for anybody and everybody with a taste for criticizing the present Government, for insensitivity (a backbencher), inhumanity (a bishop), despotism (the leader of the Opposition) or union-bashing (the trade unionists one and all).

Responsibility for that state of affairs cannot be solely laid at the feet of the Foreign Secretary. The action he proposed was provoked initially by the fact that trade union disruption had previously and deliberately deprived the country of this vital service of intelligence; and on many critical occasions. On grounds of national security there was thus a paramount need to prevent such disruption recurring at Cheltenham; but so long as the trade unions have any official presence in that establishment, or pretext for discussing any of its arrangements, there could be no lasting guarantee against such a recurrence.

Yesterday the Select Committee on Employment criticized the Government for its handling of the affair. It put forward six recommendations which included a suggestion that the Government should give serious study to whatever legally binding assurances the trade unions could offer in order to make arrangements at Cheltenham totally effective. Trade union leaders have already held discussions with ministers and with Sir Robert Armstrong, the Secretary of the Cabinet; and there are likely to be more. Meanwhile the Government is right to reject the formula put up by the select committee. The sole test ministers should continue to apply, is what arrangements are necessary to guarantee the security of supply of vital signals and electronic intelligence in fact as well as theory.

A solemn and binding covenant by trade union leaders is certainly not enough, where national security is involved. The trade unions might be prepared to offer a no-strike agreement and there is existing statutory provision for such a solution, under section 18 (4) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 which makes collective agreements prohibiting strikes and disruption legally binding if they are in writing. They can be incorporated into individual employment contracts. But the most the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary can offer the unions is an arrangement whereby the civil servants at GCHQ can be permitted to remain members of a union, as individuals, but cannot call upon the union in any dispute over pay, conditions, or questions of career planning and cannot communicate any information to that union about the life and work of GCHQ.

Each Cheltenham official would thus be bound by an individual contract stipulating instant dismissal if any kind of industrial disruption was attempted. Each individual's membership of a union would thus be preserved, but only in such conditions that it would be almost entirely symbolic. The one benefit they would receive from such membership would be that they would be paying a subscription to an organization which, through its civil service-wide negotiations, would determine the salary paid to its members. No other service could be offered by the union to any of its members at Cheltenham without breaching the security requirement set out by the Foreign Secretary, and amply justified by the unfortunate exposure which Cheltenham has received in recent weeks. It may seem a high price to pay for a symbol but the officers of MI5 and MI6 are without even that.

FUEL FOR FEAR

Over the past 10 years the nuclear waste treatment plant at Sellafield has suffered a series of leakages of radioactive materials which should have been isolated securely in special reservoirs and tanks. The latest incident which was the subject of harsh criticism yesterday by two of the Government's safety inspectors can only have damaged the confidence of ordinary people in the activities of the nuclear industry.

Some changes in senior management have now been made by British Nuclear Fuels to correct deficiencies in supervision at the plant identified in the inquiry. Similarly, new electronic alarms and alterations in the methods of processing waste radioactive liquors are being introduced to avoid a repetition of the incident. Yet these actions cover only the superficial matters exposed by the investigations of the Health and Safety Executive and the Department of the Environment. With the benefit of hindsight it is easy to complain about shortcomings in the nuclear industry, or for that matter those of other commercial activities which have been shown belatedly to be a source of environmental pollution. However in the case of the development of nuclear power the troubles arising from the disposal of radioactive waste are not a question of wisdom after the event.

For instance, eight years ago the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution concluded that there should be no commitment to a large programme of nuclear power until it was demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that a method existed for ensuring the safe handling of radioactive wastes for the indefinite future. Most of the issues causing concern and the gaps in understanding which that study revealed exist still, and the incident at Sellafield only serves to reinforce the doubts which those raised. The contamination was caused by an accidental discharge during maintenance work. A quantity of radioactive material escaped via an effluent pipe line into the Irish Sea through which the company is permitted to emit a limited amount of low level radioactive waste liquid. Because of the unusual circumstances the waste contained a large concentration of organic chemical solvent which is not normally discarded and the principal radioactive material was in the form of a scum referred to as crud. It was this pool of solvent and radioactive materials it brought to the surface which contaminated the beaches and other objects. As it was not a mixture of waste that was handled normally there was no information from past experience for predicting that it would behave in this way.

British Nuclear Fuels may think it a cruel irony that the contamination was detected quickly only because the Greenpeace environmental group were staging a protest by the effluent pipeline and their dinghies were polluted. But that should not detract from the lesson that knowledge about the behaviour of materials released to the environment is far from complete, and that also applies to the techniques intended to store them securely.

There is a clear need for a significant programme of fundamental research by environmental scientists into the factors which influence the behaviour of radioactive wastes over the short and long term. Until then materials from defence waste and nuclear power stations, both those operating and those under construction, cannot be handled with full confidence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Disaster area' for the homeless

From Lord Hylton and others

Sir, On Wednesday, February 8, the House of Lords debated the increasing number homeless in England and Wales, estimated now at about 74,000 households, or some 170,000 people. Of these probably a quarter are in Greater London and the single homeless are almost certainly underestimated. Several new and original proposals were made.

The Government should declare Greater London and its immediate surrounds a national disaster area as regards homelessness. It should appoint a special commissioner with wide powers and his own independent budget.

The commissioner's first task might well be to mobilize housing, so that it is no longer necessary for local authorities to place homeless families, at great cost, in unsuitable bed-and-breakfast premises.

To this end he should be empowered, if necessary and subject to proper safeguards, to requisition vacant property, including houses belonging to statutory bodies and void Housing Revenue Account dwellings, also empty privately owned premises. (In 1981 there were 121,000 vacant public sector houses).

A second task for the commissioner should be to stimulate greater housing and care for the single homeless.

Action is also needed outside London. It might take the form of local consortia for housing and care. The present separation of powers could be overcome if the following were brought together at district level: The housing authority, social services, the area health authority, also housing associations and other appropriate statutory services and voluntary bodies.

An independent chairman seems desirable to help make such a local consortium effective as a co-ordinator and catalyst. This proposal is based on experiments already tried in Oxford City and does not require legislation.

Nationally, "assured" tenancies under the 1980 Housing Act should be adapted to provide both new and rehabilitated houses for homeless low-income people. These could be financed by an extension of the DHSS "high-rent" scheme.

The priority groups under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, 1977, should be immediately enlarged to include young people aged 16 to 18 who are leaving local authority care, or who for some particular reason are unable to live with their parents. There can be few others more at risk of lifelong damage.

As soon as possible the priority groups under the 1977 Act should embrace single homeless people over 50 and within a few years the over-40s.

Some 18 years have passed since the epoch-making film *Cathy Come Home*. The condition of the homeless remains painfully acute. We therefore commend these proposals to Government and to the relevant statutory and voluntary bodies.

Yours faithfully,
HYLTON,
HALSBURY,
JANE EWART-BIGGS,
KILMARNOCK,
House of Lords.
February 13.

British Telecom licence control

From the Chairman of British Telecommunications

Sir, Kenneth Fleet's article (February 9), entitled "Lords pursue the details of BT's private affair," on the Bill to privatise British Telecom concludes with a warning that "retreats and modifications" now by the Government would hamper the biggest ever flotation of shares.

I welcome that warning, but I hope that Mr Fleet is totally wrong when he says that the Government may be forced to concede parliamentary control of BT's operating licence.

The issue here is not whether BT's licence should be capable of review and amendment, since that principle is already enshrined in the Bill (clauses 12, 13 and 15); but rather the best method of meeting this requirement in the context of a policy of competition and privatisation.

Those who seek to remove the Director General of Telecommunications' power to change the licence once granted are not *strengthening* his regulatory authority – they are *weakening* it by removing his ability to introduce new rules to prevent abuse or to amend licences in an impartial and flexible way, in the light of experience or following reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The inevitable consequence of parliamentary control over an operating licence would be to place a minister in the position of having to take responsibility for and explain to Parliament the activities of a major public limited company.

That would clearly be wholly inappropriate and the antithesis of one of the Government's cornerstones of privatisation policy, namely the freeing of a trading industry from the web of Government interference and control.

It is not clear what Mr Fleet means when he says "Lord Weinstock of GEC wants genuine rather than cosmetic competition". There are those who would argue that "cosmetic competition" is exactly what some of Britain's telecommunications manufacturers have enjoyed for too many years in their position as suppliers to BT.

It is understandable that they should be nervous about a change in the status of what has become virtually their sole customer for some sectors of their products. But this is quite different from the interests of competition and telecommunications users in the United Kingdom.

Those who have examined the Government's competition policy will perceive that they are in fact licensing competition in almost every aspect of British Telecom's operations. The licence, supervised by the Director General of Telecommunications, will prevent British Telecom from competing unfairly.

Already many of our customers are enjoying the benefits of improved service that the new disciplines have produced. It would be a pity if, at this stage, the debate became muddled by a strange alliance of those who oppose any form of change and those who want totally unbridled competition irrespective of social needs.

I welcome the stimulus that competition has already given to the UK telecommunications market. Cowering in the corner and calling for protection never won a bout. We in BT are determined to go out and do our best to serve our customers in the competitive environment which a combination of Government policies, technological advances and market requirements is rapidly creating.

We have also shown our faith in British industry by the huge sums of money we are continually spending with it. We believe that the UK industry ought, in most cases, to be able to supply the internationally competitive products which our customers need and deserve.

So long as it produces the goods, our manufacturing industry has nothing to fear – and much to gain.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE JEFFERSON, Chairman
British Telecommunications,
2-12 Gresham Street, EC2.
February 14.

Soviet ideology

From Dr J. I. Gleisner

Sir, Alexander Zinoviev is without doubt a very clever man, but his views on Soviet affairs must be treated with caution. I will take just two of the arguments he advanced in the course of being interviewed by Alan Hamilton (January 19) and show where, in my opinion, he goes astray.

While Professor Zinoviev is right to emphasize the enormous role ideology plays in Soviet society, he is certainly wrong to imply that the ideology is monolithic and so probably guilty of exaggeration when he says that nobody any longer believes in it.

It is simply not true to say that a single ideology exists in the Soviet Union today. Professor Moshe Lewin is only summarizing the results of recent research when he writes, in a foreword to Basil Kerblay's recently translated study, *Modern Soviet Society*, that "More than one ideology, a mixture of modes of thinking and frames of reference, coexist not only in society at large but also inside the party and the leadership" (p.XXV).

In recent decades the ideology has been forced to accommodate quite divergent ways of thinking as the leadership seeks, pragmatically, to respond to the problems involved in ruling an increasingly complex and diversified society. There is every likelihood, therefore, that the ideology also incorporates at least some of the things Soviet people believe in and some evidence, too, to suggest that it does.

If, as many Sovietologists, including myself, believe, there is more than one ideology in use, then Professor Zinoviev's gloomy prognosis must also be qualified. The forces of inertia are indeed great – although their roots are, in my opinion, more historical than structural – but neither should we underestimate the learning capacity of the Soviet leadership, or its capacity to surprise.

If allowance is also made for the fact that political decisions in the Soviet Union today are increasingly the outcome of clashes of interest and compromise between different points of view then the Soviet future becomes a good deal less predictable and more open than Professor Zinoviev seems to allow.

No, Professor Zinoviev's principal achievement in *The Reality of Communism*, I suggest, lies elsewhere; to wit, in describing in convincing detail the myriad ways in which the Soviet population contributes to its own enserfment on account, largely, of the interpenetration of regime and society peculiar to modern dictatorships.

My complaint is that he refuses to allow for the possibility that government and society may interact productively as well.

Yours sincerely,
J. I. GLEISNER,
Department of Politics,
The University of Leeds,
Leeds.
February 7.

Countryside heritage

From Dr Martin Bell

Sir, Recent letters to *The Times* by Lord Melchett and others (February 6) and Mr Peter Addyman (February 9) have highlighted respectively the increasing destruction of the British countryside and its archaeological monuments. What they do not make clear is the urgent need for a more integrated approach to this problem.

Historically we have tended to conserve and legislate for wildlife and archaeology independently. Archaeologists have often pressed for the conservation of individual isolated sites. Now much more emphasis is being given to the conservation of derelict landscapes, such as settlements in association with their fields and funerary monuments.

Such landscapes are not just important archaeologically; they often contain animal or plant communities worthy of conservation in their own right, together with biological evidence (e.g., pollen) which can provide information on landscape history.

Similarly the hedgerows and ancient woodlands, the destruction of which Lord Melchett laments, are both havens for wildlife and an archaeological resource providing information on environmental history and former land-use.

If the Commission on Historic Buildings and Monuments, which begins work on April 1, is to represent a progressive step it must develop close ties with bodies responsible for the study and conservation of the countryside and work with them to formulate an integrated approach to conservation of the heritage and its amenity presentation to the public.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN BELL,
Archaeology Unit, Department of Geography,
Saint David's University College,
University of Wales,
Lampeter, Dyfed.

From Mr A. D. H. Leishman

Sir, While I wholeheartedly agree with Lord Melchett and others (February 6), why limit the banning of removal without specific consent to hedgerows? There is a need for a comprehensive strengthening of the Town and Country Planning Acts so that their provisions apply to natural and man-made rural topographical features in the same way as to buildings and urban open space.

If a city dweller cannot pull down a listed building or erect a 30-storey skyscraper on land he owns without planning permission, why should an agro-businessman be allowed to bring hedges and woods under the plough and eradicate important wildlife retreats like railway reserves and meadows without the same permission?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. D. H. LEISHMAN,
75 King Street,
Southwell,
Nottinghamshire.
February 7.

Dust of battle

From Mr John Goodwin

Sir, I admired Roy Strong's elegantly argued piece about diaries (February 4). His preference for those that record the customs, dress, food and so on of an earlier age will not surprise anyone who knows him.

What's interesting is that Dr Strong, a renowned historian as well as much else, shows none the less little relish for the grittier and equally valuable diaries that deal with the controversial events of our own time. He laments that *Peter Hall's Diaries*, which I edited, though they "lift the curtain as never before on the world of the subsidised arts", present battles and intrigues instead of "visions of aesthetic loveliness and delight" – thus destroying the theatre's magic.

But feuds and personality clashes are part of any considerable activity. They seldom detract from whatever glitter that activity may possess. Renaissance art ravishes despite the political machinations of the Borgias; indeed, they, too, fascinate. Nearer home, Dr Strong would probably be the first to welcome the memoirs of an actor at Shakespeare's Globe, especially if he had lifted the lid on the intrigues that must have existed then.

Another aspect of contemporary diaries which Dr Strong resists is the shortening space of time between the last entry and publication. But in that, to me, lies their moral edge. Diaries, if worth anything at all, tell the truth as the diarist sees it. This may cause pain to some people. But at least they can answer back. It is a strange courtesy that waits for a man's death before attacking him.

A seductive statement of Virginia Woolf's is mysteriously true. "Nothing has really happened until it is recorded", she said.

Yours etc,
JOHN GOODWIN,
National Theatre of Great Britain,
South Bank, SE1.
February 8.

Future of Antarctic

From the Chairman of Greenpeace International

Sir, We have followed the emerging debate on the Antarctic in your columns with interest.

The closed nature of the present Antarctic Treaty system presents not only a moral dilemma, but also political and environmental dilemmas which the Antarctic Treaty nations will, sooner or later, have to face up to.

Secrecy breeds distrust, and it is plain that there is a good deal of distrust of the Antarctic Treaty consultative parties from both the international community and the environmental movement.

The main criterion for membership of the "inner sanctum" of the Antarctic Treaty is substantial scientific research in the Antarctic. Is this the best basis for choosing which nations should decide the distribution of economic benefits?

We fear the closed nature of the system leads to bad decisions which are not subject to review.

The recent publicity over the French airstrip project in the Antarctic, which we believe has breached the agreed measures for the protection of Antarctic fauna and flora, is a case in point. It was only because of the vigilance of a few scientists and environmentalists that the facts of this case were ever made public.

Where economic factors are also involved, such as in the case of mining or drilling for oil, it is even more important that all who feel their interests impinged on can participate.

It is clear that the legitimate concerns of these other participants in the debate cannot be ignored for ever. A means must be found for allowing their voices to be heard.

This could be done, if the will were there, within the context of the existing Antarctic Treaty system, and need not depend on a renegotiation, with uncertain results, in 1991.

History, however, may yet prove that the most sensible decision would have been to leave the Antarctic as it is – a vast, beautiful wilderness, the domain of its wildlife and its scientists.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID McTAGGART, Chairman,
Greenpeace International,
Temple House,
High Street,
Lewes,
East Sussex.
February 14.

Off the track

From Mr J. L. Skade

Sir, It was unfortunate that Sir David Hunt (February 11), condemning the use of superfluous words, should describe it as pointless pleonasm.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. SKADE,
103 St Ann's Road,
Prestwich,
Manchester.
February 11.

Curbs on smoking

From the Director of Action on Smoking and Health

Sir, You recently enabled me to reply to a personal attack by Mr Bernard Levin. Now Mr Levin has done it again (feature, January 20), repeating his unfounded assertion that I, among others, am a fanatic; and adding, by inference, the disgraceful invention that I deal in "the language of hate".

I do not know what Mr Levin's problem is; and I am not sure I want to. I content myself that, since my last letter, a goodly number of cheques have arrived from readers who know full well that no one at ASH proposes "eliminating all 'smoking by law" and that the serious business of preventive medicine needs the support of all responsible people.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SIMPSON, Director,
Action on Smoking and Health,
5-11 Mortimer Street, W1.

Time in custody

From the Chairman of Council of The Magistrates' Association

Sir, Under present law the police are obliged to bring a suspect before a court "as soon as practicable". The Magistrates' Association are firmly of the view that this imprecision should be remedied. We therefore support those sections of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which require most suspects in custody to be charged and released within 24 hours.

The figures for those at present released before 24 hours indicate that less than 2 per cent of detainees, suspected of serious crimes of grave danger to the public, would need to be kept for longer.

The Bill, for the first time, introduces a judicial review of detention. The Magistrates' Association is strongly supportive of the provision that if the police need to detain a suspect beyond 36 hours without charge an inter-partes application must be made to a magistrates' court. The suspect could be both present and represented at the hearing.

Amendments to the Bill have been tabled to bring forward the latest time at which application could be made to a court from 36 to 24 hours. This would, we believe, impose serious difficulties for the police and for the courts. The police have a job to do and must be given enough time to investigate whether the reasonable suspicion which is adequate for arrest can be translated into a prima-facie case.

This initial step in justice for the suspect would be difficult to complete in the shorter time which would, in addition, be interrupted to prepare for and attend the court. Moreover, the hearing might well involve the disclosure of the police case at such an early stage as to prejudice the conduct of an investigation.

Justices have expressed their willingness to sit in courts, specially convened, during hours much extended beyond normal court times as required by the expiry of any 36 hours. They are, however, aware of serious practical and administrative difficulties involved in the 24-hour proposal which would be exacerbated by the greater number of suspects in respect of whom a court application would have to be made. Moreover, suspects might quite properly be brought at 24 hours when, by 36 hours, further investigation could indicate that the detention was no longer necessary.

Magistrates therefore strongly support the 36-hour period as adequate for the initial police enquiry and acceptable for those suspected of serious offences. It is fairly poised between the need to protect the public and to safeguard the liberty of the subject.

Yours faithfully,
ENID RALPHS,
Chairman of Council,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.

Watch this space

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, In its 1979 sale, The Scotch House, Knightsbridge, offered what it called "Discontinued Tartans". I am not sure whether that was another example of the ephemeral nature of the modern family and its insignia (like "refillable wedding albums" in today's letter: February 11), or merely a further attempt at Highland Clearances.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT MAXTONE GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole,
Sandwich, Kent.
February 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 15: His Excellency Mr Taher Masri and Mrs Masri were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Court of St James's.

Sir Sydney Giffard was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tokyo.

Lady Giffard had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

Mr Peter Lazarus (Permanent Secretary, Department of Transport) had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 15: The Prince and Princess of Wales today visited Jaguar Cars Ltd, Allesley, Coventry.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead, Mrs George West and Mr Victor Chapman were in attendance.

February 15: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Asthma Research Council, was present at an "Evening of Fashion and Music" in aid of the Asthma Society and Friends of the Asthma Research Council, at Drapers' Hall, London.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 15: The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor, today visited Departments at the University of Surrey and lunched in the Students' Union.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this evening opened the "Treasures from Korea" Exhibition at the British Museum, London, WC1.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a luncheon given by Hamish Hamilton at Stationers' Hall on February 21.

The Princess of Wales, patron of the British Red Cross Youth, will visit the national headquarters of the society in Grosvenor Crescent on February 22.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Sail Training Association, will attend the première of a promotional film at Britannic House on February 22.

The Duke of Edinburgh will undertake engagements in Tadcaster, Leeds and Bradford on February 24.

A memorial service for Mr John Le Mesurier will be held at the Actors' Church, St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon today.

A memorial service for Mr Alasdair Clayre will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, at 11.30 today.

At the memorial service for Lord Garner held in Westminster Abbey on February 14 the Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council was represented by Viscount Tonypandy, the Royal Commonwealth Society by Sir Eric and Lady Norris, the Victoria League by Sir Harold and Lady Smedley, and the Ranfurly Library Services by Mrs S. Barnett.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. C. Tuely and Miss M. F. Stirling
The engagement is announced between Miles, only son of Mr R. C. Tuely and the late Mrs Tuely, of Stone-cum-Ebony, Tenterden, Kent, and Mary, youngest daughter of the late General Sir William Stirling and of Lady Stirling, of Saxham Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr N. S. Brody and Miss A. B. Y. Vajda
The engagement is announced between Neal, younger son of Professor and Mrs Robert Brody, of Waterford, Connecticut, and Andrea, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Vajda, of Oxshott, Surrey.

Mr A. C. Burgess and Miss T. H. Blewchamp
The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs L. C. Burgess, of Hayes, Middlesex, and Tessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Blewchamp of Verwood, Dorset.

Mr A. G. Caswell and Miss S. F. Vickers
The engagement is announced between Anthony Casswell, FRCS, only son of Commander and Mrs A. D. Casswell, of Burley, Hampshire, and Sarah Vickers, FRCS, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs H. R. Vickers, of Little Milton, Oxford.

Mr J. Clark and Miss C. Dorward
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. W. G. Clark, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Colette, younger daughter of the late Mr Ivor Dorward and Mrs Priscilla Dorward, of Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Captain E. G. Kelway-Bamber and Miss L. L. H. Morgan-Grenville
The engagement is announced between Euan Kelway-Bamber, Scots Guards, youngest son of the Late Colonel C. G. Kelway-Bamber and of Mrs C. G. Kelway-Bamber, and Laura, only daughter of Mr G. W. Morgan-Grenville and of Mrs Virginia Morgan-Grenville.

Mr A. W. Dilnot and Miss C. E. Morrish
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs A. W. J. Dilnot, of Sketty, Swansea, and Catherine, elder daughter of the late Mr P. K. A. Morrish, and of Mrs C. Morrish, of Redland, Bristol.

Mr K. F. J. Guerrier and Miss A. M. Dunne
The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Mrs S. Guerrier, of Sidmouth, Devon, and the late Mr H. Guerrier, and Annabel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Jerrard-Dunne, of Branksome Park, Poole, Dorset.

Mr R. A. Jordan and Miss H. D. Kay
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs Neil M. Jordan, of Roundhay, Leeds, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Marshall Kay, of Batley, West Yorkshire.

Mr N. Herbert and Miss S. Forbes
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Ivor Herbert, of Bradenham, and Mrs John Crockett, of Wyards Farm, Alton, and Serena, eldest daughter of Major Hamish Forbes and Mrs Jacynthe Forbes, of The Cottage, Hambleden, near Henley-on-Thames.

Mr I. G. F. Karsten and Miss M. E. A. O'Hara
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Dr and Mrs Frederick Karsten, of Hampstead, and Moira, younger daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs Larry O'Hara, of Hatfield.

Dr M. F. Murphy and Dr E. S. Green
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Murphy, of Blundell Sands, Liverpool, and Sarah, daughter of Professor and Mrs L. L. Green, of West Kirby, Wirral.

Mr J. P. Scott and Miss E. C. Hope of Luffness
The engagement is announced between Paddy, younger son of Mr M. M. scott and the late Mrs scott, and Caroline, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Hope of Luffness.

Captain N. A. Shryane and Miss P. R. Brashaw
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Shryane, 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO), elder son of Mr and Mrs D. Shryane, of Cookham, Berkshire, and Perena, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Brashaw, of Magagnosc, France.

Mr B. J. Unwin and Miss S. L. Gilbert
The engagement is announced between Jim, youngest son of Major and Mrs R. D. Unwin, of Longdon Hall, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and Sue, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. D. Gilbert, of Yandina, Solomon Islands and Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire.

The Rev W. D. N. Weir and Miss E. W. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Niall, son of Mrs T. W. H. Weir and the late Dr T. W. H. Weir, of Hillsborough, co Down, and Elinor, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. Lloyd, of Llandaff, Glamorgan.

Marriages

Mr M. A. Brokmann and Miss S. E. Manson
The marriage took place on Saturday, February 11, at St Peter's church, Hambledon, Surrey, between Mr Maarten Brokmann, from Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and Miss Susan Elizabeth Manson, of Highlands, Godalming, Surrey.

Mr J. D. T. Kirk and Mrs A. P. Bedford-Roberts
The marriage took place quietly in Cambridge on January 26 between Mr Joseph Dunn Telford Kirk and Mrs Ann Penelope Bedford-Roberts.

Mr N. Ramsay and Miss M. Campbell
The marriage took place in London on February 11 at the Church of St Olave, Hart Street, of Mr Nigel Livingstone Ramsay and Miss Marian Laura Campbell. Dr Philip Kinns was best man. A supper party was given later at Burgh House, Hampstead. The honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Birthdays today

Mr P E R Bailey, 59; Mrs Stella Clarke, 52; Mr Anthony Dowell, 41; Sir Geraint Evans, 62; Lord Franks, OM, 79; Mr Mike Holding, 30; Mr John McEnroe 25; Sir Mailland Mackie, 72; Sir Michael Milne-Watson, 74; Sir John Peck, 71; Captain R E Dudley-Ryder, VC, 76; Mr John Schlesinger, 58; Sir Kenneth Selby, 70; Sir James Swaffield, 60; Professor Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 79; Mr Justice Webster, 60.

War rooms to open

The Cabinet war rooms used by Sir Winston Churchill during the Second World War will be opened to the public on a permanent basis from April 6. In the past the suite of 19 rooms beneath 10 feet of concrete under government offices in Great George Street, Westminster, were opened only on rare occasions.

Actonian Prize

The Actonian Prize for 1984 of the Royal Institution has been awarded to Dr Max Perutz, CH, for his work on species adaptation in the haemoglobin molecule.

School appeals for funds

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

An appeal has been launched by Westminster School in London to fund the rebuilding of the science block, a computer and economics centre and a sports centre.

Westminster, whose old boys include Mr Tony Benn, Mr Andrew Lloyd-Webber, Mr Nigel Lawson, and Mr Peter Ustinov, is relatively poorly endowed for a public school. It receives a third of A. A. Milne's royalties through what is known as the Pooh fund, but it has few other endowments.

The appeal committee, chaired by Lord Carr of Hadley, has raised £500,000 from old Westminsters and parents. It is now approaching companies, the livery companies and charitable trusts to fund its first priority, the rebuilding of the science block at a cost of £2.5m.

After that, it plans to build a new computer and economics centre costing £250,000 and the sports centre for £515,000. The money raised so far has been used for work on the new Westminster Under School and the library.

Mr Neil Mackay, the school's development officer and an Old Westminster, said: "The governors have recognized that because Westminster has very few endowments and no London sites, apart from the old playing field in south London, it is going to be always in a position of needing patronage and help.

"We are not looking for one-off help but to establish relations with trusts and firms which will help the school continue over the year 2,000."

Science report

Chaffinches fail Beau Geste ploy

By Stephen Young

A male songbird often has more than a single tune in its repertoire. One explanation for that versatility is that the bird can use its range of songs to practise a deception on other birds searching for a territory.

If such avian trespassers can be misled by a resident's variable songs into thinking that he is not one bird, but several, then they are likely to retreat and seek living quarters that seem less crowded.

That interpretation of song repertoires is known as the Beau Geste hypothesis, since the resident bird's behaviour recalls the defence of Fort Zinderneuf in the novel by P. C. Wren.

The Beau Geste hypothesis is expected to apply with particular force to birds such as great tits and chaffinches that maintain territories in dense woodland. Here, the bluff is more likely to go undetected. Two zoologists from the University of Auckland, S. M. Dawson and P. F. Jenkins, decided to make a further test of the stratagem's validity.

They chose to study the chaffinch, a species which was introduced to New Zealand by settlers, and which is now common in coniferous woodland. The scientists recorded over 7,000 bursts of song from six chaffinches, while taking careful note of each bird's movements between the various song posts in its territory.

If the Beau Geste hypothesis holds, then a chaffinch would be expected to switch songs with every change of song post. It ought also to refrain from changing its tune while occupying any particular perch.

But neither prediction was fulfilled by Dawson's and Jenkins's chaffinches. In fact, changes of song coincided with changes of perch no more than would be expected by chance.

Each of the chaffinches under test had a range of two songs, which should have figured equally in the bird's performances if their function was to deceive invaders in the manner required

What is more, none of the chaffinces divided its time equally between song posts. That meant that a bird sang from only a limited area of its territory, so it would have been unlikely to convince intruders that many birds were in residence.

Those observations persuaded Dawson and Jenkins that the Beau Geste idea, for all its appeal, is incapable of explaining the song repertoires of chaffinches.

So what is the explanation? Peter Slater, a biologist at Sussex University, rejects the idea that a male chaffinch with a large repertoire may impress.

Such sexual selection may well occur among sedge warblers for example, but not among chaffinches, whose most elaborate vocal performances take place in May and June, when the eggs have already been laid.

Slater thinks that a bird with a larger repertoire is more likely to be able to match the songs of other chaffinches. Such abilities could make it easier for a bird to acquire and hold a territory. For example, a young bird may gain acceptance in a new neighbourhood if one of his songs resembles that of a previous tenant.

S. M. Dawson and P. F. Jenkins, *Behaviour*, vol 87, p 256, 1983; P. J. Slater *Zeitschrift fur Tierpsychologie* vol 56, p 1, 1981.

Clocking out: The six-bell clock that hung in Bourne and Hollingsworth, of Oxford Street, from 1927 until the store's closure last year being dusted yesterday by Miss Susan Walwyn, of Christie's, which is to sell it on April 17. The auctioneers, who expect a price of about £30,000, describe the clock as "one of the most important pieces of British art deco to come on the market" (Photograph: John Manning).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr **John James**, aged 48, a trustee of the Grosvenor Estate, to be a Crown Estate commissioner in succession to Lord Allen of Fallowfield.
Mr **Wilfred Grenville-Grey**, aged 53, representative of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa at the United Nations, to be a lay assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury from March 1, in succession to Mr Michael Kinchin Smith.
Professor Rosemary Cramp, professor of archaeology of Durham University, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches in succession to Dr Eric Gee.

Mr Raja Gomez to be director of the Commonwealth Youth Programme.
Mr Brian Barnett, formerly group secretary of the Sedgwick Group, to be secretary to the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall.
To be members of the visiting committee for the Royal College of Art. **Mr Neville Labovitch**, a businessman with experience in the textiles industry and in service industries, **Professor Pat McKeown**, director of the Cranfield unit for precision engineering, and **Mr John Pike**, formerly financial secretary at the London School of Economics.
To be members to the visiting committee for Cranfield Institute of Technology: **Professor James O'Callaghan**, department of agricultural engineering, Newcastle University, and **Mr David Quarmby**, managing director (buses), London Transport Executive. They replace Dr J M Buist and Mr K H Lambert.
Mrs Brenda Hoggett, reader in law at Manchester University, and **Professor Julian Farrand**, professor of law at Manchester University to be members of the Law Commission.
Mr A. J. Douglas and **Dr D. N. Brooks** to be members of the Hearing Aid Council.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens, yesterday, given in honour of the Jodanian Ambassador.

HM Goverament
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was host at a luncheon, at the Savoy Hotel yesterday, given in honour of the Ambassador of Mongolia.

Lunchtime Comment Club
Mr R. W. P. Luff, City Surveyor of the Corporation of London, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Mr Basil Evans, chairman, presided.

Coningsby Club
The Coningsby Club enterained Mr Francis Pym, MP, at dinner, at the Carlton Club, last night. Mr Mitchell presided.

Reception

Florence Nightingale Museum Trust
The trustees of the Florence Nightingale Museum held a reception yesterday evening at the Nightingale School, St Thomas' Hospital, to launch an appeal. The guests were received by Sir David Woodbine Parish, chairman of the trust. Those present included:
Lord and Lady Auckland, Lord Rayne, Lord and Lady Seebohm, Professor Baroness McFarlane of Llandaff, Dame Anne Bryans, Dame Phyllis Friend, Dame Catherine Hall, Dame Kathleen Raven, Sir Peter Baldwin, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Bateman, Sir Desmond and Lady Bonham-Carter, Sir John and Lady Pridaux, Lieut-General Sir Alan and Lady Reay, Mr John Fraser, MP, Mr William Shelton, MP, Miss M Brooksbank, Miss Rosamund Home, Mr G M Mowll, Professor Richard Oszustowicz, Mrs Anne Poole, Miss Sheila Quinn, Mr Eugene Rosenberg and Mr James Weston.

Dinners

British Museum
Lord Trend, Chairman of the Trustees of the British Museum, was host at a dinner held in the Pamela Hartwell Room of the museum last night to mark the exhibition, Treasures from Korea: Art through 5000 Years. The guests of honour was Mr Lee Jin Hie, Korean Minister of Culture and Information, and the Ambassador of Korea was also present.

Crabtree Foundation
The annual dinner of the Crabtree Foundation was held at University College London last night. Dr John Enticknap, president, was in the chair. Mr Fred C. Gee, also spoke. Among those present were:
Mr J-L Boehrer, Professor F J J Cadwallader, Sir Kenneth Christofas, Mr C Crabtree, Mr U Enegren, Mr J A Graham-Campbell, Sir Stephen Hastings, Professor A P Mathias, Dr A W Nienow, Professor L S Rebelo, and Mr B dos Santos and Mr A Tattersall.

UCS Old Boys' (Old Gowers) Club
The annual dinner of the UCS Old Boys' (Old Gowers) Club was held at University College School, Hampstead, last night. Mr Geoffrey Bruce Brown, president, was in the chair and the quest of honour was the Headmaster of University College School, Mr Giles Slaughter. Among others present were Judge John Slack, Mr John Barrett, Mr Matthew Norgate and Lt-Col Tony Streather.

Mountbatten Festival of Music

Admiral Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse were the principal guests at the first 1984 Mountbatten Festival of Music given by the massed bands of the Royal Marines in the Albert Hall last night in aid of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, Royal Marines' and other charities. The festival is a tribute to the late Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, formerly Honorary Life Colonel Commandant Royal Marines. The Commandant General Royal Marines and Lady Pringle were the hosts. Other guests included:
Lord and Lady Romsey, the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff and Lady Hall, Dame Gillian Brown, the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music and Mrs Lumsden, the Master of the Armourers' and Brasiers' Company and Mrs Archer, the master of the Company of Master-Mariners and Mrs Miskin, the Norwegian Defence Attaché and Mrs Ludviksen, Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Bridges, RM, and Mr Simon Pringle.

Service dinner

Oxford University Air Squadron
Sir Patrick Nairne, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, and Air Marshal Sir John Curtiss were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Air Squadron held at the Squadron's Headquarters, Manor Road, last night. The Commanding Officer, Squadron Leader G. L. Margiotta, presided. Other guests included:
The AOC and Commandant of RAF College, Cranwell, the Master of Balliol College, the Provost of Oriel College, the Warden of New College, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Trinity College and the Director of Oxford Polytechnic.

Princess Anne, patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, will attend the launch of the Townswomen's Guild Save the Children Fund project at the Connaught Rooms on February 29.

Ellesmere College

Ellesmere College celebrates its centenary this year. Special events during the Easter holidays include the Rugby XV's tour of Canada and the chapel choir's tour of the United States.

Centenary week is May 12 to 19. Among the many events during that week there will be a reception for the Old Ellesmerians (12th), a commemoration dinner for present members of the college (14th), a commemoration service and speeches (18th) and the centenary ball (19th. The foundation ceremony for St Oswald's house, the new sixth form girls' house, will take place during the same week. The college has chosen as its centenary charity the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Gobowen and will be raising money for this cause during the year.

Details of all events can be obtained from the Centenary Office, Ellesmere College, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

Warminster School

The governors announce that they have appointed Mr D. Malcolm Green, at present housemaster at Bryanston School, to be the Master of Warminster School from September, 1984, in succession to Mr Gerald Vinestock, who is leaving to become Headmaster of Casterton School, Cumbria.

Visit to Bermuda

Princess Margaret will attend Bermuda's 375th anniversary celebrations from October 23 to 26, Kensington Palace announced yesterday.

Latest wills

Lady Barber leaves £615,662

Lady Barber of Kensington, London, wife of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, left estate valued at £615,662 net.
Miss Bessie Dakin, of Wimborne, Dorset, left £124,357 net. After a personal bequest of £25,000 she left the residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and the RSPCA.
Sir James Currie, of Bury St Edmunds, formerly in the Diplomatic Service, left £28,030 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Birchall, Mr John, of Nantwich £451,827
Eve, Mrs Marie Amelie, of Farnham, Surrey £335,286
Peacock, Mrs Ruth Gordon, of Bournemouth £486,965
Selby, Mr Richard Fred, of Scarborough £322,829
Weaver, Mr John Anthony, of Milwich, Staffordshire £470,832
Mr Ace, Pao Yue, of Kowloon, Hongkong, estate in England and Wales £695,192

Sandhurst entry

The following officer cadets entered the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in January on the Standard Military Course:

A D F Acheson, Rugby; P H P Ainsworth, All Hallows S, Dorset; R S Appleton, Welbeck C; S A Ashmore, Hastings G S, E Sussex; J P L Atherton, ST Cuthbert Mayne S, Lancs; M H Austin, Truro Cathedral S, Cornwall; T J Baddeley, Verdin S, Cheshire; R J C Bastick, Milton Abbey S, Dorset; F R Batt, Eton; P D Beat, Fernhill Sec Mod S, Hants; T A Beckett, Blackrock C, Dublin; I R Bell, St Mary's S, Surrey; J L Bell, City of London S; M G Billingham, Canford S, Dorset; K K Bingham, Sandown H S, Isle of Wight; R I Blair, Hurstpierpoint C, Sussex; A R Bolton, Kent C; R A R Boyle, King's S, Somerset; G P Bracher, Marlborough; D C Braham, Reigate G S, Surrey; D P Bree, Q Elizabeth GS; A D C Bromham, Monkton Combe S, Avon; M S H Bull, Stowe; D R Bullivant, Gordonstoun; M K Cadogan, City of London S; H L S Carter, Stowe; S T Cassling, Bilton Grange HS, N Humberside; C J Chambers, Welbeck C; J H Clifford, Dinas Bran S, Clwyd; J A Compston, Welbeck C; T C Cooper, Emmbrook S, Berks.

W J R Cooper, Blundell's S, Devon; J S H Crane, Cleve S, Hants; J D A Dalgliesh, Milton Abbey S, Dorset; N Dando, Stourport HS, Worcs; S H L Davies, Lindisfarne C, Clwyd; S P J Dobson, Durham S; A J Duncan, Welbeck C; I J Edwards, Nailsea Comp S, Avon; K L Evans, Welbeck C; D G Fasham, St Aloysius C, London; M J Fensom, Lutterworth S, Leics; J S Field, Mirfield HS, W Yorks; F P Fleming, Welbeck C; P R Ford, Army App C, N Yorks; D A Forer, Welbeck C; C G Garnar, Ecclesbourne Comp S, Derbys; N D Garrett, Winchester; A Geal, Peter Symonds C, Hants; C I F Gibb, Marlborough; P J Gibbs, Seaford C, Sussex; J E J N Giles, Eton; C B Godrey-Faussett, Bradfield C, Berks; J D Gray, Merchiston Castle S, Edinburgh; N D Hamlin, Faringdon S, Oxon; D Hammond, Welbeck C; C F Harrison, Stowe; G Hern, Kent S, Germany; C J C Henty, Eton; J M Heselton, St Mary's Vith Form C, Cleveland; T C Heywood, Charterhouse, Surrey; A G Hill, Q Elizabeth Hospital S, Avon; R J D Hobbs, Bradfield C, Berks; N C Holden, Purley HS, Surrey; N M G Hogg, Welbeck C; M G Holmes, Chelmer Valley HS, Essex; M R Holmes, Bassaleg S, Gwent.

G P Horn, Stowe; S L Hounsell, Wells Cathedral S; W A S Howard, Harrow; Brockenhurst C, Hants; M W Hyggie, Haberdasher's Aske's S, Herts; P J Ingram, Royal S, N Ireland; D T Jack, Bradfield C, Berks; H M James, Countesthorpe C, Leics; J Jansen, Ampleforth C, Yorks; P J Jacquery, Wanaka HS, New Zealand; B W Jenkins, Cranleigh S, Surrey; H H N Johnson, Blundell's S, Devon; P A Jolly, Brentwood S, Essex; A G Jones, St Dunstan's C, London; M A Jones, Canford S, Dorset; P A Knight, Wellington S, Merseyside; R C Maclachlan, Downside; S J Marks, Mill Hill S, London; S O N Martin, Harrow; J P A Mason, Prior Park C, Avon; J C McClean, Coleraine Academical Inst, N Ireland; W H McKie, Sedbergh; T B Milligan, Tonbridge S, Kent; C C Mitchell-Heggs, Charterhouse; A J Mobley, Magdalen C, Northants; C J Morley, Royal GS, Surrey; G M F Mystkowski, St Benedict's S, London; M J R Nash, St Edmunds S, Kent; R I N Newall, Radley; M J Norton, Haileybury; M Nott, Welbeck C; D R Ockleton, Wolfreton Comp S, N Humberside.

J R A Ogilvie, Welbeck C; A G W Palna, Harrow; R C Phillips, Heckmondwike GS, W Yorks; J D Piggins, Portora GS, N Ireland; S S Porter, Newtownabbey Tech C, N Ireland; P A Poulter, Wolverhampton S, W Mids; J E Richardson, Pable Comp S, N Ulst; P Richardson, Welbeck C; S J Richmond, Welbeck C; M C Ringrose, Welbeck C; M J B Rudd, Eton; C A N E Salmons, Purley HS, Surrey; M Sanderson, Reading S, Berks; M P Sayer, Welbeck C; R H Seddon, Trinity House S, N Humberside; R C E Shackleton, Wellington C, Berks; M G Skinner, Larkmead Comp S, Oxon; D A Smith, Welbeck C; J S W Smith, Welbeck C; J E Swindells, Welbeck C; P C Tartellin, Welbeck C; S J Thomas, Welbeck C; J M Thompson, Diocesan C, S Africa; R J Thomson, Welbeck C; P H Tilley, Dauntsey's S, Wilts; E M Touche, Rothesay C, Canada; W J Tower, Harrow S; M P M Travers, Ampleforth C, Yorks; M J Underwood, Welbeck C; G M W Vesey, Eton; M A Walker, Welbeck C; R D F Wallier, St Nicholas RC HS, Cheshire; J Webber, Oakwood Park GS, Kent; A C Welsh, K Edward VI GS, Norfolk; J G Welsh, Welbeck C; R A W Welsh, King's C, Somerset; S Wheeler, Huntleys S, Kent; H M Wilding, Welbeck C; D G C Williams, Welbeck C; J M Willis, Doual S, Berks; S S Wilson, Haberdasher's Askes S, Herts; J H Wingfield-Digby, Eton; R D Winstanley, Wellington C, Berks; J H P Winter, Winchester; T M Woolfe, Woodbridge S, Suffolk; R J Young, Welbeck C.

The following graduate entrants are the January entry at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on the Standard Graduate Course:

J R Allen, London Univ; A J Altman, Leeds; N D Ashmore, Newcastle upon Tyne Poly; J C Bailey, London; J C Baron, Cambridge; M G Bence-Trower, London; J C A Benda, Keele; C S Biddulph, Nottingham; I A Buchanan, Ampleforth; S A Bull, LSE; J R Burrows, London; A W Butterfield, Loughborough; W V Bostock, Leeds; M J Canty, Newcastle; R A Cave, London; E A Cockerill, Shoreditch C; M S Courtier, Plymouth Poly; D R Craig, Edinburgh; R C Craven-Griffiths, Edinburgh; A J C Currie, London; H R Davies, Aberystwyth; J P De Vos, Newcastle; P A J Dingle, Sheffield U; M B Dunn, London U; M R Etherington, York U; P C W Evans, Swansea; A L Fitzwater, Chelmer Institute; M M Franks, Trent Poly; P J Fuller, Reading U; A D Geal, Plymouth Poly; N J Goodwin, Leicester Poly; L A N Gunn, Edinburgh; S J H Hampshire, Bristol; C O Hardern, Leeds; C Horton, Loughborough; C G S Hughes, Denstone C, Staffs; C J Hunter, St Johns C of Ed, Yorks; M Idziaszczyk, Bath.

P A Jenkinson, Dundee; S N Lee, Aberystwyth; M A Lodge, Lancaster; C N Macdowell, Aston U; R G S Maclean, Oxford U; G R Mason, Aston U; W Mead, Exeter U; M Middlemiss, Christ's, Cambridge; P G Miley, Leicester Poly; C L Miller, Newcastle Poly; B Z Nabavi, London; G R Napier, Oxford Poly; D M Nield, Aberystwyth; D P O'Connor, Leeds; N R R Oulton, Oxford; T W Pender-Johns, Exeter; C J Prowse, Birmingham; R J C Pulverlan, Newcastle; E V H Rham, Cambridge; S P Rodgers, Wales; J M Rowland, Durham; I R J Rudd, London; S J Ruxton, Hatfield Poly; M G Scott, Newcastle; A E Shrimpton, London; T B R Sinclair, Keele; M G D Skingsley, Warwick; P H Smith, Lancaster; D P Spencer, Salford; H R Stuart, Warwick; M N D Stuart, Nottingham; I H Thompson, Oxford and Cambridge; T M Tilbrook, Plymouth Poly; S M Vandennieuwenhuisen, Cardiff; D A Vickery, Exeter Tech C; A J Waller, Aston U; S P Weatherall, London; C D White, Hull; J N White, Newcastle; A G C Wiley, Aberdeen; J H G Willatt, St Catharine's C, Cambridge; A P Williams, Wales; R P Wolstenholme, Newcastle; A J Wood, Cardiff; M D Wood, Manchester; R G Wooton, Staffordshire Poly.

The following WRAC officer cadets are the January entry to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst on WRAC Commissioning Course No 5:

C E Binns, Kettlethorpe HS, W Yorks; L E Davies, Bury GS, Gtr Manchester, Manchester U; D D Davis, Brereton Hall S, Cheshire; A K Edwards, Dame Alice Harpur S, Beds; C A Gow, S of St Helen and St Katherine, Oxon; C Haigh, Penistone GS, S Yorks, Manchester Poly; A D Hall, Yateley Comp S, Surrey; J Hands, Queen's S, Cheshire, St Aidan's C, Durham U; J J Hayes, Bishop Fox's S, Somerset, Somerset C of Art and Tech; J K Hurford-Dawson, Church Down S, Glos, Reading; K D Jones, Shaftesbury S, Dorset, Newcastle Poly, Aberdeen U; F A Kirkpatrick, Coleraine S, N Ireland; C Lester, Notre Dame S, Devon, Univ Coll, Cardiff; S M Mawdsley, Urmston GS, Manchester; L A Miller, Wymondham C, Norfolk; D J Ogden, R Smythe S, Leics; J C Palmer, Ousedale S, Bucks; K A Phillips, Uplands S, Dorset, Leeds U; K E Platts, Notre Dame GS, Yorks, Somerville C, Oxford U; D L Pollington, Bognor Regis S, W Sussex, Exeter U; P R Simms, Ranelagh GS, Berks, Oxford Poly; D J Taylor, Lord Digby's GS, Dorset; S J L Whitehead, Sheffield HS, S Yorks, Sheffield U; C M Wilson, Edgehill C, Devon.

OBITUARY

MR GEORGE ELVIN

Growth of film technicians' union

Mr George Elvin, who died on February 3 at the age of 75, built up the film technicians' union from virtually nothing to its present powerful position in cinema and television, and did as much as anyone to influence British film legislation.

When he became general secretary of the union in January, 1934, only a quarter of the 88 members were paid up and the rent was three months in arrears. A year later there were 605 members, mostly recruited by Elvin personally, and when he retired from that post in the spring of 1969 – he then served as president for another five years – the Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians (a significant change of title) had almost 16,000 members.

Although his political outlook was extremely radical, Elvin cooperated happily with anyone sharing his immediate objectives – whether it was to build a strong union, save the film industry or put on a good football match. In 1939, when the Government made the decision that all film production in Britain should cease, Elvin worked closely with the union president, Anthony Asquith, a patrician Liberal, and Lord Beaverbrook, a populist Tory, to beat the "apostles of strength through gloom".

In his other campaign – for the film quota, the National Film Finance Corporation and the National Film School – Elvin's ingenuity and enthusiasm again carried along an unlikely assortment of allies to success.

Elvin was a second-generation trade unionist – his father became general secretary of the clerical workers' union and was president of the TUC in 1938 – and in his early years was something of an organising ability in search of a cause. When he took over the film technicians (on his brother's recommendation) he had been running (part-time) the British Workers' Sports Association and campaigning against British participation in the Berlin Olympics.

His first key moves as general secretary were to establish a journal (as a link among a scattered membership) and an employment bureau (to exercise some control over entry). Twenty years later, the achievement of negotiating rights in independent television consolidated ACTT as the most dominant of the communications unions.

In the late 1960s he was one of the most energetic members of the Lloyd Committee whose report led to the founding of the NFS, with the support of his old friend Jenny Lee.

Elvin leavened his work with sport and politics. He tried several times to get into Parliament, and settled in the end as a Labour councillor at Southend, a member of the watch committee and a season ticket holder with Southend United.

MR WALTER FORDE

Walter Forde, a leading British film director of the 1930s and before that a silent screen comedian, has died in Los Angeles at the age of 87.

Forde, whose real name was Thomas Seymour, was born in Bradford. His parents were variety artists and he made his first stage appearance as a baby in his mother's arms. At 12 he was an accomplished classical pianist but he decided to pursue a career as a comedian in vaudeville and it was from this that he entered films.

During the 1920s he appeared in, and later directed, many slapstick comedies and spent two years working for Universal in Hollywood. A familiar figure in straw hat and wide Oxford bags, he was the only silent comedian of any quality produced by the British cinema.

Most of his early films were shorts but by 1928 he was making full-length features and during the early sound period he established himself as one of the best British comedy directors. He made several films with Jack Hulbert, among them *Jack's the Boy*, *Bulldog Jack* and a version of Arnold Ridley's famous play, *The Ghost Train*; and later worked with Arthur Askey and Sid Field.

From 1938 to 1940 he was one of the principal directors at Ealing Studios under Sir Michael Balcon, where he made half a dozen films including the comedies *Cheer Boys Cheer* and *Saloon Bar*. In 1942 he directed *It's That Man Again*, with Tommy Handley and the cast of the wartime radio series *ITMA*.

Forder also made a number of effective thrillers. The best was *Rome Express*, the most successful film of its year (1932) and acclaimed by one critic as the finest feature to emerge from the British cinema. Others incuded adaptations from Edgar Wallace and two in the *Inspector Hornleigh* series with Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim.

During the 1940s he was less prolific and after *Cardboard Cavalier* (1949), a somewhat disappointing vehicle for Sid Field, he retired to California.

HUMPHREY LESTOCQ

Humphrey Lestocq, who played Flying Officer Kite in the radio comedy series *Merry-go-Round*, died on January 29 at the age of 65.

The character became one of the best known on radio, an amiable and extrovert upper-class twit whose flying exploits were as likely to end in the destruction of his own side's aircraft as of the enemy's.

Lestocq was himself a fighter pilot during the Second World War, flying Hurricanes and Typhoons in the Battle of Britain and the desert campaign. One day he was shot down over Bristol and among those who saw the crash was the BBC producer, Leslie Bridgmont.

It was Bridgmont who introduced Lestocq to *Merry-Go-Round* in September 1946 and the name Kite was devised by the show's star, Eric Barker.

Lestocq was born in Chiswick and educated at Stowe. He trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and acted with repertory companies before his career was interrupted by the war.

After his success in radio he moved to television, where after a hesitant start as a comedian he made his mark as a children's entertainer, particularly in a programme called *Whirligig* where he was known affectionately as "H. L." and played stooge to a puppet, Mr Turnip.

During the 1950s he was the chairman of several television quiz programmes, including *Ask Your Dad* and *Quick on the Draw*. His wife was Elizabeth, the sister of the comedian Jimmy Edwards.

PATRICK BAIRD

Patrick Douglas Baird, who died in Ottawa on January 1, was involved in Arctic exploration and research for many years.

He was born in 1912, the fourth son of Brigadier-General E. W. D. Baird, and educated at Edinburgh Academy and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated in geology.

As an undergraduate he was a member of J. M. (later Sir James) Wordie's expedition to west Greenland and Arctic Canada in 1934 and, on going down from Cambridge, joined T. H. Manning's British-Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1936-39, to Southampton Island and northern Hudson Bay.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Canadian Artillery in which he rose to Lieutenant-Colonel. In that rank, early in 1946, he commanded the column of ten snowmobiles on the Canadian military Exercise Musk-ox north across the barren lands from Churchill to Cambridge Bay, thence south to Edmonton via Coppermine and Norman Wells.

After leaving the Canadian Army, Baird was Director of the Montreal office of the Arctic Institute of North America in the early 1940s and 1950s, and in that position organized and led two successful expeditions to Baffin Island – to Barnes Ice Cap in 1950 and Penny Highland in 1953.

On these expeditions, for the first time in Canada, glaciological investigations by up-to-date methods were a main objective. Baird's achievements in the Arctic were recognized by the award of the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for 1953.

Following a spell at the University of Aberdeen, Baird returned to Canada in the late 1950s to an appointment in the Geography Department of McGill University, with responsibility for administering the department's sub-Arctic field station at Schefferville, northern Quebec. His book *The polar world*, published in 1964, provided a valuable introduction to the subject for students. After his retirement he went to live near Ottawa.

Pat Baird was a fine field leader with a great love for the Arctic and of mountains, especially those of Baffin Island, where Baird Peninsula is named after him. He was twice married, with a son and three daughters by his first marriage. He will be greatly missed by his family and many friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr Justin Dart, the Californian multi-millionaire, who was one of a small group of rich california businessmen who persuaded President Reagan in 1966 to begin his successful campaign to become Governor of California, died on January 26 in Los Angeles at the age of 76. He was also a member of the president's so-called kitchen cabinet which helped plan the Reagan campaign for the presidency.

Gary Gabelich, who died in a road accident in California on January 26 aged 43, held the world land speed record for rocket powered cars from 1970 until his record was broken by Thrust Two.

Gabelich who achieved 622.407 mph in his rocket powered car Blue Flame in 1970 held the record for 13 years until his time was surpassed by Noble who averaged 633.468 mph last October.

هكذا من الأصل

The art of Korea

In the eyes of the West, Korean art has been completely overshadowed by that of China and Japan. **Treasures from Korea**, an exhibition which opens to the public today at the British Museum, provides an unique opportunity to assess the distinctive cultural achievement of the country known as the Land of the Morning Calm. **Roderick Whitfield**, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, sets this achievement in the context of East Asian art as a whole.

The exhibition of Korean art and archaeology at the British Museum is a rare chance to see Korean culture in perspective. For the West, Korean art has been less accessible than that of China and Japan, and even Koreans have much to learn about their ancient culture.

Korea's geographical position is the key to understanding the part played by the country in the development of common elements in the cultures of the Far East.

The peninsula was first settled from north-eastern Siberia, and both pottery and metalwork spread southwards from the north. Contacts with China followed a similar path: a Chinese commandery was founded in the north-west in 108BC When the powerful kingdom of Koguryo regained control of this area in the early 4th century AD, it was not long before both Buddhism and Confucian learning entered the country by this route.

However, the most fruitful of later contacts were by the sea route: the south-western kingdom of Paekche had close relations with the Liang dynasty in south China, with its capital at Nanking.

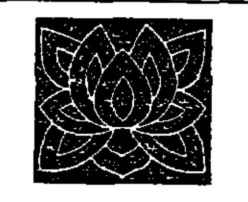
Paekche culture, with its emphasis on learning, and its early adoption of the teachings of Buddhism, shared the cultural refinements and passion for learning of the southern dynasties, and these qualities were transmitted not only southwards to Japan, but also to Silla when this kingdom overcame both Paekche and Koguryo in the middle of the seventh century. Scholars from Paekche introduced Chinese writing to Japan in the sixth and early seventh centuries.

Korea's extensive foreign contacts are attested by some of the recent finds, in which vessels of blown or moulded glass from western Asia are not uncommon. Koreans frequently visited China, and during the Tang dynasty Korean monks travelled as far as India.

In the mid-ninth century, the diaries of the famous Japanese priest Ennin show that Koreans had colonies on the Chinese coast, provided interpreters and controlled trade and shipping between Korea, China and Japan.

The prodigiously rich royal and aristocratic tombs that abound in the neighbourhood of Kyongju, the capital of Silla, represent links with Korea's northern origins. Silla pottery includes numerous shapes which it would be hard to match in China, and the rich panoply of gold crowns, winged head ornaments, spangled pendants and ceremonial belts with multiple pendants, are uniquely Korean.

Even after the Silla unification, when the Koreans followed Chinese burial custom in placing large stone figures on the approaches to tomb mounds, special Korean forms evolved which have no counterparts in Chinese practice, such as the figures of the Zodiac animals, facing the appropriate directions.



In Buddhist art too, the Korean contribution is a distinctive one. The grace and spiritual calm of bronze images from Paekche in the sixth and seventh centuries is unmatched save by figures that closely follow them in Japan. In the eighth century, when the international style spread from Changan to Kyongju and thence to Nara in Japan, the palaces and temples of Kyongju were adorned with splendid images and tiles as richly ornamented as any in China.

Nowhere else do we find such splendid carvings and reliefs in granite, a material whose very hardness encouraged the sculptor to express gentle features. The granite cave temple at Sokkuram, almost miraculously intact since its completion in the mid-eighth century, is one of the masterpieces of Buddhist art and quite without parallel.

Hugh shallow reliefs cut in the natural rock are numerous and still attract worshippers today. The Buddhist temple bells of Silla are the largest and finest ever made in East Asia, some over three metres high.

While the growth of Buddhist wealth and power in China was abruptly cut short by the persecutions of 845, in Korea there was no check until centuries later when its decline and the collapse of the Koryo dynasty in 1392 was brought about by its own extravagance. In both the Unified Silla and Koryo dynasties, Buddhist monks enjoyed positions of privilege and power as national preceptors.

Under the Koryo dynasty (935-1392), Buddhist and royal patronage of the arts produced ever more spectacular creations. These included paintings, and lacquer boxes which were inlaid with mother of pearl in delicate designs and made to hold sets of Buddhist sutra scrolls (including those of more than one enterprise, undertaken and completed, to print the entire Buddhist canon, which had grown to vast proportions).

Buddhist ritual implements, such as incense burners or water sprinklers, were made of bronze, inlaid in silver, and the inlay technique was pioneered in ceramics, in the bluish-green celadon wares which were famous and sought-after even in their own time. Finely detailed metalwork seems to have been a Korean speciality ever since the appearance of mirrors with incised geometric decoration, in the first millennium BC.

The last great dynasty, Chosun (often called the Yi dynasty in Japan and the West, after the surname of the royal family), produced further manifestations of Korea's own distinctive culture.

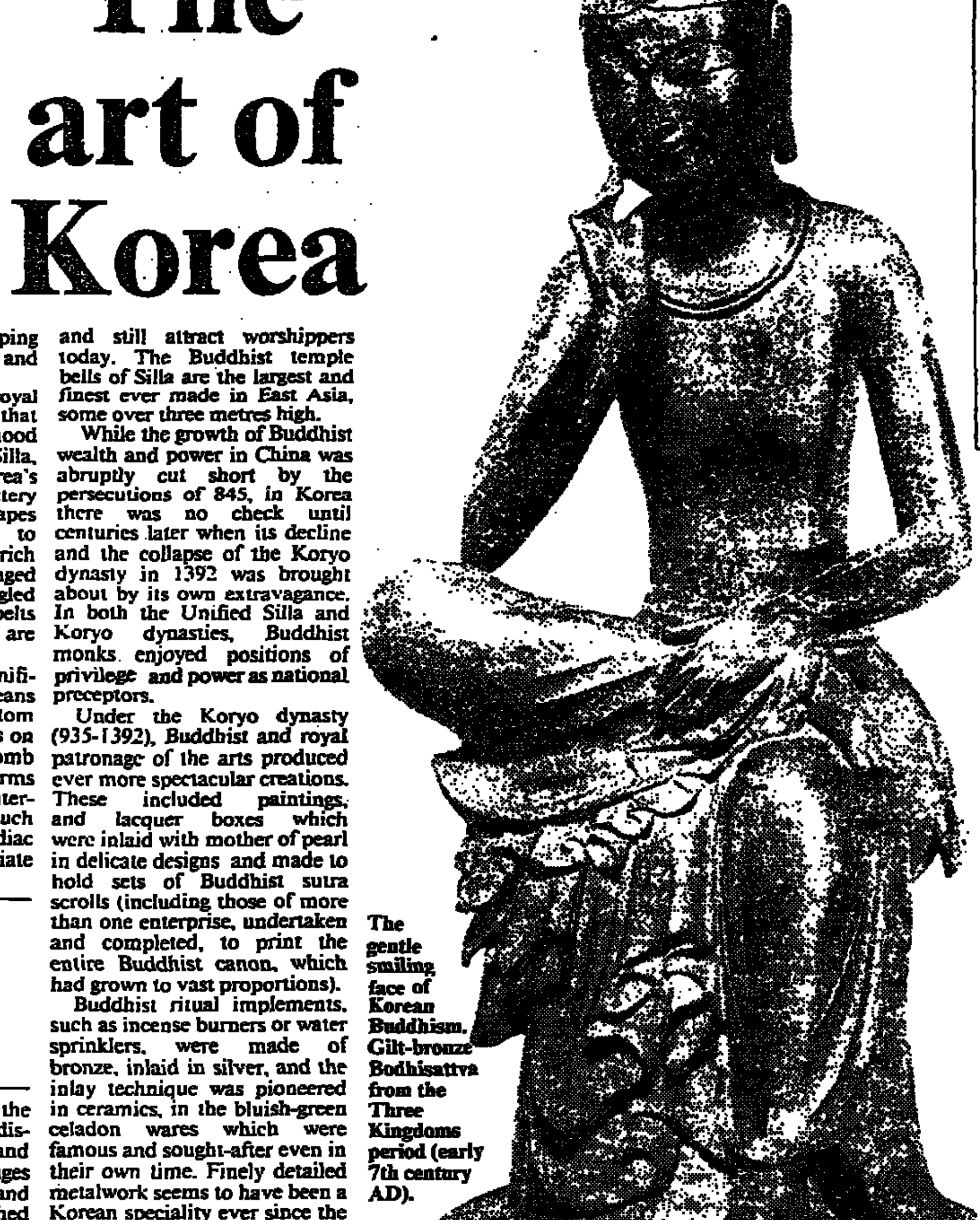
The substitution of the Confucian philosophy in place of Buddhism as the official state doctorine was a great encouragement to learning, and many works were produced in the fifteenth century.

This was also the period when a completely new script, Hangul, devised on scientific principles specifically for the Korean language, was published and promulgated. Far easier than the Chinese characters which had been used until then, it is in universal use today, combined with characters or on its own.

In the later Chosun period, the eighteenth century saw a renaissance of cultural activity, manifested among other things in paintings of actual places, and in scenes of daily life. In the nineteenth, through the closed door policy adpted by the powerful regent Taewon-gun Yi Ha-ung, Korea took longer to come to terms with contacts with the West, and in consequence was vulnerable to Japan, which annexed the country in 1910 and remained in power until the end of the Second World War.

The scars of this period are still felt in Korea. While Japanese scholars were diligent in the investigation of Korean archaeology and historic monuments, their presentation of them was, perhaps inevitably, from a Japanese point of view. In addition to the images and works of art which had been acquired over the centuries, either in the natural course of events or in the late sixteenth century invasions, many more antiquities found their way into Japanese collections.

The full story of Japanese indebtedness to Korean culture has still to be written: at the moment the best progress is being made by Korean archaeologists excavating on Korean soil, as they uncover objects which demonstrate, by their identity of material, form, style or technique, the Korean origin of similar pieces in Japanese collections, as some of the treasures of the Shosoin imperial repository of the eighth century in Nara.



The gentle smiling face of Korean Buddhism. Gilt-bronze Bodhisattva from the Three Kingdoms period (early 7th century AD).







Gold, granite and porcelain. Crown from the Gold Bell Tomb, Kyongju (5th-6th century AD); the 11½ foot high Buddha at Sokkuram; Koryo wine pot (early 13th century).

A resting place for kings

One of the most important monuments in Korea is the Buddhist grotto Sokkuram, which is located near Kyongju, the capital of the Silla dynasty. Sokkuram is a masterpiece which represents the best traditions not only of Korea but also of the whole of East Asia.

Mt To-ham, which shields Kyongju from the Sea of Japan, was regarded as a sacred mountain by the Silla people. It is, therefore, no historical accident that two great Buddhist temples, Sokkuram and Pulguk-sa, were built there.

At the eastern foot of Mt To-ham is Tong-hae Ku, meaning the mouth of the Eastern Sea, into which a mountain stream from To-ham drains. Tong-hae Ku was another holy place to the Silla people because the mid-sea mausoleum of King Mun-mu, the great monarch who unified Korea, was established there. Thereafter the ashes of royal bodies were enshrined in Tong-hae Ku, which became a cemetery of the royal family.

When Silla's power reached its peak during the mid-eighth century, the royal family sponsored the construction of the Sokkuram and Pulguk-sa temples. Sokkuram was built on the near summit of Mt To-ham, directly overlooking the royal mausoleum at Tong-hae Ku. It is recorded that while Pulguk-sa was built for the surviving relatives, Sokkuram was dedicated to deceased parents and for the repose of royal souls.

Unlike the rock temples in India or in China, where typical grottoes were natural rock caves, Sokkuram is an artificial grotto made with transported rocks. It is covered with earth and thus appears to be part of the mountain.

Sokkuram has a circular main hall and a square anteroom. Passageways reach to every corner of the hall, and the limited space is well utilized to provide adequate room for the sculpted figures as well as for visitors.

At the centre of the rotunda sits the majestic Buddha facing the east overlooking Tong-hae Ku. In spite of earlier assertions that this statue is of Sakyamuni, I believe it is of Amitabha Buddha, Lord of Western Paradise. The statue is of granite and is 3.5 metres high. It shows incomparable symmetry and conveys a sense of calm movement which gives varying impressions depending on the time of day and the viewer.

Sokkuram has a total of 37 figures on granite slabs all around the wall, in which the Buddhas are positioned in accordance with the functions and the Buddhist world orders. Aside from the Amitabha Buddha at the centre, there is a beautiful, eleven-headed Bodhisattva Avalokite's *vara* directly behind Amitabha Buddha.

The craftsmanship of rock temple building which originated in India, was developed in China, and then further refined in Korea. Sokkuram is evidence that rock temple art was in full bloom in eighth century Korea.

Hwang Su-young
President, Dongguk University, Seoul.

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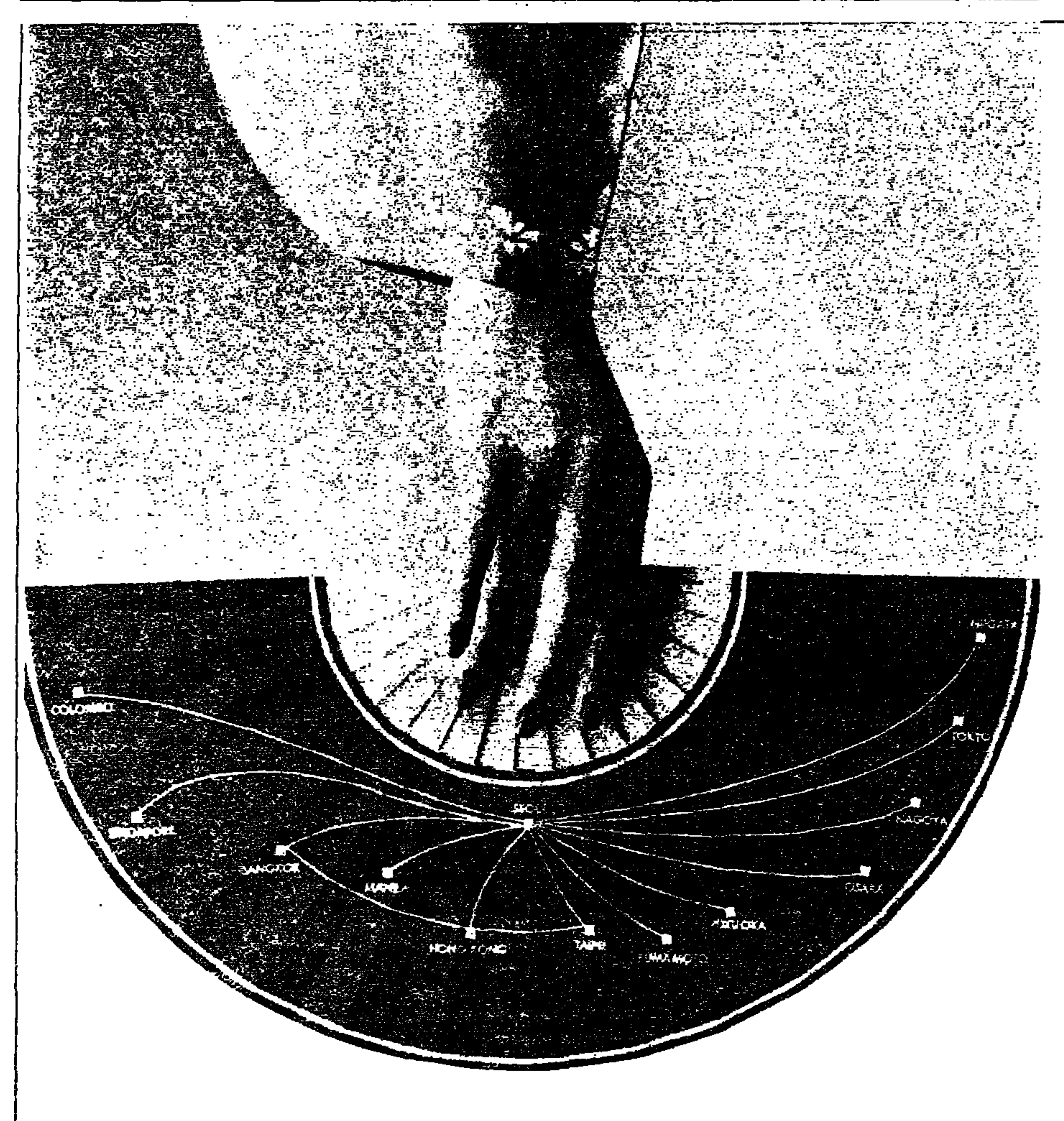
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Private gold from the unknown queen

In October 1974, when the excavation team reached the bottom of the burial chamber of the north mound of Tomb 98 in Kyongju, they found a complete set of gold personal ornaments that had once adorned a deceased queen laid in a wooden coffin. All the physical parts of the anonymous queen, who had lived in the fifth century AD, were completely gone, but her gold ornaments, weighing about 8½ lbs in all, remained intact.

They consisted of a crown, a pair of ear pendants, a necklace made of about 6,000 gold, jade and glass beads, 19 finger rings, five pairs of bracelets, and a girdle with 13 long pendants. Her shoes were, however, made of gilt bronze.

She had another four sets each of necklaces and silver girdles in addition to a total of 6,000 blue glass beads, 12,000 beads of various materials and 148 comma-shaped jades, all put into wooden chest placed near her head.

Egyptian pharaohs are famous for their lavish use of gold, but kings of the Old Silla dynasty do not fall behind in their fervour for the precious metal.

As the queen's burial shows, the official and ceremonial attire of Silla royalty sparkled with gold to such a extent that contemporary Japanese of the Kofun period use the words *mano ragayaku* (eye glistening) in verses as an adjective prefix to the word "Silla".

Gold was known to ancient Koreans of the proto-Three Kingdoms period Korea (c.0–300 AD) through a colony called Lelang (108 BC-AD 313) set up by Han China in north-west Korea. But it was from the fourth century that south Koreans, particularly those in the Silla region in south-east Korea, started working on gold by themselves. It is very likely that some goldsmiths migrated to the south from north-west Korea after the fall of the Lelang colony in 313 AD, and set up workshops in the Kyongju area.

Silla at that time was rapidly rising as a kingdom in a substantial sense, helped by a strong army, active iron smelting and presence of rich gold mines. Silla kings of the "proto" period were elected from Pak and Sok clans, but from the mid-fourth century on, the throne was monopolized by the Kim clan. "Kim" literally means "gold", and the simultaneous emergence of gold technology in Silla and that of the Kim clan as the new royal family may not have been just a coincidence.

Personal ornaments of gold, silver and gilt-bronze have been discovered in tombs of all the three kingdoms, i.e. Koguryo, Paekche and Old Silla, but those from Old Silla tombs stand out for their unstinting use of gold and uniqueness in artistic motif and style. Of the gold ornaments of Silla, the crown, ear pendants and girdle may best demonstrate the characteristics of Silla goldwork.

A Silla gold crown consists of an outer circlet with three uprights and an inner cap with a bifurcated horn-like frontal ornament, all made of cut-sheet gold. The outer circlet has three frontal uprights of a highly conventionalized tree-shape, which are flanked by two antler-shaped uprights. They are decorated with numerous gold spangles and jade pendants attached to them by means of twisted wire.

The triangular inner cap with pointed tip is filled with tiny geometric openings for ventilation. It appears, however, that the outer crown and the inner cap were not worn as a set because, when buried, the deceased wears only the outer crown, leaving the inner cap outside the coffin.

Diadems featuring antler and tree-shaped ornaments seem to have been widely used in the Eurasian steppe, as is attested by a gold diadem from a Sarmatian kurgan in Novocherkassk on the north-eastern shore of the Black Sea. Shaman headgears with antler ornaments were seen among the nineteenth century inhabitants of eastern Siberia. The Silla crown is undoubtedly connected to such Siberian tradition, but the highly conventionalized form, with outspoken spiritual quality and archaic beauty, is definitely a Silla invention.

The comma-shaped jade, attached to the crown, are made of jadeite whose original mine is now lost in Korea. The jade pendants were also valued as the central piece of a necklace or a finial pendant of an earring. Exactly identical jade pendants called *magatama* in Japanese were also popular in Kofun-period Japan.

The jade pendants of Korea and Japan are of independent origins that go back to the prehistoric period, but exchange of artistic ideas between the two countries at the time for the particular object of art seems to have produced a common form as we see today.

An ear pendant consists of a thick, hollow main ring, a medial piece and a heart-shaped finial suspended from it. The three-parts structure is basically similar to the Han Chinese glass ear pendant called *er-dang*, but a Silla ear pendant is again uniquely Silla or Korean in its material, shape and total effect as an art piece.

A gold girdle made of several tens of square plaques with designs in open-work is another unique Silla achievement, developed from a simpler prototype used by the ancient monadic peoples of the Siberian steppe. A tool-kit for nomadic daily life comprising knife, whet-stone, needle and medicine cases, drinking cup, charm, and so on, originally suspended from the belt, was reduced into simplified, symbolic replicas in gold.

Silla royalty naively displayed its wealth and dignity through glistening gold ornaments with symbolic forms. The royalty and their kingdom have long since gone, but they have left behind artefacts which, devoid of the cold perfectionism of Chinese art or the Japanese emphasis on visual decorativeness, are uniquely Korean in taste and style.

Kim Won-yong

Professor of Archaeology, Seoul National University



Korean dynasties

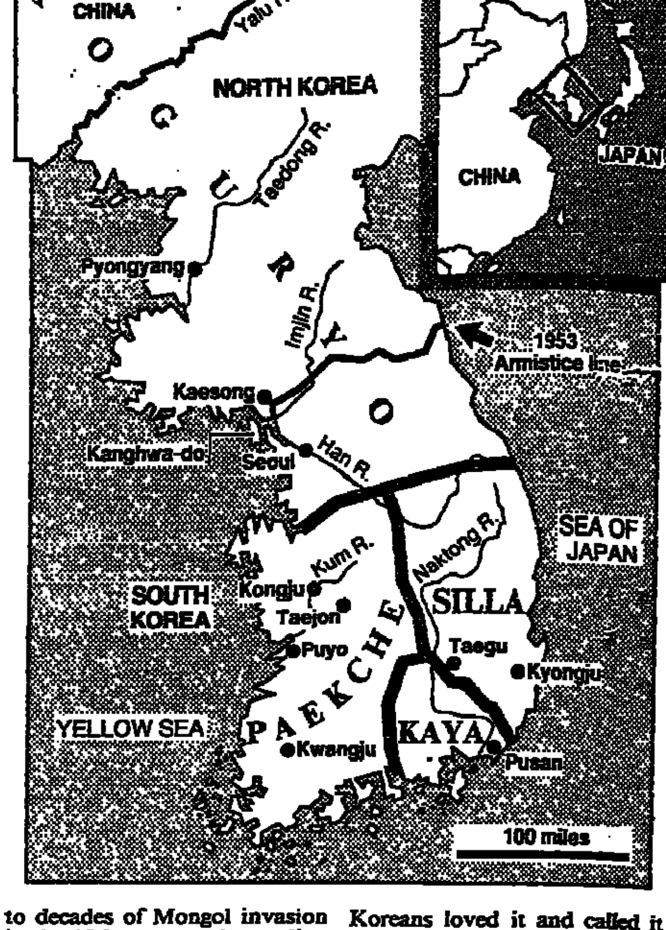
Three Kingdoms:
Old Silla 57BC-660AD
Koguryo 37BC-668AD
Paekche 18BC-660AD

Unified Silla 668-935
Koryo 935-1392
Yi (Chosun) 1392-1910

Japanese rule 1910-1945
Korean War (1950-53) sealed division of the peninsula into Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Republic of Korea (South Korea).



Koryo celadon jar with inlaid decoration (mid-12th century)



Ceramics from the first century



Ancient Korean toby jug? Koryo celadon wine pot with underglaze iron (12th century AD).

Korea was one of the first countries to produce porcelain. As early as the Three Kingdoms period (1st century BC – 7th century AD) stoneware was baked at 1,200C by reduced firing. By the Unified Silla period (7th-10th century AD) ash-glazed stoneware was produced, indicating that the stage immediately before celadon had been reached.

Influenced by the Yueh-chou kiln of China, the unified Silla turned out a great quantity of celadons, including dishes with doughnut-shaped feet, in the second half of the ninth century. Slightly ahead of, or almost simultaneously with, this development, Silla had succeeded in making so-called coarse or proto-celadons through interaction of ash-glazed Silla stoneware and Chinese celadons from kilns other than the Yueh-chou kiln. They had discontinued making this type of porcelain by the 11th century.

There had been frequent exchanges with such Chinese kilns as Yao-chou, Lin-fu, Fu, Tzu-chou and Ting. During the Koryo dynasty (935-1392), celadons were developed reflecting natural surroundings, climate and culture, and in the first half of the 12th century they reached their highest degree of refinement. In the middle of the century the technique of inlaying designs was perfected.

Although Koryo suffered from political and social instability in the 12th and early 13th centuries, its culture made great strides. A wide variety of ceramics was produced including white porcelains, black-glazed, iron-glazed or marble-design wares as well as celadons. As Koryo was subjected to decades of Mongol invasion in the 13th century, the quality, shape and decoration of its celadons suffered.

With the temporary recovery of stability in the second half of the 13th century during the reign of King Chung-yol, there was a small improvement in the quality of Koryo celadons. They enjoyed a brief period of revival when Koryo came into contact with Western culture through Yuan China. After King Chung-yol, Koryo celadons deteriorated and never regained their former glory.

The development of ceramics from earthenware to ash-glazed pottery, from ash-glazed pottery to celadons, and from celadons to white porcelain was natural and logical. Rather than making ceramics with a wide variety of shape and design, as the Chinese did, Korean potters concentrated on celadons, giving them unique colour and designs.

Koryo produced its best celadons during the reign of King Injong (the first half of the 12th century AD), a period when China was producing celadons of the highest refinement at the official kiln at Fu. Hsu Ching, a famous Chinese scholar who visited Koryo as a member of a Song Chinese diplomatic mission, wrote in his travelogue, *Hsuan-ho Feng Kao-li Tu-ching*, that the colour of the Koryo celadons was uniquely beautiful and that the Koreans loved it and called it *pisaek*.

The opaque glazing of Chinese celadons may be compared to a deep and murky pond and the "transparency" of Korean *pisaek* to a brook of clear water on whose bed pebbles and sand can be seen. Chinese celadons are often imposing, dignified, and exaggerated, while Koryo celadons are seldom so. On Koryo celadons parts combine to produce a whole of flowing lines and an overall balance and harmony.

Few incised or relief designs were made on Chinese celadons because of the opaque and thick glaze. On the other hand, incised, relief, inlaid and open-work designs can be found in Koryo celadons. While Chinese celadons are covered all over with stylised patterns, Korean celadons are only partially decorated with pictorial designs which are subdued in colour, simple and restained.

Koryo potters succeeded in decorating celadons with oxidised copper in the first half of the 12th century, the first in the world to do so. However, they were sparing in their application of this pigment, using it to mark pistils or the top of sacred cranes. The reddish dots linger in the memory.

Chong Yang-mo

Chief Curator, National Museum, Seoul.

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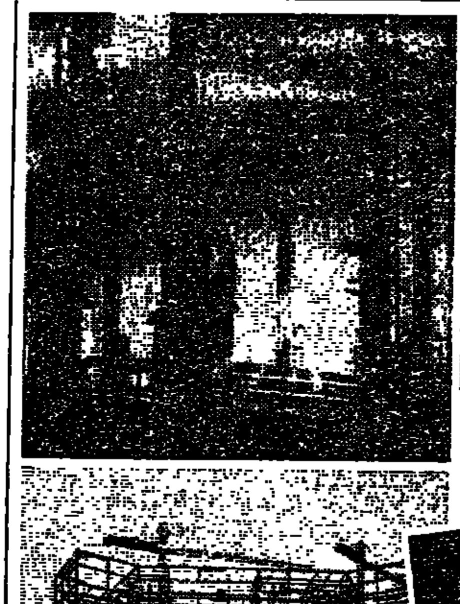


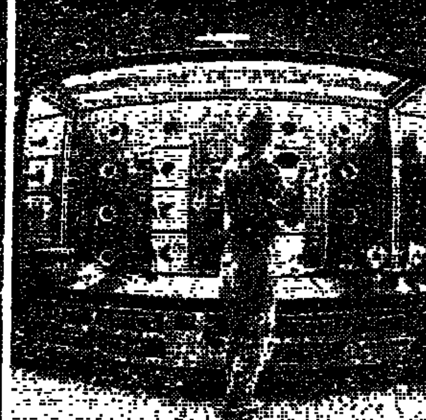
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مكبرة من الأصل

THE ART OF KOREA

The inspiration of Buddha in these gentle bronzes

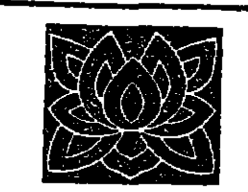
The introduction of Buddhism to Korea in the late fourth century was a great stimulus to religion and art. Temples and pagodas were built and devotional images made following models introduced by foreign missionaries, and local variations soon developed. Very few statues of this period have survived, however.

Most of the extant Korean Buddhist images date from the sixth century onward, those in gilt bronze having lasted longer than those in wood, clay or even stone. The earliest datable piece is a gilt bronze Buddha figure of the Koguryo Kingdom which has an inscribed date corresponding most probably to 539 AD.

The statue wears a thick garment with flared folds on either side and stands on a round base supported by inverted lotus petals. Its aureole is incised with flame patterns and it carries an inscription about its origins on its back. The Buddha statue raises its right hand in the symbolic gesture of "fear not" while the left hand is lowered, meaning "charity".

It is easy to see that the hand gestures and the formal appearance of this early Korean image are not very different from Chinese images of slightly earlier date. But the gently smiling face, with a touch of human warmth, is found in other Korean images. Also the somewhat crude technical finish of the flame pattern, the thick folds of the garment and the uneven shapes of the thick lotus petals are not common in Chinese images.

Gradually, interest in the simpler forms of the rounded body of the Buddha increased, and his garment was worn naturally, following the contours of the statue with a reduced number of folds. This feature was common in late sixth and early seventh-century Korean images and is best exemplified by a standing statue from Yangpyong.



As a deity, Bodhisattva stands next in status to the Buddha. He is waiting to become a Buddha in the future, and in the meantime assists the Buddha in the salvation of suffering beings. He wears a shawl, a skirt, a crown, a necklace and rich ornamentation over the body – in contrast to the simple garment of the Buddha. A gilt bronze Bodhisattva statue from Samyang-dong in the British Museum exhibition is a fine piece from the Three Kingdoms period in the style of the early seventh century.

The treatment of the Bodhisattva's attire and its iconographic details are similar to Chinese and Japanese statues. But a certain casualness in the execution, child-like innocence in the facial expression and unpretentious posture are some of the characteristics of Korean statues.

Included also in the exhibition is a large gilt bronze Bodhisattva statue seated in a meditative pose which is often identified as the future Buddha Maitreya – like the Messiah in the West – a deity which was especially popular as Koreans struggled to achieve political unity in the seventh century.

This beautiful statue demonstrates the ability to express profound Buddhist teachings in an image. It forms a pair with another well-known meditating Bodhisattva statue, now in the National Museum in Seoul, as the representative masterpieces of gilt bronze images in the Three Kingdoms period. Buddhist teaching had deeply permeated the thought and everyday lives of the Korean people. They introduced Buddhism, as well as the technical and artistic skills, into Japan in the middle of the sixth century and greatly influenced the early development of Japanese Buddhist art.

Korea's role in the development of East Asian Buddhist culture was even more marked during the Unified Silla dynasty (668-935 AD). Frequent exchanges with Chinese Buddhist communities, as well as pilgrimages by several Silla monks to India in the seventh and eighth centuries, enriched the Buddhist scholarship and the artistic achievement of the Silla people.

A gilt bronze plaque of a Buddha triad which was recently discovered in a pond in Kyongju, the ancient capital of Silla, reflects the international sculptural style around 700 AD. The full round face, the voluminous body with naturally flowing garment folds, and the slightly bent stance of the attending Bodhisattva figures, are reminiscent of Tang sculptures of the period. Yet the refined workmanship in the modelling of the statues and the intricate floral designs in the openwork halo and the lotus pedestal, are skills perfected by the Silla people.

The eighth century saw the culmination of Buddhist art and culture in the Asian world. According to historical records, many larger than life-size gilt bronze images and bells were cast for the state-patronized temples. However, very few remain today to remind us of the grandeur of Buddhist art in the period.

Artistic activity inspired by Buddhism declined in the late Unified Silla dynasty when Tang China was no longer the centre of international Buddhist culture. Silla turned gradually towards a new phase of Buddhist doctrine, Chan (Zen) Buddhism, which put more emphasis on meditation than on Buddhist imagery. Furthermore, iron and stone replaced gilt bronze as the popular medium for large size statues.

Lena Kim Lee
Associate Professor, Hongik University, Seoul.

Putting the people on paper



Wrestling match. A genre painting, ink on paper, by Kim Hong-do (1745-after 1814).

Koreans find their own style

The Chosun (Yi) dynasty (1392–1910) saw remarkable development in painting in Korea. Scholar-painters and prominent members of the Academy of Painting reached a high degree of achievement in traditional Korean styles, while the activities of priest-painters waned under government policy of neglecting Buddhism in favour of Confucianism.

Paintings became diverse and distinctly Korean in terms of composition, brushwork, and treatment of space. While absorbing styles of Chinese painting of different periods, Korean painters were able to evolve their own styles, which in turn played an important part in the development of Japanese ink painting of the Muromachi period.

Because different styles were developed and fashions changed during the long period of the Chosun dynasty, the paintings may be divided into four smaller periods: early (1392–c.1550), middle (c.1550–c.1700), late (c.1700–c.1850), and the final years (c.1850–c.1910).

The most important part of the early Chosun period was the fifteenth century, when such great masters as An Kyon, Kang Hui–an, Yi Sang–jwa, and others were active. They had a profound influence on later painters.

An Kyon may be taken as a representative painter of the period. He studied many excellent Chinese paintings in the collection of his patron, Prince Anpyong, and evolved his own personal idiom.

His style is characterized by the additive arrangement of echoing shapes and forms, a pervasive spaciousness, the use of diagonal movement, and unique brushwork, as exemplified in his famous work, "A Dream Journey to the Peach Blossom Land".

In the middle period uniquely Korean styles were evolved in paintings of animals, birds and flowers, bamboos, plums, and grapes. Paintings of these subjects are characterized by a peaceful atmosphere, unbounded space, accurate depiction, and a lofty spirit. What they represented was in stark contrast to the social disorder and political turmoil of the period, and can be seen as evidence of Korean perseverance.

With the advent of a movement for "Practical Learning", which encouraged progressive ideas of independence and self-recognition, Korean painters of the late Chosun period developed "real landscape" and genre painting, taking their subject matter directly from nature and everyday life.

The landscapes of Chong Son and his followers reveal a distinctly new style indigenous to Korea not only in choice of subject but also in compact composition, free brushwork, overlaying use of ink, and light colouring effects.

Genre painting also proved to be remarkably Korean in character. Kim Hong-do and his follower, Kim Duk-sin, painted many humorous scenes from the actual life of common people in typical Korean dress, straw-thatched houses, farm scenes, and blacksmiths.

Sin Yun-bok painted with affection romantic love scenes involving men and women of his time. His subjects were usually shown enjoying themselves. Rendered with a lively, refined brush and fresh colours, his paintings differ in theme, composition, brushwork and colouring from those of the other artists. All three, however, shared a common interest in depicting everyday scenes. Their works are lively and full of wit.

The Chinese Southern School style, already introduced in the preceding period, attained great favour during the late Chosun period. Another important development was the introduction of Western techniques of shading and perspective from China.

During the final period of the Chosun dynasty the types of landscape and genre painting done in the late period declined rapidly, giving way to the Chinese Southern School style followed by Kim Chong-hui and followers.

This period also saw the creation of fresh, new styles by such individualistic artists as Kim Su-chol and Hong Se-sop. Simplified forms, water colour effects, and bold brushwork of wet ink washes are particularly remarkable in their works.

The final period culminated in the work of Chang Sung-op, the nineteenth century master who excelled in a wide range of subjects and in powerful brushwork and who exercised a profound influence over modern painters.

Ahn Hwi-joon
Associate Professor of Art History, Seoul National University.

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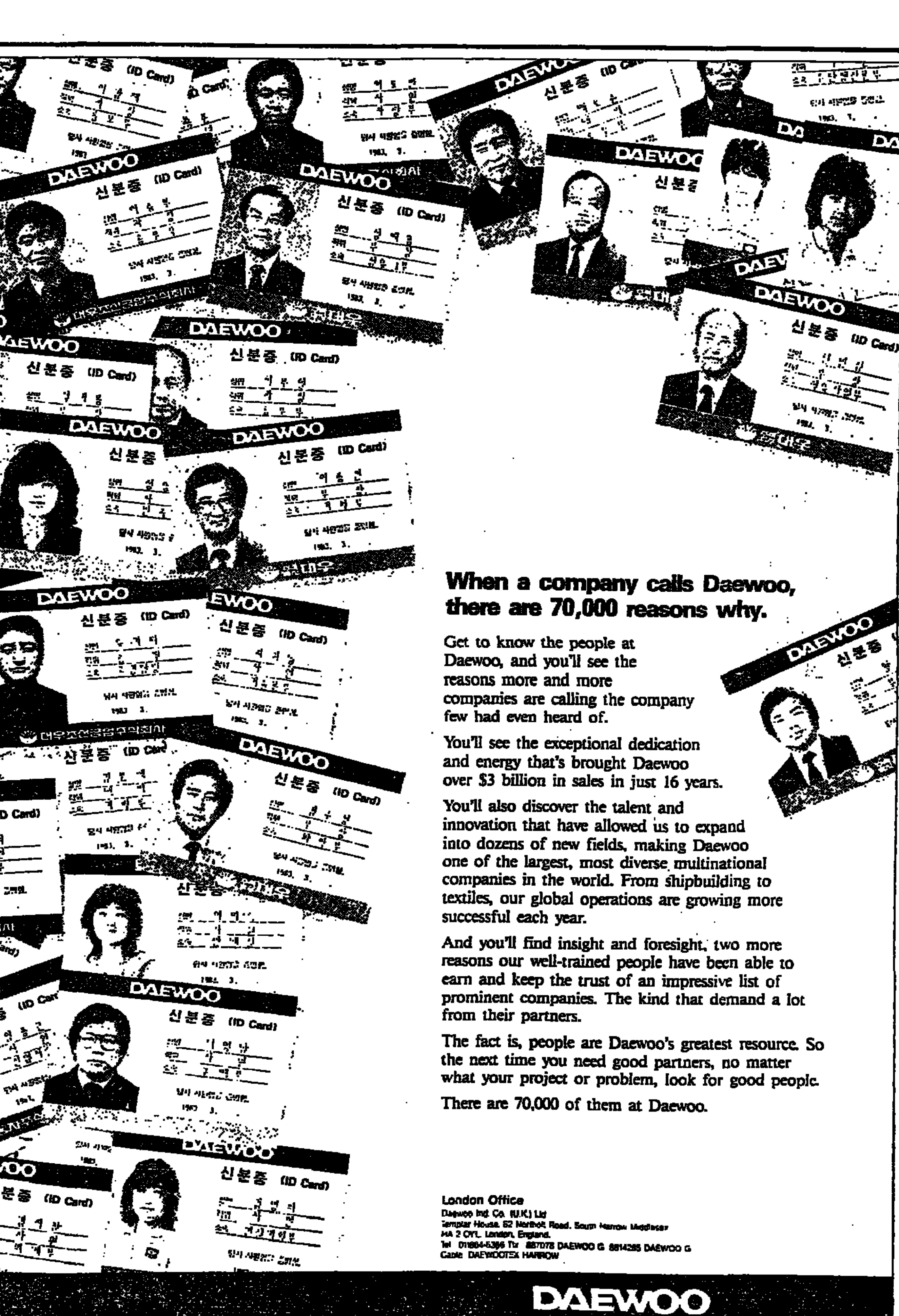
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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Home computers star in W H Smith surge

W. H. Smith has not always enjoyed the recognition in the market which it deserves as one of the country's most successful retail groups. But the surge in pretax profits for the first 10 months of the transitional year from £14.4m to £20.1m might prompt some reassessment.

Precise interpretation may be a little difficult because Smith is in the midst of changing to a May year-end. These 10-month figures to December 3 leave out the lucrative and crucial trading immediately ahead of Christmas.

Turnover is crucial to this kind of business, and Smith managed to raise sales from £696m to £770m. The full importance of this can be seen in the retail division where new space added 1.5 per cent to sales and inflation may have contributed another 5 per cent, but volume accounted for a 7 per cent rise.

The star performer on the retail side was the ubiquitous home computer. Smith now has 30 computer shops-within-shops and will be opening another 16 or 17 this year. Sales of computers and software soared from £15m to £27m, and Smith is clearly convinced that this is a long-term business.

Despite the alleged attractions of computers, sales of books also increased. But magazine sales were more mixed. Periodicals suffered a decline of 3 per cent while specialist magazines sold in greater numbers.

Turnover for the wholesale news operation increased 6.3 per cent, but profits did not change. Newspaper cover prices stayed the same, but some magazines and periodicals, which make up 50 per cent of the wholesale business, put up their cover prices. There was a 1.7 per cent fall in sales of periodicals.

More members and sales generated better sales for the book club, after a slightly sticky period. Higher demand for books, allied with improved distribution helped publishing. But Crossroad, the American religious publisher, and Kaleidoscope, both of which lost money, were sold at a net cost, entered as an extraordinary debit, of £590,000. The trading losses were taken above the line, and that chapter is closed.

The Smith board is understandably cautious about the six months to the end of May, although shareholders will be content with the interim dividend of 1.5p net on the A-shares, up from 0.875p. Long-term borrowings are almost nil, and on yesterday's share price of 140p, up 2p, the yield is solidly defensive.

Birmid Qualcast

Birmid Qualcast, the West Midlands lawnmowers, central heating boilers and foundries group, has produced and astonishing recovery in profits.

In the year to end of October, 1983, pretax losses of £1.4m were transformed into £8.6m profits. This was helped by a dramatic cut in the losses of the foundries division and record profits from both the lawnower and central heating businesses.

A final dividend of 2p is being recommended lifting the total for the year to 2.33p – a level which approaches the payout the company used to make in the late 1970s.

On the stock market, the shares surged 13p to 79p spurred on by the news that further progress is expected this year.

There is still much to be done in the foundries division. Last year, the group managed to stop the worst of the haemorrhage, reducing the trading losses of the foundries from £5.6m to £1.5m and in the three months since, they have achieved breakeven.

But this may not be expected to continue even though the group will undoubtedly derive some benefit from the closure of Ford's Thames Foundry at Dagenham, and, further rationalization either through one of the industry-wide schemes that have been floated or individually is inevitable.

The central heating division saw its profits surge £1.4m to £7.3m against a background of extremely competitive conditions while the home and garden equipment business also achieved record trading profits of £4.5m despite the fact that the weather was hardly condusive to the sale of lawnmowers.

These two divisions have given Birmid the financial strength to support its foundries which make components for Britain's declining motor industry, through four years of heavy losses. The benefits of this balancing act are now beginning to show through in a strengthened balance sheet

Birmid is still the biggest of the automotive iron foundry groups in the country and intends to remain that way. So the compant future is still firmly tied to the fortunes of the motor industry

Market report page 21

THE TIMES 1000
1983/84
The World's Top Companies
Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.
From bookshops at £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from
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MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 15	Market rates (close) February 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4320-1.4450	$1.4420-1.4430	0.05-0.10c disc	0.22-0.27c disc
Montreal	$1.7850-1.7970	$1.7950-1.7960	0.05-0.15c disc	0.20-0.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.34-4.38fl	4.35¾-4.36¾fl	1½-¾c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	78.70-79.40f	78.80-79.00f	10-20c disc	35-70c disc
Copenhagen	14.03-14.11k	14.09½-14.08½k	80-23ore prem	77-190ore prem
Dublin	1.2500-1.2600p	1.2510-1.2530p	27-33p disc	99-82p disc
Frankfurt	3.84½-3.87½m	3.85¼-3.86¼m	1½-1¼pf prem	3½-3pf prem
Lisbon	191.00-193.00e	192.25-192.75e	220-430c disc	675-1260c disc
Madrid	220.50-222.00p	221.60-221.80p	180-205c disc	550-610c disc
Milan	2384-2395lr	2382-2395lr	15½-17½lr disc	46½-48½lr disc
Oslo	11.00-11.05k	11.03½-11.04½k	197-293ore disc	882-965ore disc
Paris	11.88-11.95f	11.88-11.89f	4¼-6¼c disc	17¾-18¾c disc
Stockholm	11.47-11.52k	11.49½-11.50½k	30-126ore disc	331-435ore disc
Tokyo	334½-337½y	336¼-337¼y	0.92-0.80y prem	2.46-2.26y prem
Vienna	27.10-27.35sch	27.25-27.30sch	8-6gro prem	23-19gro prem
Zurich	3.16-3.18½f	3.17-3.18f	1⅞-1½c prem	4½-4⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 81.8 unchanged.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¼ Low 4

Week Fixed: 9¼-9⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8⅞	2 months	8⅞
3 months	8⅞	3 months	8⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9-8⅞	1 month	9⅛
2 months	8⅞-8⅞	2 months	9⅛
3 months	8⅞-8⅞	3 months	9⅛
6 months	8⅞-8⅞	6 months	9⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-9⅛	7 months	9¼-9⅛
2 months	9¼-9⅛	8 months	9¼-9⅛
3 months	9¼-9⅛	9 months	9¼-9⅛
4 months	9¼-9⅛	10 months	9¼-9⅛
5 months	9¼-9⅛	11 months	9¼-9⅛
6 months	9¼-9⅛	12 months	9¼-9⅛

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9⅛-9⅛	6 months	9⅛-9⅛
3 months	9⅛-9⅛	12 months	9⅛-9⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9¼-9⅛	3 months	9⅛
7 days	9⅛	6 months	9⅛
1 month	9⅛	1 year	9⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9¼ Close 9

1 week	9⅛-9⅛	6 months	9⅛-9⅛
1 month	9⅛-9⅛	9 months	9⅛-9⅛
3 months	9⅛-9⅛	12 months	9⅛-9⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9⅛ 6 months 9⅛

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5245-1.5395
Bahrein	0.5400-0.5430
Finland	8.3025-8.3425
Greece	148.20-148.20
Hongkong	11.1820-11.2020
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4195-0.4225
Malaysia	3.3420-3.3720
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.1730-2.1930
Saudi Arabia	5.0275-5.0375
Singpore	3.0475-3.0775
South Africa	1.7540-1.7600

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1527-1.1537
† Canada	1.2448-1.2449
Netherlands	3.0160-3.0180
Belgium	54.61-54.67
Denmark	9.7400-9.7500
West Germany	2.6705-2.6720
Portugal	133.75-134.75
Spain	153.00-153.30
Italy	1655-1657
Norway	7.6450-7.6550
France	8.2150-8.2250
Sweden	7.9650-7.9730
Japan	233.05-233.20
Austria	18.82-18.85
Switzerland	2.1975-2.1990

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8028-0.8031

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9½-9¼; seven days, 9⅛-9⅛; one month, 9⅛-9⅛; three months, 9⅞-10; six months, 10⅛-10⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $382.50 (an ounce); pm. $383.00 close. $384.50-385 (£266.5-267).

Krugerrand* (per coin): $396-397.50 (£274.50-275.50).

Sovereigns* (new): $90.50-91.50 (£62.75-63.50).

* Excludes VAT

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

First cracks in the almighty dollar

The rout of the dollar on the New York foreign exchange markets late on Valentine's Day, which continued yesterday afternoon in Europe, has fuelled the view that the great dollar sell-off is finally under way.

Predictions of a substantial fall in the dollar have been wrong before, and again and again the most respected forecasters have had to swallow their words over the past year in the face of another bout of dollar strength. Between last August and October, for instance, the dollar fell steadily from a peak of more than DM2.73 against the Deutschemark to just below DM2.57 only to rise later in the year.

But this time it has fallen faster. From a peak of DM2.84 last month, the dollar is down to DM2.6727 - a sizeable part of that loss occuring in only a couple of days. The mood is very different from last autumn.

American economic statistics which in days gone by would have been taken to signal the possibility of rising US interest rates are no longer lending support. The incessant warnings over the US budget and trade deficits and the implications these will have for the dollar have taken their toll on confidence. There have also been signs of foreign investors pulling their money out of Wall Street, taking profits both on the market and on the American currency.

So a crack has appeared in international confidence in the dollar. Hot money is coming out of the United States; dealers are talking of the familiar bandwagon effect which tends to follow such talk.

It would be no surprise if the dollar stages something of a recovery after the savage sell-off which has clipped 6.5 pfennigs off its value in only two days. Corrections in currency markets, by their nature, do not occur in straight lines. Rather the pattern is likely to be periods of selling followed by calm and partial recovery before the next bout of selling.

However the shift in sentiment about the dollar since the turn of the year has been so profound that its underlying pressure is now downwards.

The main beneficiary so far has been the Deutschemark. This has brought familiar problems for the weaker currencies in the European Monetary System, such as the Belgian franc. Sterling, meanwhile, has been in halfway house. It was almost 2 cent up at $1.4425 against the dollar yesterday although it gave up ground against European currencies.

Harsh words on public spending

Some of the gloss on the public spending White Paper has been to be published today scraped off by rough words from the Treasury Select Committee of MPs, which yesterday produced its belated report on the Chancellor's autumn statement.

Far from holding down the real level of spending, Government's proclaimed objective, the MPs say that it has increased spending by 6 per cent between 1980-81 and 1984-85.

The committee says sternly: "On this basis, planned public expenditure for 1984-85 would represent 43 per cent of gdp – only 1 per cent beneath the peak level reached in the course of the 1981-82 financial year, or in other words only half of the reduction the published figures suggest."

The committee also has harsh things to say more generally about the treatment of asset sales as negative public spending.

The Chancellor does not show any inclination to take the committee's advice. Asset sales of £6 billion over the next three years will be shown as negative spending in today's White Paper. But some concession to these misgivings, which are echoed in the City, may be granted in the Budget, where the Chancellor may respond by lowering his target for the public sector borrowing requirement.

First report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee, The Government's economic policy: autumn statement. House of Commons paper 170 of session 1983-84, HMSO, £6.

Cheap way to boost investment

This year's Budget proposals from the Wider Share Ownership Council, while not unfamiliar to those who follow the lobbies year by year, take on a particular interest in the year of Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget.

Human nature alone dictates that the Chancellor will want to make something of a reforming splash. Macroeconomic constraints combined with the Government's continuing allegiance to the medium-term financial strategy almost rule out exciting tax cuts or tax/welfare reforms. Ideas to promote mass share ownership, or at least to remove the bias against personal non-institutional investment, look an attractive alternative sideshow.

Like others, most notably the Stock Exchange, the Wider Share Ownership Council urges a cut in stamp duty on share transactions from 2 per cent to perhaps 0.5 per cent. It also wants a further easing of the investment income surchange, by raising the threshold and halving the rate. And it approves the return of tax reliefs for executive share option schemes.

These are certainly all runners. But they are marginal

Those who really want to reverse the tide of individual share ownership urge a British version of the French *Loi Monory*, enabling individuals who invest more in British equities to claim tax relief, as enjoyed by pension contributions. The council suggests that, for fairness, saving into personal equity holdings should be tax-deductible up to the same limit as bonuses under the employee share ownership scheme introduced in 1978 and now running at £5,000.

Sadly, there is not the slightest indication that the Treasury is planning any such thing.

That leaves one intriguing and dramatic possibility. Many lobby groups have pointed out that the mechanism introduced to index capital gains for tax purposes is so complex that it has deterred investment. There are plenty of proposals for reform. But why not axe long-term capital gains tax altogether and instead reintroduce taxation of speculative short-term gains as income? That would encourage investment, cost little in revenue and satisfy equity by catching the speculator who makes an income out of capital gains.

Alexanders Discount confirms talks with unnamed bidder

By Philip Robinson

Alexanders Discount, the smallest of the top three discount houses, yesterday announced it may be the next target in the wave of financial takeovers in the City.

Shares in Alexanders jumped 48p to close at a peak of 447p, valuing them in the stock market at £22.1m.

Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, Alexanders chairman and also chairman of Royal Insurance and a director of Brixton Estates and Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

However, Mr Douglas Grant, Alexanders managing director, said: "We would not have said anything had the share price not started moving up before lunch today. I cannot say how long we have been talking but we are a reasonable way down the road and hope to produce something fairly quickly. There are a few things still to be tidied up. I'm not giving any clues as to who it might be."

The group said that it has received an approach which may lead to an offer for the whole of the company. The statement said a further announcement will be made as soon as practicable.

The favourite to bid last night was Mercury Securities, owners of S. G. Warburg, the merchant bank. Through various stakes it has links with the stockbroker Rowe & Pitman and the stockjobber Akroyd & Smithers. Warburg was not available for comment.

The stock market was also tipping Mercantile House Holdings, the financial services group, which last month was seen as a bidder for the much larger discount house of Gerrard & National when it annouced talks were in progress with an unnamed bidder. Gerrard's talks were subsequently called off.

A spokesman for Mercantile said last night that the company would not comment on any speculation.

Speculative interest in discount house shares has been mounting this year in the expectation that outside banking or financial interests might take a predatory interest

However, some analysts feel that the Bank of England, which would need to approve any takeover, does not want to see discount houses owned by banks.

The Bank underlined only late last year that it would like to see more mergers between the smaller discount houses.

At one stage it was rumoured that Alexanders might merge with Jessel, Toynbee and Gillett and Smith St Aubyn (Holdings). At last night's share prices the three would have a combined market capitalization of £52m against the £100m of Gerrard & National.

The main attraction of a discount house is its intelligence on money markets, daily contact with the Bank of England and the individual skills as a market-maker.

Some have speculated that, given the changes allowed by the reforms of the Stock Exchange, it would not be difficult for discount houses to become market-makers in the short end of the gilt market, a function now carried out by the stockjobbers.

The Bank of England is unlikely to object to the principle of a discount house being owned by an outsider, given certain undertakings that the integrity and character of the house would be preserved.

Pound up 1.9 cents

Another easier day for the dollar closed yesterday with sterling up 1.90 cents at 1.4425 but again significantly weaker to the Deutschemark and sharply lower to French francs. The trade weighted index finished unchanged at 81.8, losing a notch gained at the opening.

After moving below DM2.7 from the opening, the dollar lost further ground against the Duetschemark and finished with almost a 5 pfennig fall at 2.6725. It slid over 20 centimes against the French franc at 8.2250 and more than 2 centimes on the Swiss franc at 2.2005.

STOCK EXCHANGES

SE 100 index: 103 3 up 6.0 (day's high 1036.8, low 1031.7)
FT Index: 816.6 up 4.5
FT Gilts: 82.77 up 0.05
Bargains: 24,006
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 10.519 up 0.56
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1166.56 up 2.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,892.16 up 61.69
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1090.65 up 2.31

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4425 up 1.90 cents
Index 81.8 unchanged
DM 3.8575 down 0.0350
FrF 11.8650 down 0.1400
Yen 336.75 up 3.0
Dollar
Index 128.9 down 0.2
DM 2.6727
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4460
Dollar DM 2.6715

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛-9$\frac{1}{16}$
3 month interbank 9$\frac{7}{16}$-9$\frac{1}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 9/16-9 11/16
3 month DM 9 7/8-10
3 month Fr F15$\frac{13}{16}$-13⅝
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $382.50 pm $383.00
close $384.50-$3865 (£266.50-£267)
New York (latest): $383.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$396-$397.50 (£274-£275.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$90.50-$91.50 (£62.75-£63.50)
*Excludes VAT

Fall in pay deals may be over, CBI says

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The first tentative sign that economic recovery may have halted the downward trend of pay deals over the past three years came yesterday when the Confederation of British Industry revealed a slight rise in settlements in manufacturing in the final quarter of the year.

Settlements averaged 5.8 per cent compared with 5.6 per cent in each of the three previous quarters, although they remain below the 6.1 per cent recorded a year earlier. Two in three pay deals were lower than previously, the CBI said.

But seperate figures from the employment department show that earnings growth, boosted by output bonuses and higher overtime, scarcely slowed last year. In December earnings rose by an underlying 7.75 per cent for the fifth successive month compared with 8 per cent a year earlier. In manufacturing earnings were 9.75 per cent higher than in December 1982.

The Government's hopes for lower inflation are not immediately threatered, however. Thanks to rapid gains in productivity, unit labour costs in manufacturing are now rising more slowly than at any time since the late 1960s, up by only 2.8 per cent last year from 1982.

Although the latest pay and earnings figures cover relatively few settlements – only 8 per cent of workers settle between the start of the pay round in August and December – they remain uncomfortably high for a government intent on bringing about eventual price stability.

The recent surge in productivity growth, which has tempered the impact on labour costs, is expected to fade this year and other countries in the early stages of recovery are doing even better.

The latest international comparisons show unit wage costs in manufacturing falling by 2 per cent in the United States and West Germany and standing still in Japan.

Ministers are expected to stress with renewed vigour that lower inflation requires lower pay deals. People in work have enjoyed a substantial increase in their living standards as earnings have out stripped inflation, now just above 5 per cent.

The 7.75 per cent encrease in earnings contrasts with the 4.4 per cent the Government's tax and price index says is necessary to maintain the real value of take home pay.

The CBI said yesterday that there had been relatively few concessions on working time so far in the present pay round, with only 5 per cent of settlements including a shorter working week and 13 per cent increased holidays. But the employers' organisation gave a warning that even this small number may not be consistent with improved competitiveness and more jobs.

Trends compared, page 20

Deep-water oil hunt in 'frontier' areas

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain is to open two new "frontier" areas for offshore oil exploration as well as allowing drilling in the English Channel, off Hampshire and West Sussex.

The "frontier" areas are in deep water in the Faroes and the Rockall Troughs. Drilling is also to be allowed in deep water off the west of Shetland.

The offshore blocks will be awarded in the ninth round of offshore licensing, which will be launched in the spring of next year. Details of the areas were announced yesterday by the Department of Energy.

The oil companies will be encouraged to move into the deep water areas west of Scotland by the prospect of exploration blocks in the present oil-producing areas of the North Sea being available.

Companies bidding for licences in the new areas will be given preference in the allocation of blocks in the mature area of the North Sea.

The department is also to auction 15 blocks in the North Sea to the highest bidders during the ninth round, the object, is to ensure an early cash return from the licensing round.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Minister for Energy, said yesterday: "The round will provide the opportunity for companies to explore thoroughly the frontier areas of the UK Continental Shelf. At the same time, we will enable companies to undertake new exploration and development work in established oil and gas areas. I am confident that the round will help create and preserve jobs

Alick Buchanan-Smith: incentives for exploration.

● Enterprise Oil, the Government's next privatization candidate, has recruited two new directors, to complete its executive board ahead of its flotation, scheduled for this summer. Mr Peter Kingston, aged 41, has been appointed technical director, and Mr John Walmsley, a 37-year-old accountant and oil taxation expert, has become financial director.

Institution rejects Hanson bid

By Jeremy Warner

London Brick's largest institutional shareholder, Norwich Union, is to back the company's fiercely independent stance in the face of an unwanted £247m takeowver bid from Hanson Trust.

Norwich Union, which controls about 4.5 per cent of the shares said yesterday that it believed the management had done enough to thwart the takeowver bid and it would not be accerpting the new terms.

Mr Paul Lovett, an investment manager, said: "Because this is a contested bid the decison will ultimately have to be taken by the main board, but I will be recommending against acceptance."

The decison by Norwich Union will come as a blow to Hanson Trust, which has raised the terms of its offer twice druing the eight-week-old takeover battle, in a determined effort to win the company.

Most of the other large institutional shareholders of London Brick were still undecided on the new terms, reinforcing the impression that the result is going to be finely balanced.

Hanson Trust was back in the stock market yesterday, adding to its existing 12.5 per cent stake. It is believed to have bought another 2 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

MAM 'will pay singer under £3m'

The damages which Management Agency and Music will have to pay Mr Gilbert O'Sullivan, the singer and songwriter, will be substantially less than £3m as a result of an Appeal Court judgement on Tuesday, the company said yesterday.

In an original judgement against MAM two years ago, Mr O'Sullivan won an award which would have totalled about £7m for all the money to company had retained over the years from his recording and music publishing activities. But the effect of the Appeal Court judgement will be to reduce this considerably to take account of management fees and "reasonable remuneration."

● **Blue chip** prices weakened on Wall Street yesterday but secondary stocks remained fairly strong as the market continued its rally. The Dow Jones industrial average was up fractionally at about 1164, after being 1169.

● **Gulf Oil** has failed in its attempt to prevent Mesa Petroleum, which is seeking control of Gulf, from raising funds or proceeding with a tender offer for Gulf shares. The District Court at Delaware denied Gulf's request for a restraining order against Mesa. In its turn, Mesa, a Texan company whose chairman is Mr T. Boone Pickens, filed a counterclaim alleging that Gulf had failed to make disclosures under federal securities laws, and had wasted corporate assets.

● **The Bank of Italy** will cut the Italian bank rate by one point to 16 per cent from today, but in a converse move the Belgian discount and Lombard rates will each rise by one point to 11 and 12 per cent

SE to allow negotiated rates on foreign deals

The Stock Exchange will allow its members to switch to negotiated commission rates on dealings in foreign securities from April 9, as a widely expected first step in its pledge to phase out fixed broking commissions.

The move to negotiated commissions on foreign dealings – presaged at the time of the agreement with Mr Cecil Parkinson, former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry last autumn, will apply to brokers and stockjobbers who have set up international dealing subsidiaries.

The Exchange has until 1986 to abolish fixed commissions altogether. But it now looks certain that more moves will be made much sooner.

After a one-week delay, recommendations on the future of commissions on dealinga in government stock will go from the markets committee to a full meeting of the Exchange Council next Tuesday.

Most members and Stock Exchange users now seem to agree that fixed commissions should be abolished in one "big bang" rather than being phased out gradually.

Nigerian loan crucial to developing nations

African eyes on IMF talks

By John Lawless

The formal negotiations which opened yesterday in Washington between the International Monetary Fund and Nigerian finance officials over a $3 billion loan are being watched with intense interest by 49 other African states.

Until it hit its own cash crisis, Nigeria was by far the biggest lender to the African Development Bank (ADB) which funds essential projects throughout the rest of the continent.

Its recent loans have brought drinking water to 125,000 Tunisians, resettled 4,500 subsistence farming families in Zimbabwe, cleared 2,200 hectares of Ethiopia for coffee growing, and helped rebuild the airport damaged by mercenaries in tourism-dependent Seychelles.

Major General Mohammad Buhari, the Nigerian military ruler, has gone out of his way to assure visiting leaders and ambassadors of friendly African countries that he intends to "honour commitments entered into legally by the previous government".

He has also pledged himself to "sustain existing cordial economic relations", and to promote the growth of Ecowas, the Economic Community of West African states.

But, as one of his officials said yesterday: "We now have to make a judgement as to where we can spend our money. We cannot be a big brother, but we would hope to still be our brother's keeper."

For neighbouring states, such brotherly love has had tangible results, particularly through joint ventures. Nigeria has built transmission stations in the Niger Republic and Chad to supply them with electricity from its own national grid. In Togo, a new cement works is due to start operating in about two months time.

The ADB is in no danger of going broke if Nigerina funds dried-up – By non-regional members, including Britain – but it would be seriously hit.

By the end of 1982 (the latest year for shuch figures are available Nigeria has paid in about $50m (£39m) to the bank, a seventh of the total amount committed by African states. It had promised another $60m.

It even went as far as to renounce its own rights to draw loans and, encouraged by then burgeoning oil revenues, set up a separate fund in 1976, the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF), which was administered by ADB.

It had paid in $79m by February 1977, and four years later topped it up with $52m.

Whether Nigeria is able to make a second replenishment of the NTF, of about $20m – or more conributions to the ADB itself – will not be resolved when its eighth set of IMF talks close today.

SECURICOR

A year of investment for the future

The directors of Securicor Group plc and Security Services plc announce increases in profits from the established activities of both companies, though the overall figure before tax has been reduced, as foreshadowed in the interim report, by the post-acquisition development of the air courier business.

The proposed final dividend for Securicor Group is increased by 11.1% to 1p per share and that of Security Services by 9.8% to 1.8p per share, making respective totals for the year of 1.44p and 2.7p.

After deduction of £1,320,000 cost of development, reorganisation and expansion of the air courier business, to which reference is made later, the pre-tax profit of Securicor Group rose £115,000 to £11,522,000, while that of Security Services shows a reduction of £481,000 to £8,945,000.

United Kingdom: During the year we continued to experience severe competitive pressure on profit margins in our traditional services which we are steadily reorganising to cater for the current market as well as to take account of possible variations in the pattern of demand in the years ahead. At the same time, we have established new services to banks and other clients involving the handling, counting and specialised processing of bank notes and coin.

The United Kingdom parcels and freight services made a substantial advance during the year.

International: There was a positive performance overseas with a 7% improvement in profits to £2,142,000 from turnover up 14.2% to £30,791,000.

Apart from Holland trading has improved in all the nineteen countries in which we operate with France moving into profitability for the first time.

The Future: While our newly developing services in the handling, counting and specialised processing of banknotes and coins are not yet making a significant profit, their early and rapid success already gives promise of substantial future demand.

Securicor Granley Systems, which has developed from its integration with the original Securicor Alarms business, fulfilled expectations of becoming profitable during the year and made a substantial contribution after application of our traditional conservative accounting policy in relation to capitalisation and depreciation.

The development of the international air courier service, previously referred to, is essential to the continuing growth of the highly successful United Kingdom air freight and parcels business. During recent months the 50% rate of growth in traffic handled by us internationally has far outstripped competition. There is evidence that the value of our investment in air courier is substantially in excess of development expenditure.

Our agreement with British Telecom to establish a joint venture company to develop and operate one of the two licensed cellular radio networks in the United Kingdom has immense significance for the longer term potential of both Securicor Group and Security Services.

This new form of radio telephone service offers considerable advantages over other forms of radio telephones and has been described as the most significant advance in telecommunications since the invention of the telephone itself.

The directors consider that the developments in hand justify considerable confidence in the future, and the strength of the balance sheets provides a strong financial base from which to pursue the growth potential.

Results for the year ended September 30th 1983

	SECURICOR GROUP plc		SECURITY SERVICES plc	
	1983 53 weeks £000	1982 52 weeks £000	1983 53 weeks £000	1982 52 weeks £000
Turnover				
UK	236,739	210,694	200,380	178,752
Overseas	30,791	26,957	30,791	26,957
	267,530	237,651	231,171	205,709
Profit before tax				
Industrial security and parcels service — UK	7,049	6,571	7,049	6,571
— Overseas	2,142	2,002	2,142	2,002
Finance, investments, and insurance	2,439	1,931	1,074	1,111
Property, hotels and vehicle division	1,212	1,161	—	—
	12,842	11,665	10,265	9,684
Air Courier (1982 = 3 months only)	(1,320)	(258)	(1,320)	(258)
	11,522	11,407	8,945	9,426
Tax	4,900	4,428	3,988	3,585
Profit after tax	6,622	6,979	4,957	5,841
Due to outside shareholders	2,442	2,896	—	36
	4,180	4,083	4,957	5,805
Earnings per share	10.3p	10.2p	10.6p	12.5p
Final Ordinary dividend (proposed)	1.0p	0.9p	1.8p	1.65p
Interim Ordinary dividend (Paid)	0.44p	0.4p	0.9p	0.82p

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available early in March from the Company Secretary, Vigilant House, 24 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HZ.

APPOINTMENTS

New man to run Blue Circle

Blue Circle Industries: Dr Gordon Marshall, deputy group managing director, is relinquishing the day-to-day management of the UK cement activities. He is handing over to Mr Keith Court, who becomes chief executive of Blue Circle Cement from April 1. Mr Marshall will continue to have overall responsibility for the UK operations, including BCC.

C. T. Bowring: Mr J. C. Hills and Mr J. A. Thomas are now directors of Bowring UK; Mr M. J. Thornton has been appointed a director of Bowring London; Mr N. J. B. Large has become chairman and chief excutive of Bowring UK Marine Cargo; Mr W. H. Batchelor has been made chairman and Mr J. W. F. Kemp chief executive of Bowring Professional Indemnity with Mr H. M. J. Richie and Mr A. P. Sparks as directors; Mr J. M. Bozman has become chairman of London Insurance Brokers; Mr C. M. Auer has been made chairman and R. A. Ferguson chief executive of Bowring & Layborn; Mr J. A. Thomas has been appointed a director; Mr J. F. Wood and Mr P. A. Buck have become directors of the international division of C. T. Bowring Reinsurance.

Cosalt: Mr E. A.Brian has been appointed chairman. Mr John Ross, the present chairman, becomes deputy chairman and continues as group chief executive.

Dowty Hydraulic Units: Mr Jefferson Baguley has become production director.

Carre, Orban & Partners: Sir Patrick Meaney has joined the international advisory board.

Seligmann Rayner: Mr Laurence Rose and Mr Stanley Thornton have joined the company as associates.

TR Industrial and General Trust: Mr Peter Gray, managing director of Touche, Remnant, has been appointed a director.

Hargreaves Group: Mr Fane Vernon has become a non-executive director.

Dyno-Rod: Mr Michael Cowler is the new financial director.

North Broken Hill Holdings: Mr R. L. Baillieu has been appointed deputy chairman.

Regalian Properties: Mr John Darby has become a director.

Milbury: Dr Paul Mihalop has been appointed chief executive of Milbury and Mr Bill Smith has become joint managing director of Westminster Property Group, a subsidiary.

Frances Williams compares wage and unemployment trends in Britain and the US

Why economic growth has not translated into more jobs

Economic growth in Britain may not be making any impact on unemployment, but it does already show signs of nudging wages upwards as yesterday 's figures for average earnings and recent wage settlements both confirm. In the United States, by contrast, real wages have lagged but many more jobs have been created. Does this show a direct trade off between pay and jobs or are there other fundamental differences between Britain and America?

The British economy grew by about 3 per cent last year–perhaps even a little more–and more than twice the rate typical of the post oil-shock 1970s. Yet the impact on jobs was slight. Unemployment rose by nearly 160,000 over the year.

Nor does the growing optimism that the recovery will be sustained throughout the coming year–as evidenced by the latest CBI quarterly survey–extend to the jobless scene. January's disappointing figures have jolted hopes that unemployment may now be levelling off. Few forecasters expect the number out of work Christmas to be significantly lower than today.

Contrast this with the experience of the United States. Growth last year, on a year-on-year basis, was little more than 3.25 per cent–a pretty modest recovery by past standards. Yet in the past 12 months the American economy created 3 million extra jobs–more than Europe managed in a decade–and the US unemployment rate has slipped to 8 per cent from nearly 11 per cent.

Though the recent rapid pace of US economic expansion is expected to slow this year the number of jobless is forecast to go on falling.

Recession has scarcely dented the number of service jobs

Small wonder that Britain, along with others in Europe, is looking to the US for lessons on how to translate output growth into jobs.

The paper presented by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to the National Economic Development Council (Neddy) last December on where the new jobs will come from, concentrated on two aspects of American experience: the expansion of employment in services, and the greater apparent willingness of workers in the US to move job and home and accept "realistic" wages.

The relative importance of services has been increasing in all industrial economies, though it has reached its furthest development in the United States. Services now account for three-quarters of non-agricultural iemployment in the US compared with something about 60 per cent in Britain.

The paper points out that virtually all the 13 million jobs created in the US over the past decade have been in services, notably finance and banking, "eating and drinking places", business services and professional services – law, education, health and social services.

The pattern in Britain has been similar. The number of jobs in service industrie (including the self-employed, two-thirds of whom work in services) has risen by 1.25 million over the past 10 years. Employment in professional and scientific services (mostly education and health) increased by half a million, followed by "miscellaneous" services (sport and leisure, restaurants, clubs and pubs, as well as many computer-based services) and insurance, banking, finance and business services.

The number of service jobs has scarcely been dented by the recession at a time when manufacturing employment has shrunk by a quarter. The picture has, of course, been much changed by the Employment Department's discovery the past year of nearly 900,000 extra workers – mostly in services – missed from previous industry surveys.

Service employment has been rising since the beginning of last year while the total number of those in work (including the self-employed) in all industries and services began to edge up in the spring.

However, closer examination of the figures reveals that the jobs gulf between the US and Britain lies less in the development of services than the maintenance of employment in manufacturing.

It is true that almost all the new jobs in America were, arithmetically speaking, in services. But they were net additions to the jobs pool precisely because they were not required to offset a substantial decline in manufacturing employment which remained fairly stable over the period.

This is a critical factor in the jobs outlook. As the Neddy paper points out: "The general expectation in the US is that in the medium term employment in manufacturing will begin again to rise gradually or, at worst, remain flat."

In Britian, by contrast, the increase in service jobs between 1973 and 1983 was swamped by a huge decline in manufacturing employment. As a result the total number of jobs in the economy fell by 1.5 million. Though recent months have suggested a tentative upturn in manufacturing recruitment noone expects industry to take back more than a tiny proportion of the labour shed during the recession.

With the best will in the world it is not easy to see how employment in services can increase sufficiently 'over the next few years to compensate and more for job losses in manufacturing.

WHAT HAPPENED TO BRITISH JOBS

In one important respect the climate is worse now than in the *1970s* because little or no expansion is likely in public services where employment growth was faster. In addition, most of the extra jobs have tended to be part-time work for women – not best suited to unemployed steelmen or construction workers.

The second lesson drawn by the Treasury from American experience concerns labour flexibility. Workers in the United States change jobs more than twice as often as in Britain, they are more ready to move to where the jobs are, and they have been willing to accept lower wages. Real hourly earnings, adjusted for the rise in the cost of living, fell during the 1970's. In Britain they rose steeply.

The Government has been chipping away at obstacles to labour mobility, ranging from trade union reform to council house sales and a better pensions deal for job changers. While the details have often proved controversial the general objective has not. But ministers' insistence that real wages in Britain need to come down has aroused passionate opposition in principle as well as in practice.

The Government argues that if labour becomes cheaper to employ companies can afford to take on more workers. Its opponents claim that cuts in real wages will dampen demand, stifle recovery and so inhibit industry from recruiting extra people.

The general verdict of economists who have studied this issue in Europe is that excessive growth of real wages was responsible for at least part of the rise in unemployment during the 1970s. Real wages have become too high to secure full employment, even at increased levels of demand.

But it does not follow that the path to more jobs lies soley in wokers' hands.

Real wages are simply acting as a proxy for real labour costs. What matters to the employer is not wages as such but the total he has to pay out for each worker compared with the revenue generated.

The National Institute for Economic and Social Research pointed out in its November review that realwages, measured by the purchasing power of take-home pay, had risen by less than half of one per cent a year between 1972 and 1982. But the real cost of employing labour rose four times as fast, reflecting higher taxes and national insurance contributions.

Rising government imposts (the CBI would add rates to the list) at least as much as higher real wages have helped to price people out of work. By extension, a reduction in those costs could improve job prospects

The other side of the coin is productivity. Rapid growth in output per worker can accommodate substantial increases in real wages without raising employers' costs, as recent British experience demonstrates – though ministers are justifiably anxious that costs may jump if productivity growth slows as expected while earnings continue to race ahead of prices.

Moreover, there is no doubt that a good deal of the rise in unemployment in the latest recession has been due to deficient demand rather than too high wages. In Germany, for instance, real wages fell – but so did employment. In Britain, real labour costs have been declining since 1980, but the number of jobs did not start to *increase until 1983.*

The path to more jobs does not lie solely with workers

In these circumstances cuts in real wages will not make a significant impact on unemployment unless they are accompanied by rising demand, a combination which has proved highly potent in the United States.

"The conlusion that some unemployment is cyclical, some due to excessive levels of real wages is perhaps a let-down", one recent study admitted.* The lessons to be drawn from American experience are not as simple as they look.

*Macroeconomic prospects and policies for the European Community by R Dornbusch *et al*, Centre for European Policy Studies, 1983.

Electra buys 25% stake in Clayform

Electra Investment Trust has paid £750,000 for 25 per cent stake in Clayform Properties, the retail development company, which intends seeking a stock exchange listing soon.

Formed in 1980, Clayform is headed by Mr David Hyman, former chairman of the furniture chainstores group Henderson Kenton.

Clayform, which specialises in the conversion or redevelopment of large high street department stores, has a current development programme worth £30m.

This includes a £7m project at the former Rouse store in West Ealing, London where 10 of 12 new shops have been let, and a £20m joint project with Tarmac at Guildford.

Clayform has funded its developments with big institutions – partners have included Scottish Provident, Royal London and Canada Life.

Electra, which will be represented on Clayform's board, has £100m invested in unlisted secruities, more than half of its portfolio.

● **Erskine House** has acquired part of the business of M R Taylor and Co., a **U-BIX COPIER** dealer and servicing company, covering Hampshire and Dorset for £432,000, in cash, £400,000 on completion, the balance when the assets taken over have been certified.

● **TR City of London Trust's** gross revenue for the half-year ended December 31, 1983 rose by 15.6 per cent to £2.55m. Helped by a greater number of dividend increases and a virtual absence fo dividend cuts, net earnings per deferred stock unit increased by 18.1 per cent to 1.63p.

Lord Remnant, the chairman, states that *the outlook* in the second half looks good, but the rate of increase will be less.

● **Hollis Bros E.S.A:** Hollis has exchanged a contract, subject to listing and appropriate warranties, to acquire Metalliform. The acquisition is intended to be completed next Wednesday.

Metalliform mainly makes tubular steel furniture at Barnsley, West Yorkshire. The consideration if to be £825,000 and will be satisfied by the issue of 2,27 million new ordinary shares of Hollis (about 3.8 per cent of the enlarged share capital), which have been placed on behalf of the sellers.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tillotson launches traded options

By Vivien Goldsmith

Tillotson Financial Options, a subsidiary of the London Investment Trust, yesterday launched the first financial package tailor-made for the fast-growing traded financial options market.

The service allows money managers and speculators to take a view on the future o price of currencies, bonds, gold and stock market indices such as the New York Standard and Poors or the new Stock Exchange 100 index.

By taking either a call option, which is the right to buy the underlying asset at a fixed price, or a put option, which is the right to sell at that price, traders and businessmen can limit their exposure to currency fluctuations.

But Tillotson expects that most customers will be using the markets to make dealing profits.

The oldest option market on US Treasury bonds started only 14 months ago. The Standard and Poors index lauchched last March already averages more than 100,000 options traded per day – more than the entire number of futures contracts traded in London in a day

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Guinness rises as recovery is confirmed

There were a few words of good cheer yesterday at the offices of Laurie, Milbank, the broker, after a visit by **Arthur Guinness**, the brewer. The shares responded with a rise of 4p to 141p – just 6p short of the high – but Laurie, Milbank remained coy about what was discussed over the lunch.

A spokesman for the broker said: "We have been buyers of the shares for quite a while. I didn't hear anything to alter our view."

Following the appointment of Mr Ernest Saunders as managing director two years ago, the fortunes of the ailing brewer have turned distinctly better. Word in the market suggests this recovery is likely to continue.

Laurie, Milbank, which estimates profits will rise "quite strongly" over the next couple of years, expects a profit for the current year of £70m, against £58.8m in 1983. For 1985, that figure could stretch to nearer £80m and this will eventually be reflected in the share price.

Elsewhere in the drinks sector, **Border Breweries** rose 43p to 155p after receiving an approach.

L Messel, the stockbrokers, were pleased with Tuesday's interim figures from Fleet Holdings showing pretax profits more than doubled to £6.39m. As a result, Messel have upgraded their full year figure to £15m, compared with £9.53m last year. Working on the basis of the new figure and the imminent Reuter flotation Messel estimates the shares are now worth 200p, with further upside potential should Mr Holmes a' Court increase his 9 per cent stake. The shares rose 2p to 183p yesterday.

The rest of the equity market welcomed the overnight rally on Wall Street where the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose by nearly 14 points. Prices were marked higher in London at the start of business and dealers reported active two-way trade.

Unfortunately, prices failed to hold their best levels and this was reflected in the FT Index, which closed 4.5 up at 816.4, having been 7.3 higher earlier in the day. The Stock Exchange Index of 100 top companies also maintained its strong run, closing 6.0 up at 1033.0.

Another firm performance by sterling on the foreign exchange prompted rises of up to £⅛ among Government securities.

There were renewed bid whispers about **Gestetner**, the office equipment manufacturer, where the shares jumped 12p to a new high of 93p. At least three large broking firms with strong European connections were buying the shares yesterday as close on 1 million shares changed hands. Mr David Gestetner, the chairman, said: "We know nothing about it. Anything you tell me is news."

Gestetner has long been tipped as a possible takeover target and over the past six months has risen from a low of 29p, but, with the Gestetner family controlling the bulk of the all-important voting shares, any approach would have to be agreed.

Gulf Fisheries, which handles the investments of the Kuwaiti Royal Family, has once again cut its stake in **Lonrho**, the international trading giant, where it was once the largest single shareholder.

Gulf has now sold 9 million shares since the end of January, as the Lonrho price pushed towards the 130p level. At last night's 140p, Gulf's sales would be valued at over £12m. Gulf still continues to own 28.6 million shares, or about 10.8 per cent of the company, valued last night at £40m. It is understood Gulf feels it can find a better home for its money in US investments.

TI Group, the struggling engineering concern, rose 12p to 250p amid suggestions that **Electrolux** the Swedish group was interested in making a bid. But, last night, TI retorted with the comment: "There is nothing in these rumours. We certainly have not had a bid approach."

Bid speculation was again rife among the discount houses where **Alexanders Discount** has just received an approach – only a matter of weeks after bid talks between Gerrard & National and an unnamed suitor, thought to be Mercantile House, were terminated after both sides failed to agree on a price.

A statement said it had received an approach which may, or may not, lead to an offer for the issued share capital of the company. The shares leapt 48p to a new high 447p on the news and a further announcement will be made as soon as practicable.

Gerrard & National also responded with a rise of 10p to 307p. Other gains were witnessed in **Cater Allen Holdings** 15p to 478p, **Union Discount** 10p to 688p, **Jessel Toynbee** 5p to 89p, **King & Shaxson** 4p to 130p, **Smith St Aubyn** 1p to 53p and **Clive Discount** 1p to 51p.

The high street banks appeared firmer ahead of next month's reporting season. **Barclay** rose 3p to 527p, **Lloyds Bank** 2p to 544p, **Midland** 2p to 394p and **National Westminster** 3p to 722p.

In builders **Barratt Developments** climbed 4p to 182p after talk of a lunch with the company at the offices of the broker, Fie'ding Newson-Smith. Barratt is due to unveil interim profits next month which will be of more than passing interest to analysts who have been steadily downgrading their estimates this year.

This time, they are looking for pretax profits of £25m against £20.7m. For the full year the figure is expected to be about the £60m level compared with last year's figure of £52.7m. Earlier estimates were as high as £65m.

Shares o **Acrow 'A'**, the engineer, are being tipped as a recovery prospect and one mystery buyer has succeeded in picking up more than 1 million shares this week alone. Yesterday the price added 1p to 22½ – for a rise on the week of 2½p. Over the past three year pretax losses have totalled around £18m.

Mr Paul Bristol's **Bristol Oil & Minerals** has decided to have a shake-up of its oil exploration business and is selling three of its subsidiaries, including BW Mud, Northern Barite Producers and Oilfield Equipment Rentals for a total of £6.8m. The buyer is a consortium headed by the BW Mud management and a number of sympathetic institutions.

Between them they have formed a company to buy all the assets, knowhow and goodwill valued at £2.23m. Net proceeds from the sale after paying back outstanding borrowings amounts to £4.16m.

Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, are recommending Royal Bank of Scotland as a strong buy and say the price allows little for a possible bid. The group's restructuring should help push profits higher over the next couple of years and shareholders can expect above average dividend growth because of the group's vulnerability to a bid. The shares rose 4p to 224p yesterday.

Mr Bristol has already used part of the proceeds to top up his stake in **Berkeley Exploration & Production**, one of his old spin-offs, with the purchase of an extra 375,000 shares. Bristol Oil & Mineral now owns a total of 1.55 million shares in Berkeley amounting to 15.18 per cent. Berkeley improved 3p to 133p, while Bristol Oil & Mineral lost an early lead to close 1p down on the day at 63p.

Coats Patons is stepping up the pressure in its bid for control of **Aero Needles**, Britain's largest producer of knitting needles, with the purchase by broker Rowe & Pitman in the market of 87,000 shaes at the bid price of 86p.

Share prices page 18
Unit trust prices page 20

Property bolsters Crest Nicholson

By Andrew Cornelius

Crest Nicholson, the construction and industrial holding group, yesterday reported a £288,000 increase in pretax profits to £7.01m in the year to October 31 after strong growth from its property development activities.

The progress was achieved despite extraordinary charges of £463,000 after the decision to pull out of the Coronet-EM pump and generator business which was hit by falling orders from its established markets in the Middle East and West Africa.

Profits from the commercial and industrial businesses were also held back by reduced contributions from the ophthalmic business of the Crofton Group and the international yacht brokerage operation.

Borrowings rose to £13.8m against net cash of £3.2 million at the end of last year, largely because of the increased activity in the property division which helped boost group turnover from £56m to £72m.

Mr Roger Lewis, chief executive, said the board is confident there will be further real growth in profits in the current year. The acquisition of the Greenwood Group, in Reading, which supplies soldering equipment and tools to the electronics industries and the acquisition of the BVC industrial vacuum business will help the growth.

The BVC deal also provided 22 acres of freehold property near the M25 in Surrey

The board is recommending payment of an increased final dividend of 2.1p per share, making 3.35p for the year, against 3.15p last time.

Talks boost Border Breweries' shares

The shares of Border Breweries (Wroxham) leapt 43p to 155p yesterday after news that the company is in takls with a mystery suitor. At this level the brewer is valued at £8.3m.

Possible bidders are thought to be Wolverhampton & Dudley, Greenall Whitley and Whitbread, which owns 17 per cent of the company's shares. Traditionally Whitbread has held large shareholdings in small brewers to deter other companies from bidding.

In brief

● **Dalgety**, the agricultural and trading group, yesterday announced the £32m disposal of its American vegetable and soft fruit freezing business, Dalgety Foods, to J R Simplot of Boise, Idaho.

The proceeds for the disposal will be used to reduce group borrowings of £250m by £24m, with the balance to be taken as stock in the new company formed by Simplot. In the year to the end of last June Dalgety Foods made pretax profits of £700,000 on turnover of $100m.

● **Joseph Webb**: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,223 (2,505). Trading profit 653 (326). Pretax profit 452 (95), after interest 200 (232)– Tax 298 (16). Interim payment: 0.13p net a share (same).

● **Reliance Industrial Holdings**: Half-year to Oct 31, 1983. Interim payment up from 0.85p to 0.94p net a share. Figures in £000. Board reports that the outcome for the full year is difficult to predict. Trading up to Christmas was buoyant, but the pattern of trading afterwards always takes a few weeks to establish. However, the Chairman would be disappointed not to see a continuing improvement.

● **General Consolidated Investment Trust**: Dividend for 1983 raised from 7p to 7.65p net a share. Figures in £000. Revenue 2,531 (2,358). Franked dividends and interest 1,503 (1,504) and unfranked dividends and interest 1,028 (854). Interest payable 28 (38). Expenses 144 (137). Pretax revenue 2,359 (2,183). Tax 869 (804). EPS 7.61p (7.31p).

● **Reed Executive**: Results for first 52 weeks of current 15-month period. Figures in £000. Turnover 36,045 (33,916 for preceding year). Pretax profit 1,011 (loss 820). Total dividend declared so far is 0.2p net a share, against 0.1p for previous year.

Chairman reports that the reorganization of 1982 andearly 1983 will ensure there is a sound foundation for growth this year.

● **RM Douglas (Holdings)**: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Interim payment unchanged at 0.375p net a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 64,203 (65,374). Trading profit 1,994 (1,505), pretax profit 200 (loss 96), after depreciation 1,876 (1,704) and redundancy costs 83 (nil). Tax 340 (381).

● **Simmer and Jack Mines**: No dividend for 1983. Figures in Rd (Rd equals £1.95). Net inc 967 (2,074). Tax 437 (873).

● **Copenhagen Handelsbank**: Div for 1983, 15 per cent. Figures in Danish Kr millions (Kr equals £14.66) Divs, interest and commission received 5576.5 (6012.9). Interest paid 4038 (4309). Other ord inc 476.3 (406.5). Pretax profit 2246.2 (663.5) after salaries and pensions 1105.2 (1016.), other expenses 463.6 (422.1), provisions for bad and doubtful debts 300 (434). Tax 862.2 (186.1). Transfer from inv fund 30 (30) and from prior year 165.3 (164.1).

Securicor steady with £11.5m

By Michael Prest

Securicor Group, the communications and services company, raised its pretax profits fractionally from £11.4m to £11.5m in the year to the end of September.

The final dividend has been increased by 0.1 p to 1p net, to give a full payout for the 12 months of 1.44p net against 1.3p.

At the same time, Securicor Services, the listed security company which is 50.7 per cent owned by Securicor Group, suffered a fall in pretax profits for the same period from £9.43m to £8.94m. But its final dividend of 1.8p net produces a total for the year of 2.7p, up from 2.47p net.

Within the Securicor Group, the finance, investvestments and insurance division pushed up its pretax contribution from £1.93m to £2.44m. Property, hotels, and vehicles also saw their collective share increase from £1.16m to £1.21m.

Pretax profits for the British operations as a whole showed an improvement of £500,000 over the previous year to £7.05m, while overseas profits grew by £140,000 to £2.14m.

A significant pointer to the future was the £1.32m pretax profit made from the air courier service, compared with the £258,000 earned in the first three months of its operations in 1982-83.

The group claims that the volume of traffic handled in the past year has grown by 50 per cent, a much faster rate than that achieved by competitors.

The group claims that the value of the investment in the air courier services may now be bigger than the development costs.

Great store is also being put by the agreement with British Telecom to establish a joint venture to operate one of the two licensed cellular radio networks.

Securicor Granley Systems, the alarm business, traded profitably last year. Securicor Group's turnover rose from £238m to £267m.

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England took account of the problems the market has been having lately in mustering adequate liquidity and included a £177m "repo" in the total £417m assistance it provided to the discount houses

The bank opened with a forecast of £350m shortage and that figure went without amendment throughout the session.

The midday tranche of assistance amounted to £356m, comprising £179m of outright purchases of bills, across all four bands at established intervention prices, and £177m of purchase and resale agreements at interest rates of 9$\frac{1}{16}$ to 9⅛ per cent to mature tomorrow. In the afternoon, the bank bought a further £26m of band two banks' bills and followed this up with late additional assistance of £35m.

Houses were still bidding in the range of 9$\frac{1}{16}$ per cent to 9⅛ per cent until well into the afternoon: Only after the late assistance did funds start to flow. Then they gushed sufficiently to allow closing balances to be found at rates anywhere between 7¼ per cent and 4 per cent, with help from a swing on the exchequer accounts.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1000.00–01.00
Three months	1019.00–19.50
T/O	7,850
Tone: Steadier	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	987.00–89.00
Three months	1007.00–09.00
T/O	625
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8510–20
Three months	8650–51
T/O:	1,285
Tone: Barely steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8550–56
Three months	8665–75
T/O:	100
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	285.00–85.50
Three months	293.00–93.50
T/O:	2,600
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	692.50–93.50
Three months	687.50–87.50
T/O:	5,550
Tone: Barely steady.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	637.0–38.0
Three months	651.5–52.0
T/O:	62
Tone: Firmer.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	637.0–38.0
Three months	651.5–52.0
T/O:	Five
Tone: Quiet	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1042.00–43.00
Three months	1067.50–68.00
T/O:	6,400
Tone: Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3204–14
Three months	3290–91
T/O:	1,764
Tone: Easier.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Feb	382.00–386.00
Apl	387.00–387.40
Jun	393.00–393.70
Aug	399.00–400.00
Oct	406.50–407.00
Dec	412.00–416.00

Volume: 769. Tone: Uncertain.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb. 15:
GB: Cattle, 95.21p per kg lw (+0.41).
GB: Sheep, 194.82p per kg est d c w (-2.41).
GB: Pigs, 79.88p per kg lw (+0.97).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 5.0 per cent, ave. price, 95.99p (+0.85).
Sheep nos. down 5.5 per cent, ave. price, 195.66p (-2.53).
Pig nos. up 11.8 per cent, ave price, 79.88p (+0.97).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 0.0 per cent, ave. price, 91.58p (-1.53).
Sheep nos. up 41.3 per cent, ave price, 190.40p (+0.68).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Mar	£122.15	119.00
May	£123.75	119.85
Jly	£125.10	–
Sep	£108.85	105.65
Nov	£111.85	108.50
Jan	£114.65	111.70

Total lots traded:
Wheat B: 218.
Barley: 104.

WALL STREET

	Feb 14	Feb 13
AMP Inc	14¾	14½
AMR	31	30¾
Allied Chem	50½	49¼
Allied Stores	45	44¼
Allis Chalmers	14⅞	14¾
Alcoa	38½	37¾
Amax Inc	23⅝	23⅛
Amerada Hess	28¾	28¼
Am Brands	57⅞	56¾
Am Broadcast	54	54¼
Am Can	48⅝	48⅜
Am Cyanamid	46½	44½
Am Elec Power	18⅛	17
Am Home	49⅛	49½
Am Motors	6¼	6⅛
Am Nat Res	44⅞	45
Am Standard	31¾	27⅝
Am Telephone	63⅞	63⅜
Armco Steel	18⅜	18⅝
Asarco	29⅜	28¾
Ashland Oil	27½	27¼
Atlantic Richfield	44⅞	44⅞
Avco	27¾	27¾
Avon Products	24⅞	24½
Bankers Tst NY	47¼	46⅞
Bank of America	21¼	21
Bank of Boston	41¼	41½
Bank of NY	30	29¾
Beatrice Foods	32⅝	30⅞
Bethlehem Steel	25¼	24¾
Boeing	41⅜	41
Boise Cascade	38	37¾
Borden	52⅜	53½
Borg Warner	31¾	31¾
Bristol Myers	44⅞	43⅞
BP	24	23⅝
Burlington Ind	31½	31¼
Burlington Nthn	88	85¾
Burroughs	47⅝	46⅝
Campbell Soup	38⅝	38
Canadian Pacific	36⅝	35¾
Caterpillar	46¼	45⅛
Celanese	70¾	69¾
Central Soya	14¾	14⅝
Chase Manhat	51⅞	50¼
Chem Bank NY	40½	40⅝
Chrysler	28⅝	28½
Citicorp	37¾	36⅝
Clark Equip	34	33⅝
Coca Cola	50⅞	50⅝
Colgate	21½	20⅞
CBS	65¼	64⅝
Columbia Gas	33⅝	32⅝
Combustion Eng	32	31⅞
Comwlth Edison	23⅞	23
Cons Edison	20⅞	23⅝
Cons Foods	36⅞	36⅞
Cons Power	10⅝	11⅛
Continental Grp	51⅞	50¼
Control Data	39⅞	40
Corning Glass	64¼	64⅞
CPC Intnl	38	37¾
Crane	29⅜	30
Crocker Int	28⅝	27½
Crown Zeller	32	31¼
Dart & Kraft	68	65⅞
Deere	34	36
Delta Air	34	34
Detroit Edison	13¾	13½
Disney	52¾	51⅞
Dow Chemical	28⅝	28¼
Dresser Ind	17⅞	17⅝
Duke Power	23⅝	23¼
Du Pont	44¼	43½
Eastern Air	6½	6½
Eastman Kodak	65	65
Eaton Corp	48⅝	47¾
Emhart	38¼	38½
Evans P. D.	6¼	6⅞
Exxon Corp	36⅞	36⅝
Fed Dept Stores	53⅛	52¼
Firestone	19	18¼
Fst Chicago	26⅛	26

	Feb 14	Feb 13
Fst Intrst Bncp	41⅞	41½
Fst Penn Corp	6⅝	6⅝
Ford	38	37¾
GAF Corp	15¼	15⅛
GTE Corp	39	38⅞
Gen Dynamics	50	48⅝
Gen Electric	53⅛	52½
Gen Foods	48⅝	47⅞
Gen Mills	45⅞	46⅛
Gen Motors	70⅝	69⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅝	7⅝
Gen Tire	31⅞	30⅝
Genesco	6⅝	6⅝
Georgia Pacific	22⅜	21½
Getty Oil	127⅝	127
Gillette	46½	46¼
Goodrich	32	31⅞
Goodyear	27	26⅞
Gould Inc	28⅝	28⅞
Grace	39½	39⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	12⅞	12
Greyhound	22⅜	22
Grumman Corp	23¾	23½
Gulf Oil	57⅞	54⅝
Gulf & West	28⅝	28¼
Heinz H. J.	36⅝	35
Hercules	33¼	33⅝
Honeywell	55½	54⅝
IC Inds	42⅝	42⅞
Ingersoll	47½	47
Inland Steel	28	28
IBM	110⅜	108⅝
Int Harvester	10⅝	11
INCO	12⅝	12⅝
Int Paper	52⅝	51½
Int Tel Tel	40⅝	38½
Irving Bank	61¾	61¾
Jewel Co	45	44⅛
Jim Walter	32⅝	31¾
Johnson & John	37¼	36⅞
Kaiser Alumin	17	16⅞
Kerr McGee	33¾	34¼
Kimberly Clark	88⅞	87⅞
K Mart	31⅞	31¼
Kroger	31⅝	31¼
L.T.V. Corp	16½	16
Litton	62⅝	61½
Lockheed	34⅞	33⅝
Lucky Stores	18⅛	17⅞
Manuf Hanover	40¼	38⅝
Manville Cp	11⅞	11⅞
Mapco	25⅜	25¼
Marine Midland	26⅝	26⅝
Martin Marietta	34⅞	34⅝
McDonnell	56¼	56⅝
Mead	34⅛	34⅛
Merck	90⅝	88⅞
Minnesota Mng	76⅞	76⅝
Mobil Oil	28⅝	28⅜
Monsanto	97¼	95⅞
Morgan J. P.	75⅞	74⅞
Motorola	118⅞	116⅞
NCR Corp	112⅞	108⅝
NL Industries	16⅞	16⅝
Nabisco	42⅝	42⅝
Nat Distillers	27⅞	28
Nat Med Ent	22¼	22⅝
Norfolk South	56⅞	56⅞
NW Bancorp	31⅞	30⅞
Occidental Pet	28⅝	28
Ogden	28⅝	28⅞
Olin Corp	27¼	26⅞
Owens-Illinois	36	35¾
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅞	14
Pan Am	7⅝	7¼
Penney J. C.	51¼	50½
Pennzoil	35⅞	35⅞
Pepsico	34⅞	35
Pfizer	37⅞	37¼
Phelps Dodge	24⅞	24
Philip Morris	70	69⅞
Phillips Petrol	40⅞	39⅝
Polaroid	28⅞	28¼

	Feb 14	Feb 13
PPG Ind	30	30⅝
Proctor Gamble	48⅝	47⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	21⅞	22
Raytheon	41⅞	41¼
RCA Corp	31½	31
Republic Steel	27⅞	27
Reynolds Ind	58	58⅝
Reynolds Metal	31	30½
Rockwell Int	27¼	28
Royal Dutch	48⅝	47¾
Safeways	24⅞	25
St Regis Paper	37⅞	38⅝
SFE Sopac	23	22⅝
SCM	35¼	34¼
Schlumberger	45⅞	44⅝
Scott Paper	28⅝	28¼
Seagram	33¼	32⅝
Sears Roebuck	37	36½
Shell Oil	56	56
Shell Trans	34⅝	34¼
Signal Co	27⅞	27½
Singer	24	24⅛
Smithkline Beck	58¼	58⅝
Sony	15⅞	15
Sth Cal Edison	38	38¼
Southern Pacific	38½	38½
Sperry Corp	40⅝	39⅝
Std Oil Califnia	34¼	34
Std Oil Indiana	49⅝	49
Std Oil Ohio	44¼	43⅞
Sterling Drug	24¼	24⅝
Stevens J. P.	22	21⅞
Sun Comp	52½	49⅞
Teledyne	160	158⅝
Tenneco	38	37¾
Texaco	39⅛	38⅞
Texas East Corp	60⅝	60½
Texas Inst	131⅞	127½
Texas Utilities	23⅝	24
Textron	30⅝	30⅝
TWA	25⅝	25⅝
Travelers Corp	31⅞	31
TRW Inc	70	69¼
UAL Inc	33¼	32⅝
Union Carbide	55½	54⅝
Union Oil Calif	33⅞	33⅞
Un Pacific Corp	46⅝	46⅝
Uniroyal	13⅞	13½
United Brands	19⅞	19⅝
US Industries	14⅝	14½
US Steel	28½	28½
Utd Technol	64⅞	64⅞
Wachovia	42⅝	43½
Warner Comms	26⅝	27⅞
Warner Lambert	30⅝	30⅝
Wells Fargo	38¼	38⅝
Westnghse Elec	47⅞	45⅝
Weyerhauser	30⅝	29⅞
Whirlpool	42⅞	42½
Woolworth	31⅞	31⅞
Xerox Corp	41⅞	42⅝
Zenith	28⅞	25⅞

Canadian Prices

	Feb 14	Feb 13
Abitibi	26⅝	25⅞
Alcan Alumin	42	41⅞
Algoma Steel	28	28¼
Bell Telephone	31¼	31
Cominco	58⅝	56⅝
Cons Bathurst	26¼	25⅞
Gulf Oil	16⅝	16⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	17	17
Imasco	33⅝	33⅝
Imperial Oil	35⅞	36
Int Pipe	28½	28½
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4⅝
Royal Trustco	27½	27½
Seagram	42⅝	41⅞
Steel Co	28	28
Thomson N 'A'	37⅞	37¼
Walker Hiram	25⅞	26⅛
WCT	14⅝	14⅝

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

DALGETY PLC

Highlights of the six months ended 31st December, 1983.

First half pretax record up 73% to £31.3m

Earnings per share improved 80% to 23.6p

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTERIM STATEMENT:

* In the United Kingdom, trading profits have again increased
* The Canadian company has benefited from higher levels of activity throughout its operations
* The USA companies have produced increased profits due to volume growth and operating efficiencies
* Both weather and trading conditions have contributed to the improved trading levels in Australia and New Zealand
* The three major investment and divestment transactions concluded earlier in this financial year coupled with action taken during recent years to bring down costs, have further strengthened the Group in key areas. The changing shape of the Group will result in profits being earned more evenly throughout the year. We are confident of a much improved result in this, the company's centenary year.

David Donne
Chairman

Birmid Qualcast

"Significant improvement in 1983"

✻ Turnover increased to	£176m
✻ Pre-tax profit increased to	£8.6m
✻ Dividend per share increased to	2.33p
✻ Capital expenditure increased to	£6m

Each Division achieved a better trading result than in the previous year and the performance of the Group's consumer products activities, which are now approaching 50% of turnover, was excellent.

It is expected that the Group will continue to make progress in 1984.

GROUP PRODUCTS INCLUDE: *Lawn Mowers, Cultivators, Kitchen Furniture, Ceramic Bathroom Ware; Potterton Central Heating Boilers; Castings in Light Alloy & Iron; Precision Plastic Products, Precision Engineering, Irrigation Equipment.*



Copies of the Report and Accounts will be available from the Secretary.
BIRMID QUALCAST PLC, SMETHWICK, WARLEY, WEST MIDLANDS, B66 1BW.

Commercial Property

Profitable farm leasebacks

A detailed analysis of the investment performance of the different types of let farms held by the financial institutions, published today, shows that of the three main types - leasebacks, let estates and other FRI (full repairing and insuring) farm tenancies - leasebacks have in recent years proved the most profitable.

This conclusion comes in an occasional paper in the *Savills/RTP agricultural performance analysis*, which covers 429 let properties in institutional ownership totalling 451,000 acres.

During the period December 1976-December 1982, the financial institutions in the analysis acquired some 258,000 acres of let farmland, more than half the let land now held by them. Whereas at the end of 1976 the acreage held on traditional estates (groups of farms managed as a single unit) was only slightly less than that acquired by sale and leasebacks, a significant shift towards leasebacks took place during the period under review. Of the farmland purchased by the funds in 1982, 64 per cent was on sale and leasebacks and 27 per cent on traditional estates.

At present traditional estates account for 37 per cent of the acreage held by the financial institutions, while 45 per cent was acquired by sale and leaseback and 15 per cent is held as other FRI farms. Another shift is under way, however, because the substantial increase in the vacant possession premium since 1982 has considerably reduced acquisition by the sale and leaseback method.

During the study period, the analysis shows that leasebacks have performed slightly better than the other types, although over a shorter period, competition by funds for leasebacks has reduced their performance as high initial rents has reduced the rental growth.

The analysis concludes that leasebacks show the highest total return on investment because of greater capital growth and higher levels of net income. Gross rents are higher on leaseback land, Savills suggest, because the vendor/tenant is likely to agree to a high initial rent to maximize the sale price. In addition, leaseback farms are generally the most profitable units because of their size, standard of fixed equipment and quality of tenant.

A further advantage is that outgoings are lower on leasebacks than on other farms (less than one third of those incurred on traditional estates), but there is a disadvantage in that, because of the high initial rent, income growth has been slower than on other farms, and has not matched the rate of inflation from 1976 to 1982.

When rental and capital growth are combined, leasebacks are shown to achieve the greatest total return, averaging 19.2 per cent a year. Traditional estates have produced an average of 18.1 per cent a year during the study period and other FRI farms show 17.5 per cent a year.

Local authorities in the north-west of England are criticized in a report for their lack of realism and apparent insensitivity to the needs of the business world in the region.

Writing in *Review 1983-84* by W. H. Robinson, chartered surveyors, Mr Hugh Richards, senior partner, emphasized the difficulty of obtaining planning consent for development. "There still appears to be an inability on the part of some local authorities to grasp the realities of the economic situation and, although this is not a universal criticism, we in this office continue to see long delays in the planning process and some unrealistic conditions applied to consents when eventually obtained."

He accepts that good planning and development control is essential, but believes that the detail into which many planning authorities go, and the influence that they seek to exert upon the design of buildings, are "often unacceptable and run counter to the needs of the development industry and business generally".

Mr Richards exempts several local authorities for their cooperation, but urges that it is the interests of councils to consider the views of the business community "which provides by far the greatest share of the rate income, and being disenfranchised, is unable to influence the final determination of the rate poundage".

A £50m development in the London Docklands is now under way with the exchange of contracts between the London Docklands Development Corporation and Tarmac Properties Limited, for a 200 year lease of the eight acres of Heron Quays in the Enterprise Zone on the Isle of Dogs.

The development will be carried out in a continuous rolling programme scheduled to be completed by the end of 1989. The scheme will contain over 500,000 square feet of new development, including about 300,000 square feet of offices, business apartments, high tech and industrial; 24,000 square feet of retail and amenity space and more than 200 units of residential accomadation ranging from on to five bedrooms. It is estimated that the development, when completed, could provide employment for about 1,500 people.

Tarmac will be paying a basic land premium of £1.2m to the corporation, who will also share in the equity of the development.

Christopher Warman

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David Miller reports from Sarajevo on the future facing Torvill and Dean

The stars who became suns in the Olympic firmament

There is an overriding principle in any professional plans for their future between Christopher Dean and Jayne Torvill: that they should remain true to the artistic integrity which makes them supreme amateur champions and such an idyllic young couple.

On St Valentine's morning Dean gave his partner an orchid. We cannot know of what it spoke, yet it was symbolic of the intensely shared creative brilliance which would win them the ice-dance Olympic gold medal that evening, with an unprecedented 12 maximum marks from the nine judges. As with the greatest exponents of theatrical dance, the romance and tragedy of their *Bolero* rose above any question of personal affection, which there undoubtedly must be, to have sustained nine years of mutual devotion.

So mentally tense was Dean that after a celebration party in the British section of the Village, which continued long after Princess Anne left at 1.30 am, he was awake again after only two hours' sleep. Miss Torvill lay dreaming till late, when she was woken, characteristically of this city, by a chambermaid giving her flowers of personal appreciation. Downstairs, among dozens of telegrams, was one from the Queen: "Many congratulations on a superb performance which we watched with great pleasure".

If Torvill and Dean achieved the illusion of being in another world, somehow apart from the rest of the competitors, it was indeed so: a performance instinctive rather than conscious. "We weren't with the audience last night, we were with each other," Dean said yesterday morning, talking in that unassuming way which makes the vision of his choreography such an astonishment. He added: "It was a sort of hypnotic trance, in which all the work you have done before comes out of you."

They discreetly but insistently deny that they are likely at present to marry, yet admit they cannot contemplate working without each other, whether performing professionally or teaching. "We could only coach as a couple," Dean said, almost thinking aloud, smiling benignly and provocatively at a press gathering which was working up a soufflé of Mills and Boon confection.

Olympic champions often tell you that everything, thereafter, in their lives is an anticlimax. Torvill and Dean do not yet know where they are going, except that after the world championships in Ottawa in March, where they must surely win for the fourth year, they step off the kerb into an uncharted area of commerce.

There is no established ice-dance theatre, as opposed to the individual figure skating showmanship of the former gold medalists, John Curry and Robin Cousins, or the Americans Dorothy Hammill, Peggy Fleming, and Charlie Tickner, bronze medalist at Lake Placid.

It is said that Hammill, the gold medalist in 1976, can earn £15,000 a week, and Tickner more than half that: it is probable that Cousins, with his own Electric Ice company, which ran for 15 weeks at Victoria Palace last autumn and returns to Bristol soon, earns even more. It would be surprising if he had not taken more than a half a million pounds over four years, including his two and a half seasons world-wide with *Holiday on Ice*, and the US professional circus, Pro-Skate, at Madison Square Garden.

What is the market for Dean's more subtle, refined inspiration? It was noticeable that here in Sarajevo it took a week for the audience to switch on to what they were seeing, and in the original set pattern programme the mood was flat. Are Torvill and Dean in a sense too clever for the audience they already have, and the restricted physical circumstances of an ice rink too unsophisticated for the milieu to which they aspire?

Discussing their prospects, Cousins says: "I was lucky. Most of the medallists in 1980 were eastern European, and everyone commercially was wanting me. This year, there are Scott Hamilton and Rosalyn Sumners. It has been said that the gold medal for Sumners is the difference between two million and two thousand dollars.

"Ice dancing is not on the Pro-Skate circuit, but it might pick up when Chris and Jayne are free of the regulations imposed by competitive dancing. The important thing for them is that they will not want to change their conception. I wouldn't want to, they won't."

Dean said yesterday that the ideal would be to establish an "academy of ice dance" in Nottingham, or, more probably, in London, but in conjunction with commercial performances. "I cannot see a school working out as a commercial concern. It is too expensive. At the moment, what happens after Ottawa is a full stop. We don't know the next paragraph."

It is estimated that Nottinghamshire council have spent £53,000 sponsoring their two modest citizens over the past four years, and investment in projection for Nottingham which has been absurdly cheap. Yet Dean was quick to point out that sponsorship, the finance to be able to train in Germany, was not the most basic factor in producing champions.

"It is determination," he insists. "Whatever the sport, you have got to spend the time." And Miss Torvill adds: "Without sponsorship, maybe it would have taken longer." There was a calm certainty in her tone which did not allow for the possibility they might not have become champions.

They admit that the Olympics have been the most arduous competition yet, because of rest days between each of the three programmes, with judges and press being present every time they practise.

We may deride a judging system which gives perfect marks even when Miss Torvill touches the ice with one hand, a system which is arbitrary and suspect in its results, as are other judged competitions such as dressage, diving, gymnastics and boxing. Yet no rival competitor, judge, journalist or spectator has had the slightest doubt this past week that the British couple are unique.

From the first moment of the "Bolero", when they have risen from their knees off the ice, made two sinuous, erotic gestures of the hip, and then glide away in a sudden, ominous crouch loaded with dire premonition, they captivated an audience of millions. "I never saw them perform before like they did last night," said Marie Therese Kreiselmayer, their host at the Obersdorf rink in Germany, where they train. It was indeed a trance: whether it was sport really became irrelevant. It elevated the Olympics.

CRICKET

Botham evens a score and then runs out of luck

From Derek Hodgson, Auckland

Seeing Botham run out, when 70 not out and in full flight, by an adamant Foster is perhaps the one enduring memory from a final day's play in ths Test series. The third Test match was a predictable draw and New Zealand won the Jordan Rosebowl, the silver trophy awarded the winners of England-New Zealand contests for the first time.

There was a smell of cordite in the air when Hadlee took the third new ball of the match, with England 355 for five. The follow-on saved, in the 102nd over of England's first innings, seven wickets down.

Hadlee and Botham are born opponents. when facing each other, bowling or batting, there is always the atmosphere of the duel. Hadlee, with his wide-brimed hat and thin moustace, even walks like a gunfighter. Nothing sinster about Botham. He always carries an air of honest improvisation yet is deadly with it. Botham has not forgotten the caning Hadlee gave him on that fatal Friday afternoon in Lancaster Park and today was to be a moment of retribution.

Hadlee bowled one loosener with the old ball that Botham ignored as a blank shot. The first delivery of the new ball crashed through extra cover for four. The second was despatched, even faster, to the boundary, square on the offside. The third went back past Hadlee, as straight as a bullet and the last two balls of the over were wisely pitched too wide for Botham to drive.

Martin Crowe had earlier been hit by Botham for 18 off one over before Randall, who had been overtaken by his familiar dithers in the nineties, was forced to take the single for his seventh Test century (342 minutes, 12 fours) by Botham simply charging down the pitch after Randall had hesitated over taking a single from a tickle to leg.

Scoreboard

NEW ZEALAND: First innings: 496-9 declared (J G Wright 130, J J Crowe 128, I D S Smith 113 not out; R G D Willis 3-109, V J Marks 3-115). Second innings

J G Wright not out	11
B A Edgar not out	0
Extras (n-b 4, l-b 1)	5
Total (for no wicket)	16

BOWLING: Willis 3-1-7-0; Cowans 2-1-4-0.

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler c Smith b Hadlee	0
C L Smith c Smith b Cairns	91
A J Lamb lbw b Cairns	49
D W Randall c Wright b Chatfield	104
†R W Taylor st Smith b Boock	23
I T Botham run out	70
V J Marks c Smith b Chatfield	6
N A Foster not out	18
*R G D Willis c Smith b Hadlee	3
N G Cowans c Cairns b Boock	21
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 8, b 7)	28
Total	439

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-48, 3-143, 4-234, 5-284, 6-371, 7-387, 8-391, 9-396, 10-439.

BOWLING: Hadlee 43-12-91-2, Cairns 40-20-52-2, Boock 61.3-28-103-3, Chatfield 45-21-72-2, M Crowe 17-5-62-0, Coney 13-8-13-0, Howarth 7-1-18-0.

First Test, at Wellington: drawn.

Second Test, at Christchurch: New Zealand won by innings and 13 runs.

Third Test, at Auckland: drawn.

Randall was then caught at cover at 371, Marks fell to a lively Chatfield and Botham was 59 when he was dropped by the solitary slip, Jeff Crowe, off Hadlee. He then added another 11 runs without further risks and was 70 when he drove Hadlee powerfully to extra cover. Coney threw his long frame in the right direction and just managed to stop the ball, by which time Botham was half-way down the pitch. Foster, seeing the interception, halted two yards from his crease and turned back. Botham, stranded, gave the young man a glare he may well remember in his benefit season.

Foster then chose discreetly to guide along Willis and Cowans for another 43 runs. He drove Boock for a fine straight six and he and Cowans added 43 in an hour for the last wicket, threatening briefly the record of 59 set by Knott and Gifford at Trent Bridge in 1973. When the captain was asked later what Botham said to Foster on his return to the dressing room, he found the equivalent of the soccer manager's time-honoured excuse for missing the sending-of incidet. "I was watching the ball at the time."

Willis said: "I wasn't there", then smiled. The captain rightly had high praise for the two men most responsible for guiding England out of peril: "We chose Chris Smith because we felt he would take some getting out on this pitch. Randall is not everyone's cup ot tea in England but he does show others with more ability how to stay in on good pitches and make runs."

Willis admitted that England's bowling had not shown the hoped-for penetration but praised Cowans's development.

NEW ZEALAND v ENGLAND TEST AVERAGES

ENGLAND

Batting

	Inns	Not Out	Total Runs	H'est Score	Avge
C L Smith	3	1	148	91	74.08
D W Randall	4	0	293	164	73.25
I T Botham	4	0	226	138	56.50
N A Foster	2	1	28	18*	28.00
A J Lamb	4	0	82	49	20.50
M W Gatting	3	1	38	19*	19.00
C J Tavare	4	1	54	36*	18.00
D I Gower	4	0	69	33	17.25
R W Taylor	4	0	54	23	13.50
A C S Pigott	2	1	12	8*	12.00
N G Cowans	3	0	32	21	10.66
N G B Cook	1	0	7	7	7.00
V J Marks	1	0	6	6	6.00
G Fowler	3	0	14	10	4.66
R G D Willis	4	1	14	6	4.66

* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R G D Willis	115.1	28	305.12	12	25.50
M W Gatting	10	4	28	1	28.00
N G Cowans	52	14	154	5	30.80
V J Marks	40.2	9	115	3	38.33
A C S Pigott	17	7	75	2	37.50
N G B Cook	89.3	37	196	4	49.00
I T Gotham	109.4	25	354	7	50.57
N A Foster	91	29	229	4	57.25
C L Smith	3	1	6	0	-

Also bowled:

New Zealand

Batting

	Inns	Not NO	Total Runs	H'est HS	Avge
I D S Smith	4	2	198	113*	99.00
J V Coney	4	1	251	174*	83.66
J J Crowe	4	0	230	128	57.50
J G Wright	5	1	218	130	54.50
M D Crowe	4	0	148	100	37.00
R J Hadlee	4	0	144	99	36.00
B L Cairns	4	0	97	64	24.25
G P Howarth	4	0	93	35	23.25
M C Snedden	2	0	27	16*	13.50
O B A Edgar	5	1	40	30	10.00
E J Chatfield	4	2	10	6*	5.00
S L Boock	2	0	7	5	3.50

* Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
R J Hadlee	109.5	32	232	12	19.33
S L Boock	80.3	34	140	7	20.00
B L Cairns	113	37	251	12	20.00
E J Chatfield	96.2	33	188	6	31.33
M D Crowe	26	6	83	0	-
J J Crowe	1	1	0	0	-
J V Coney	17	9	23	0	-
B A Edgar	3	1	3	0	-
G P Howarth	7	1	18	0	-
M C Snedden	28	5	129	0	-

Playing W Indies at their own game

Sydney, (AFP) – Despite their comparative inexperience, the Australian captain, Kim Hughes, yesterday claimed that Australia are the only side capable of playing the West Indies at their own game.

Speaking at Sydney Airport before the 16-man Australian team left for an 11-week tour of the West Indies, Hughes said: "I believe we're the only cricket team with the power, particularly in the bowling, to make the inroads into their batting."

The West Indies attack will provide a stern test for the inexperienced Australians but Hughes said: "We've got to make sure behind every bat there is a body before the ball hits the stumps. That goes from number one to 11 and that's the only way to beat the West Indies. Then it is up to our batsmen to make 350 to 400 runs every time we go to the crease.

Dennis Lillee, who has been suspended from the game in Australia until March 1, has gone to India to play in two testimonial matches for Bishen Bedi and Farookh Engineer, and in a two-day double wicket competition.

● BRIDGETOWN, (Reuter) Barbados beat Jamaica by 164 runs to win the Shell Shield cricket tournament for the 11th time in 18 years. Yet Jamaica have a chance to share the 1984 crown if they beat Windward Islands and Barbados lose to Guyana without gaining a point in their final matches starting tomorrow.

Jamaica were set a victory target of 367 which always looked beyond them. Wickets fell steadily after Barbados declared, their second innings at 290 for nine. Jamaica were all out for 202 just before tea.

ATHLETICS

Bolton prelude to world championship

By Pat Butcher

Rob de Castella, the world marathon champion, is to run in a specially staged cross country race in Bolton on March 18, as a prelude to competing in the world championships in New York the following week. De Castella is passing through Britain on his way to New York, and since it is the summer track season at home in Australia his agents approached Vince Regan, the organizer of the British Marathon in Manchester, to see if de Castella could get into a local race as a warm up.

Regan, with Mike Deegan and Ron Hill, co-organizers, decided instead to put on a special 10,000 metres race. They are inviting the top British runners and have thrown the field open to "up to a thousand" club runners. The proceeds will go to the British Olympic Appeal.

De Castella, who had not previously been rated as a cross country runner, finished seventh in last year's world championships in Gateshead. He went on to beat the previously undefeated (in a marathon) Alberto Falazar in the Rotterdam Marathon in April. De Castella is alleged to have won



De Castella: warm-up.

something approaching £15,000 for what was considered to be the unofficial race for the world's best. De Castella, however, kept the record straight by winning the first IAAF world championship in Helsinki last August.

Adeoye Mafe of Hounslow, the 17-year-old sprinter who has excelled during the indoor season, attempts a double in the AAA under-20 championships at Cosford at the weekend. He will complete in both the 60 and 200 metres as preparation for the European Indoor Championships at Gothenburg, in March.

Mafe won the AAA senior 200 metres indoor title in January, twice beating the experienced American Mel Lattany

IN BRIEF

Waith steps in for a return against Pyatt

Cliff Gilpin, of Telford, has pulled out of his scheduled light middleweight bout with the former ABA champion Chris Pyatt at Leicester's Granby Halls on March 15. Billy Waith, the Welsh welterweight champion, steps in as substitute opponent against the Commonwealth Games gold medallist who is unbeaten after six professional appearances.

Waith, who will be having his 98th contest, was stopped by Pyatt in a previous meeting.

BOWLS: The World Indoor Bowls Council will decide during the British Isles championships at Folkestone early next month whether or not to transfer the world championship from Coatbridge, where it has been played since it started in 1979.

CYCLING: Francesco Moser of Italy and his Dutch partner Rene Pijnen have taken the lead in the Milan six-day race. Moser and Pijnen took the overall lead from Guido Bontempi of Italy and the West German Dietrich Thurau fve minutes before the close of a one-hour American pursuit.

LEADING STANDINGS (after four days): 1, Moser-Pijnen 185 points; 2, A Doyle/G Wiggins; 3, G Bontempi (It)/D Thurau (WG) 103, one lap behind.

Andrea Schoene leading East Germany to a clean sweep in the 3,000m speed skating

All 3,000m medals go East

Sarajevo (Reuter) – Andrea Schoene led an East German sweep of all three medals in the 3,000 metres yesterday, the last event of the Olympic women's speed skating programme. Miss Schoene set an Olympic record of 4 minutes 24.79 seconds to beat her team colleague and double gold medallist, Karin Enke, into second place.

Miss Enke, who won the 1,000 metres and 1,500 metres events, recorded 4 minutes 26.33 seconds and also broke the 1980 Olympic record of 4 minutes 32.13 seconds set by Bjoerg Eva Jensen, of Norway. Gabie Schoenbrunn completed the East German triumph by taking third place in 4 minutes 33.13 seconds.

Miss Schoene, who was second in the 3,000 metres as a 15-year-old at the 1976 Olympics and fourth in 1980, set a fast pace from the start as she skated in the first pair. She was on a world record shedule at 1,800 metres

Germans slip and slide to gold

Sarajevo agencies – Hans Stangassinger looked to have put himself and his partner out of contention for the luge doubles gold medal yesterday when, trailing the Soviet pair of Belousov and Belyakov after the first run, he made a mistake near the start of the second. But the West Germans recovered to win.

"I thought, this is it. We'll just have to risk everything now, Stanggassinger said. After that the run went perfectly."

Coming out of the labyrinth at the bottom of the second run Stanggassinger and his partner, Franz Wembacher, still lagged behind the two Moscow students by more than a tenth of a second overall, but made the time up in the remaining four seconds to win by four hundredths of a second.

The West German sled, second after the first run in 41.880 seconds, set the fastest time of the event in the second with 41.740 seconds.

Charging Czech held by Norway

Sarajevo (AP) – A Norwegian team anchored by the former World Cup champion, Berit Aunli, proved too much for fast-finishing Czechoslovakia in the 4x5-kilometre women's cross-country relay.

Miss Aunli, the veteran of the team at 27, had almost 30 seconds of her lead snipped away on the final lap by Kvetoslava Jeriova but still managed to bring Norway the gold medal by a comfortable 45 seconds in one hour six minutes 49.7 seconds.

Miss Jeriova, a bronze medal winner in the five-kilometre race won by Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen of Finland, turned the tables on the double gold medal winner with the fastest lap of the day, 16:12.6. That allowed the Czechoslovaks, who started the final lap in fourth place behind Norway, the Sovie Union and Finland, to take the silver medal with a final time of 1:07:34.7.

BOXING

Leonard advised to stay out of the ring

New York, (Reuter) – Doctors have advised the former world welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard not to box again after undergoing surgery on his right eye. The 27-year-old American, who retired from the ring in November 1982 because of a partially detached retina in the left eye, was planning a comeback fight against Kevin Howard on February 25. The bout has now been postponed indefinitely.

Dr Edward Ryan, a retina specialist at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital in Boston, said: "I would not recommend that he fights but if the eye heals properly I could not prevent him from fighting".

Dr Ryan operated on Leonard's right eye on Monday night after a check up showed the retina was loose. He said Leonard's left eye, which was also operated on in 1982, was fine but said that without surgery on his right eye it would have been unsafe for Leonard to have boxed Howard. "Sugar Ray tolerated the procedure very well", Dr Ryan said. "But his eye will be a little sore. There could have been further damage. We decided right away that he should not fight".

Leonard's last bout was in February 1982 when he knocked out the American, Bruce Finch, in three rounds to retain his undisputed title. He has won 32 of his 33 bouts, amassing earnings estimated as nearly $40 million. Only Muhammad Ali, with about $60 million, is thought to have made more.

HOCKEY

Navy make most of their chances

By Sydney Friskin

Royal Navy	2
Civil Service	1

Fitness and determination prevailed over skill and experience at Portsmouth, where the Royal Navy achieved a surprise victory over the Civil Service yesterday. It was a profitable exercise for the Navy, who will go into the Services championship, at Aldershot on March 5, with their confidence renewed.

Civil Service appeared to miss Luffman, last year's centr-half, who has joined the Royal Air Force, but they still had enough talent on hand to put the Navy under considerable pressure for long periods. They forced eight short corners in the first half, and nine in the second, scoring only off one of them, albeit indirectly.

The Navy, whose main strength lay in defence, were always dangerous on the break, fully exploiting the accelerating power of Drury on the left wing. Off their first move of consequence, Drury just failed to reach a back pass

The Navy defence, despite conceding numerous short corners, stood up well, until the 26th minute, when their goalkeeper recklessly kicked the ball on to Newell's stick. While trying desparately to clear their lines, they conceded another short corner, from which Langutra scored off Gill's back pass.

Persistence brought the Navy a rich reward, when Evans scored in the 16th minute, off the second of three short corners they earned in the match. Five minutes later, the Drury-Spinks combination struck with telling force, Spinks scoring a well-taken goal, following a characteristic dash by Drury.

There followed the patten of last year's match, with Civil Service attacking vigorously, but failing to translate their superiority into goals. Their best chance of saving the match was lost when Batchelor, travelling at high speed, put his shot over the top.

ROYAL NAVY: Lt N King; Lt M Thistlewaite (sub L/S S Ward), Lt T Jones, L/Cdr R Evans, Capt S Hollington (captain, sub PO G Mather), Lt/Cdr M Worrall, LWEM T Spinks, PO S Richardson, LCa N Eves, Lt J Drury.

CIVIL SERVICE: M Wilson; H Williams, P Giles (captain), N Gill (sub S Fleming), U S Langutra, D Bradbury, C Slatcher, K Dargo, A Batchelor, Nazir Mohammed (sub G Tredgett), L Newell.

Umpires: M Blackwell (Southern Counties) and Capt C Kemp (Army).

WINTER OLYMPICS

It's the thought that counts for the US

Sarajevo (Agencies) - Rosalyn Summers, who won the world women's figure skating title last year, led the Olympic competition after the compulsory figures here yesteday. Elena Vodorezova, the Russian who was third in the world championship and runner-up in the 1983 European event, is second. She missed last month's European competition in Budapest.

The gold medal challenge now seems to be reduced from the four-cornered battle it was expected to be down to a contest between sumners and Katarina Witt, the current European champion, who is third. Vodorezova and Sandra Cariboni, who is fourth, are not expected to remain in contention during the two free skating sections of the competition.

Elaine Zayak, the 1982 world champion from the United States, who was twelth after the opening figure, dropped to thriteenth in the second and remained there after the third. Considered a gold medal contender after recovering from the ankle injury which forced her out of last year's world championship, Zayak, who is 18 was disappointed to be so far down the field.

Sumners, said: "I'v never felt more comfortable or confident in figures and I've never skated them better." She added that a long talk with her mother on Tuesday night and daily relaxation sessions with her psychologist and helped put her in the right frame of mind. "He helps me focus on the job I have to do, not on the outcome of the competition, she said.

Sumners trailed the opening figure to Vodorezova but took over the lead by wnning the second. Although the Russian, aged 20, took the final figure, Sumners kept the lead. But she will have plenty to fear from Witt who said: "I'm happy to be third. I didn't expect better than that.

"This is a good result for me. Last year in Helsinki I was eighth after a very bad third figure. But today I skated them all quite well." Witt was a fine short programme, which she will skate today and she should put a lot of pressure on Sumners in that section.

That would leave the free skating finale on Saturday night to determine who succeeds Anett Poetzsch, of East Germany, as Olympic champion.

Kira Ivanova, of the Soviet Union, who was fourth in the European championships, held fifth place ahead of the West German, Manuela Ruben, and the Russian, Anna Kondrasheva. These two were silver and bronze medallists in last month's european championships.

Swiss furious as jury call off downhill again

Sarajevo (Agencies) – Bad visibility and a hole in the course forced officials to call off the women's downhill for the third time yesterday. Ten of the 32 skiers had already tackled the Mount Johorina piste before the race was stopped.

Officials first said the event would be restarted, but then decided it could not take place at all yesterday. I is now scheduled to be rerun this morning, before the men's downhill.

In extreme cold and poor visibility, the race had started as planned and immediately one of the pre-race favourites, Michela Figini, of Switzerland, acheived a fast time. Five minutes later, however, the world champion Gerry Sorensen, of Canada, lost control of one of her skis in a hole near the half-way point and the Canadians protested about the conditions.

At that point, according to the Canadian coach, Currie Chapman, a stoppage had already occured when Elizabeth Chand, of France, had refused to leave the starting gate because of fog.

After the stoppage, theyt started working on the hole. All I asked for was a rerun, Chapman said. The Canadians had in fact argued that work on the hole – where Ivana Valesora, of Czechoslovakia had also lost a ski-constituted a change in track conditions.

The jury agreed and a rerun was ordered. But then it was decided to abondon the race.

Not surprisingly, the abandonment provoked an angry outburst from the Swiss, who were leading the race. They were in the minority.

The Swiss team were furious. "they treat us like kids. It's worse than a Mickey Mouse race," the World Cup downhill leaders, Maria Walliser said.

The Swiss coach, Dieter Bartsch, said: "There was no need to interrupt the race to prepare the hole. It's easy to prepare the piste. Unfortuntely there are people on the jury who have not had much experience."

Today's events

Alpine skiing: men's downhill, women's downhill (provisional).

Nordic skiing: men's 4x100km cross country relay.

Speed skating: men's 1,500metres.

Figure skating: women's short programme, men's free skating.

BBC1-TV: 10.55am-12.30pm and 1-1.45pm (downhill); 6.40-7.30pm (women's figure skating); 10.20-11pm (men's figure skating).

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

NORDIC SKIING

WOMEN'S 4x5KM CROSS-COUNTRY RELAY: 1, Norway, 1hr 6min 49.7sec; 2, Czechoslovakia, 1:07:34.70; 3, Finland, 1:07:36.70; 4, USSR, 1:07:55.00; 5, Sweden, 1:09:30.00; 6, Switzerland, 1:09:40.30; 7, US, 1:10:48.40; 8, East Germany, 1:11:10.70; 9, Italy, 1:11:12.30; 10, Yugoslavia, 1:13:45.10; 11, 1:18:36.20; 12, China, 1:21:19.60.

SPEED SKATING

WOMEN'S 3,000 METRES: 1, A Schoene (EG) 4min 24.79sec; 2, K Enke (EG), 4:33.13; 3, G Schoenbrunn (EG), 4:33.13; 4, O Plenshkova (USSR), 4:34.42; 5, Y Van Gennip (Neth), 4:34.80; 6, M Docter (US), 4:36.25; 7, B Jensen (Nor), 4:36.28; 8, V Lalenkova (USSR), 4:37.36; 9, N Petruseva (USSR), 4:37.36; 10, N Swider (US), 4,40.10.

FIGURE SKATING

WOMEN'S COMPULSORIES: 1, Summers (US), 0.6; 2, E Vodorezova 1.2; 3, K Witt (EG), 1.8; 4, S Cariboni (Switz), 2.4; 5, K Ivanova (USSR), 3.0; 6, M Ruben (WG) 3.6; 7, A Kondracheva (USSR), 4.2, 8, S Dubravcic (Yug), 4.8; 9, C Leistner (WG), 5.4; 10, K Thomson (Can) 6.0. GB Placing: 19, S Jackson 11.4

LUGE

MEN'S PAIRS: 1, H Stanggassinger/F Wembacher (WG) (first run 41.880 sec/second run 41.740), total 1 min 23.620 sec; 2, Y Belousov/A Belyakov (USSR) (41.813/41.847), 1:23.660; 3, J Hoffmann/J Pietzsch (EG) (41.996/41.891), 1:23.887; 4, G Fluckinger/F Wilhelmer (Aus) (42.013/41.889), 1:23.902; 5, G Lemmerer/F Lechleitner (Aus) (42.188/41.945), 1:24.133; 6, H Raffl/N Huber (It) (42.369/41.984), 1:24.35.3; 7, Y Eyssa/E Voyicha (USSR) (42.078/42.288), 1:24.366; 8, T Schwab/W Staudinger (WG) (42.267/42.367), 1:24.634; 9, R Rosa/D Beteman (US) (42.400/42.251), 1:24.651; 10, H Brunner/W Brunner (IT) (42.039/42.749), 1:24.788.

● Ice hockey results in For the Record on Page 23.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Smith moves up as Wood pulls out of French game

By Keith Macklin

John Woods, the experienced international utility back from Leigh, has withdrawn from the Great Britain squad for tomorrow night's game with France at Headlingley. He has also withdrawn from consideration for a place on the Australasian tour in the summer.

Woods, who went on the last tour in 1979 and was a prolific points-scorer on a disappointing tour, gives family and business responsibilities as his reasons.

His place in the squad, where he was substitute back, is taken by Mike Smith, of Hull Kingston Rovers, who moves up from reserve to travel. Kevin Beardmore, the Castleford hooker, joins the squad next Tuesday for special weekly training sessions after David Watkinson, the Kingston Rovers hooker, broke a leg.

Len Casey, another Hull KR international forward, has also pulled out of the game with hamstring trouble, and his replacement is Kevin Ward, of Castleford.

The fourth Varsity match will be played at Craven Cottage, Fulham, on Sunday on a double bill in which the main feature will be the attractive championship game between Fulham and Wigan.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: S Hewitt (Bradford GS, Peterhouse); G Tomlinson (Whitehaven GS, Wolfson), N Smith (High Wycombe RGS, Fitzwilliam), M Glossop (Oundle, Christ's), I Guthrie (Edinburgh GS, Pembroke); S Mitchell (Hymers College, Hull, Magdalene), R Gommo (Aylesbury, Peterhouse, captain); B Robinson (Bradford GS, Peterhouse), I Smart (Harrow, Peterhouse), R Lancaster (QEGS Wakefield, Selwyn), T Swading (University of East Anglia, Hughes Hall), G Davies (Loughborough University, Hughes Hall), S Gibbs (King's Macclesfield, Fitzwilliam), D Hunter (Edinburgh GS Peterhouse), J McHugh (Wellington, NZ, Sidney, Sussex), J Minards (QEGS Wakefield, Trinity), S Lehane (LSE, Hughes Hall).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: I Vines (Halifax GS, Mansfield); C Marsh (Merchant Taylors', Lady Margaret Hall), T Ward (King's, Macclesfield, Oriel), P Sharples (St John Rigby, St Edmund Hall), P Romaine (QEGS, Blackburn, St Edmund Hall); D Drysdale (Sutton HS, Balliol captain), G Evans (Davenant GS, St Edmund Hall); I P Knight (Huddersfield New College, St Edmund Hall), D Pratt (Bicester ST, Edmund Hall), H Owen (Llandovery College, Oriel), J Sharples (St John Rigby, St Edmund Hall), A Hart (Leeds GS, Keble), S Brown (Widnes Sixth Form College, Merton), J Shazman (Kettering, Oriel), T Grossman (Leeds GS, St Edmund Hall), W Buchanan (Colorado, US, Magdalene).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Bolton v Sunderland (7.0).

MID-WEEK LEAGUE CUP: Northampton v AFC Bournemouth (2.0).

OTHER SPORT

BASKETBALL: National League, first division: Crystal Palace v Sunderland (7.30).

BADMINTON: Surrey championships: (Wimbledon S and B.C., 5.30)

RACKETS: British Amateur Doubles (at Queen's Club, West Kensington, 5.30)

SQUASH RACKETS: International Challengers Vase, qualifying rounds (at Mansfield S.C. and Plymouth L.C.

TENNIS: LTA Satellite tournament (at Peterborough).

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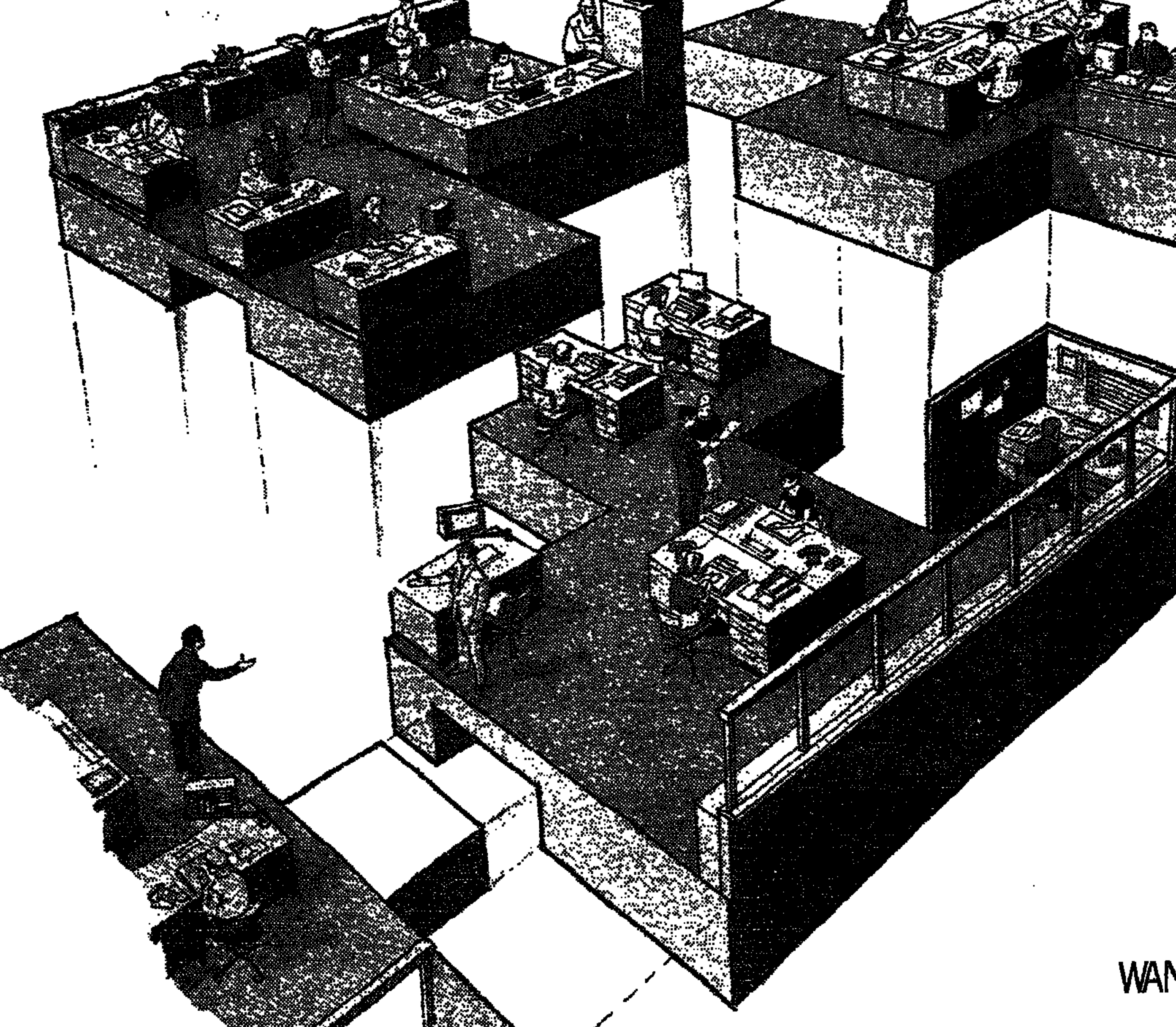
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RACING

Dalbury team to complete a swift treble

By Dick Hinder

Peter Haynes, the Chichester trainer, is certainly striking while the iron is hot. His progressive young hurdler Dalbury is attempting to win his third race in 16 days when he tackles the Burnham-on-Sea Handicap Hurdle at Taunton today.

Last Thursday Dalbury presented Haynes with an ideal gift for his thirty-third birthday, when romping home by four lengths from Park Rainbow at Wincanton. Previously he won by the same margin, at Windsor, partnered on both occasions by the promising 7lb-claimer Peter Corrigan, who again has the ride.

Corrigan, who joined Haynes from Richard Hannon four months ago, was on the mark with Deep In Debt at Folkestone yesterday for his new stable, and will help to offset Dalbury's penalty for his Wincanton success.

Party Miss, who was beaten 12 lengths by Dalbury at Windsor, will make a much closer contest of it this time on 15lb better terms and Odin, from Brian Chinn's small but in-form stable, is on a handy mark. But Dalbury looks capable of defying top weight in style.

Stan Mellor, the Lambourn trainer, has had a steady stream of winners recently – Mister Lord and Krug scored for him at the end of last week – and Nudge Nudge, who chased home Another Pal at Wolverhampton last time out, should carry on the good work in the first division of the Staple Fitzpaine Novices Hurdle. The second division of this event may go to Fulke Walwyn's only runner at the meeting, Admiral's Ruler, who stayed on too strongly for Nick Gaselee's El Mansour at Windsor.

David Elsworth runs his Grand National hope, Canford Ginger, in the Cecil Hunt Memorial Trophy, where he faces stiff opposition from Herr Capitan and Haybale. But John Edwards, the Leominster trainer, has decided to oppose with his dual course winner Drops O'Brandy, rather than go to Southwell against weaker opposition, the hint should be taken.

Hywel Davies replaces the injured Colin Brown on Les Kennard's Quazar Light in the two-mile Glastonbury Handicap Chase and this combination may prove too strong for Straight Cash and Goldenogan.

There was a flood of money for French Lieutenant, backed from 5-2 to evens, when he made his first appearance of the hunter season at Hereford early this month. But the seven-year-old let down his supporters with some indifferent jumping, and was already beaten when brought down at the third-last, leaving Cheadle Green to win unopposed. French Lieutenant should recoup the losses at Southwell today when he should have the beating of False Bay in the first division of the Reindeer Novices' Hunter Chase. The second leg may go to the consistent Another Simon.

The Alan Jarvis-trained Vendevar, who ran well against Haybale last week, can get back on the winning trail in the Star and Garter Handicap Chase and Kelsey Lady can make the most of her weight allowance from Sword Game in the Tote Handicap Hurdle.

Wayward Lad in the clear

Rumours that the virus which has struck at Michael Dickinson's Harewood stable had reached the Gold Cup favourite, Wayward Lad, were soundly scotched by the champion trainer yesterday.

"There is absolutely nothing wrong with him" Dickinson said. "He is sound and has passed the blood test."

Dickinson, who normally achieves a 50 per cent success rate with his runners, has had all his horses tested following the poor running of several short-priced favourites. As a result, ten Harewood horses are now on the sick list, including Ashley House, who is one of Dickinson's three Grand National hopes.

Dickinson reported that his other main Gold Cup hope, last year's winner Bregawn, still had the virus. "He is fairly perky and I am reasonably confident that he will be fit and well on Gold Cup day" he said.

Francome nine short of 1,000 winners

John Francome is nine short of his 1,000th winner in Britin following a double on Left Bank and Nialan at Folkestone, yesterday. If the champion jockey escapes injury, he could beat Stan Mellor's record of 1,034 winners before the close of the season in June.

Poor jumping had marred Left Bank's previous performances this season but Francome conjured some fine leaps out of the gelding in the Cliftonville Handicap Chase. He gave Left Bank every opportunity to get a good view of his fences and the combination jumped to the front at the last to beat Buck and Wing.

The stewards called in his trainer, David Morley, to explain the horses's improved performance compared with his last run at Leicester where he finished a well-beaten fifth. The stewards accepted Morley's statement that the horse had lost confidence after his initial two races this season.

At Worcester Michael Dickinson's stable suffered another reverse in the Lowesmoor Handicap Chase when Fearless Imp after making the running and jumping well suddenly went to pieces at the last to be convincingly run out of it by Jugador.

● Michael Dickinson had something to cheer about when it was announced yesterday that Robert Sangster's £1m deal to buy Whatcombe stables in Oxfordshire, where Dickinson will train for him on the flat starting in 1986 has been confirmed.

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TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS
24 PTS £3,720·80
23 PTS £74·20
22½ PTS £19·44
22 PTS £7·76
21½ PTS £3·00
21 PTS £0·88
4 DRAWS £7·10
10 HOMES £135·50
4 AWAYS £1·30
Above dividends to units of 10p
Expenses and Commission 28th January 1984–31·9%
Treble Chance dividends to units of 1¼p.
GET YOUR COUPON IN NOW!

VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL
Winners everywhere in this week's Super shareout of £518,769
FOR ONLY 6 GOES A PENNY
[illegible]
24 pts £994.30
23 pts £23.25
22½ pts £4.90
22 pts £1.90
21½ pts £0.75
9 HOMES (Nothing Barred) £15.95
5 AWAYS (Nothing Barred) £2.65
HI-SCORE POOL £226.35
[illegible]
ASK YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR FOR VERNONS EXCLUSIVE SIX GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE COUPONS WITH THE INSTANT COPY

Hywel Davies is a fast-closing fourth with a flair for doubles in the jockeys' championship

Faceless hero with champion's look

Finding your way to Hywel Davies's country lair gives you an instant insight into the character of the man. The rambling old farmhouse that Davies, one of our leading National Hunt jockeys, is in the process of gutting and refurbishing is hidden deep away in the starkly beautiful Wiltshire countryside at the end of a seemingly endless crater-ridden track that makes the moon's surface seem like the M1.

His choice of such a private dwelling reflects the fact that, despite being a rising star in a world that is part of the entertainment industry and subject to all the attendant media hype, Davies has remained his own man and is not unhappy to be a faceless hero.

Articulate, personable and very much a professional's professional, Davies is regarded as a certain future champion by those who know best about these things. Last season he was third in the table with 85 victories; this time, after a slow start by his principal stable, that of Captain Tim Forster, he is a fast-closing fourth and he has recently been picking off doubles (and the odd treble) with the aplomb of Eric Bristow.

'Not flash enough'

And if you add to all this the not insignificant detail that he bears a more than passing resemblance to a certain Clint Eastwood (no, it is not just his attractive wife, Rachel, who says so), you might think that the 27-year-old Welshman provides all the ingredients for any media man (or should it be woman) to make a meal of.

Davies's rationalization of his lack of exposure is simple: "I suppose I'm not flash enough." Rachel, stroking Clint (her pet dog), backs this up by saying: "We're quiet people and so is Captain Forester." However, she then reveals that even if her other half is philosophical about his anonymity she is not a little perplexed about it. "Whenever you watch racing on TV they always say 'There's John Francome' or 'That's Jonjo's mount'. Hywel never gets a mention."

Francome and O'Neil have little cause for complacency. Apart from Davies's undoubted natural ability, he has the one quality that characterizes all champions – single-mindedness. Riding big-race winners is not nearly as important to him as becoming champion jockey, he says, and, talking to the men for whom he has ridden, the same theme crops up time and again – that of the nice guy who is determined to be first.

Forster, who trains near Davies at Wantage, has this to say about the man who has been his stable jockey for the past three seasons: "He's the ideal stable jockey. I took him on principally because he's very strong and the right jockey to handle the big, old-fashioned type of chasers that I favour. I also like him as a person. He gets on with the job and gets on with everybody. But he does have an ambitious streak."

Roddy Armytage, one of Davies's former employers, says: "He's got that killer instinct to get to the top. He's the sort who will worry himself sick if he's getting left behind." Pursuit of his goal involves Davies in, among other things, keeping his natural body weight of 11 stones down to around 10 stones in order to be eligible for as wide a range of mounts as possible.

It also involves him in watching endless race videos, not only to improve his technique, but to watch for promising runs by other horses whose trainers he will then approach for the ride. "it's a business," he says.



Hywel Davies is no media man despite his resemblance to Clint Eastwood

"If I see that John's hurt himself I'm not afraid to ring up and try to take his place." Francome, in fact, says good humouredly that Davies spends his life on the telephone.

Davies's steely determination was certainly not born of deprivation. While he did not arrive in this world with a silver whip in his hand, his early days were comfortable enough. He was born the youngest of three brothers in Cardigan, where his father was a farrier and also ran a small hotel.

Father and mother had greater horizons for young Hywel, but after he had taken his diploma in business studies at Aberystwyth College a career in the City proved no match for the lure of the saddle. With encouragement from Taffy, his older brother who was apprenticed to Army age, Davies sought and was offered a position as an amateur rider attached to Gifford's powerful Findon stable.

Winners came but progress was steady rather than spectacular. With Bob Champion as stable jockey and Richard Rowe, Gerry Enright and other talented young riders on Gifford's books, Davies found that the opportunities even for a rider of his calibre were limited. So, after three seasons at Findon, he accepted the offer as first jockey to Armytage (Taffy had been forced to retire through injury). He rode 80 winners in the two seasons he was with Armytage and then, with Armytage's reluctant blessing, made the move to Forster's more powerful yard in the 1980/81 season.

Forster mentioned strength in the saddle as being one of Davies's greatest qualities. However he has been cautioned only once for excessive use of the whip: but has firm views on this topic.

"We're professionals, we have a job to do, Horses are like children – they always see how far they can go. You have to give them a slap to put them in their place. I have ridden in Norway, where you are not allowed to hit a horse unless you keep your hands on his shoulder and hive him a tap. They (the horses) laugh at you. It's not a race. I think it makes dogs (racing jargon for a horse who will not give his all) out of horses."

On another, more contentious issue, that of race fixing, loyalty to colleagues makes Davies more guarded, but he nevertheless, has some interesting things to say. He himself has never been approached to stop a horse and has known of only two jockeys who have been.

He agrees with Ryan Price's view that the public see skulduggery everywhere and cites a recent example of how an innocent happening can seem crooked in their eyes. "When Drumadowney won at Chepstow after being pulled up in his previous race, *The Sporting Life* man said there should have been an inquiry.

National ambition

"Yes, there should have been. Even Captain Forster said 'I'm ashamed, they should have had us in'. The horse had just come over from Ireland and it took us a long time to get him right. When I restrained him in his first race at Worcester he resented it and pulled himself up. We found on the gallops afterwards that he preferred being allowed to bowl along in front and at Chepstow when he won he was given his head. The way it read in 'The Life', it made it sound as if I had stopped the horse before".

Apart from winning the jockeys' championship, Davies's greatest ambition is to win a Grand National. In this he has a powerful ally in the shape of Last Suspect, who beat last year's Aintree hero, Corbiere, at Chepstow recently.

Last Suspect belongs to Anne, Duchess of Westminster, who owned the great Arkle. The Duchess refused to risk Arkle over the Aintree obstacles but is not totally against the National. Last Suspect missed the entries for this year's race but Forster believes that the Duchess may well agree to his running in 1985. Forster and Davies see him as an ideal National type; Forster should know, having won two Nationals with Well To Do and Ben Nevis.

So if you are looking for a couple of long-range bets you could do worse than take odds about Last Suspect for next year's Aintree spectacular and Hywel Davies for next season's jockeys' title. Better still, back them in a double. After all, that is what Davies seems to specialize in these days.

John Karter

EQUESTRIANISM

Final team trials to be sponsored

By Jenny MacArthur

The Castle Ashby trials in Northamptonshire, which have been chosen by the British Horse Society as the final trials for the British Olympic three-day event team, are to be sponsored by Jaguar Cars Ltd. The firm, whose only previous endorsement in equestrian sponsorship has been with point-to-points, are putting up 20,000 for the event, which is to be held on June 30 and July.

It was the success of last year's event, the first to be held at Castle Ashby, that encouraged the BHS to use the event as the final trials. Lord Northampton, the owner of the 10,000-acre estate, said yesterday that he did not dismiss the idea of Castle Ashby becoming the setting for a full-scale three-day event one day, but warned: "We must not run before we can walk." This year, there will be an intermediate and advanced class.

After Badminton in April, the Olympic three-day event long-list will be whittled down, to a short list of 10 names. Some riders who were not on the original long list may be included on the short list, if they give good Badminton performaces.

The 10 riders will all be expected to compete at Castle Ashby, where David Morton, the course designer and director of the trial, is building a "straight forward" course, aimed at providing a fair test without overtaxing the horses, coming as it does only four weeks before the start of the Olympic Games.

Hugh Thomas, speaking on behalf of the selectors said that they would hope to release the names of the five riders going to Los Angeles, as soon as possible after Castle Ashby.

Lucinda Green, Richard Meade, Virginia Holgate and Diana Clapham are all likely to compete at Castle Ashby. Their horses, Regal Realm, Kilcashel, Priceless and Windjammer, have been exempted from Badminton, and will automatically be short-listed, subject to soundness.

On Saturday June 30, a ball will be held at Castle Ashby house, sponsored by Piper Champagne and Jaguar. The proceeds will go to the British Equestrian Olympic Fund.

TENNIS

McEnroe walks off but still wins

Sydney (Reuter) – John McEnroe walked off court after Guillermo Vilas was awarded two penalty points to take the fourth set in the $400,000 (£295,000) challenge tournament here yesterday. But he returned to win his first match in the four-man round robin, 6–2, 3–6, 6–3, 4–6, 6–3, in three hours and a half.

At deuce in the tenth game of the set, with Vilas leading 5–4, the volatile American questioned a line call. The umpire, Max Ward, gave McEnroe a 15-second time warning and awarded a penalty point to Vilas when McEnroe strayed over the 30-second limit.

McEnroe briefly argued the decision, then threw his second ball into the net and refused to play on. Ward awarded Vilas a second penalty point to give the Argentine, the set and level the match at two sets all.

Earlier Ivan Lendl crushed Mats Wilander 6–0, 6–4, 6–2, in just 66 minutes.

Loser's tantrum results in maximum fine

By Lewine Mair

Sultan Gangji, the umpire in Ollie Rahnasto's second round match against Morten Ronneberg, in the LTA satellite event at Peterborough, came off court bearing the remains of what had been a sturdy plastic chair.

After losing 6-0, 1-6, 7-6, to Rahnasto, Ronneberg, at 19 years of age the Norwegian number one, first flung his racket from the baseline into the net, dislodging a singles stick in the process. Ronneberg's next move was to swipe a ball into space. It was then, by way of a finale, that he crashed his racket through the chair.

Alan Mills, the tournament referee, did not take long to decide on the maximum fine of £65 – a sum which bit rather heavily into the lad's earnings for the week of £70. In the first wo weeks of the circuit, Ronneberg had come into the seen-but-not-heard category.

Though Jeremy Bates and Stuart Bale were both in good humour as they made their way into the third round – Bates defeated Leighton Alfred, 6-2, 6-3, and Bale won 6-4, 6-2, against Garth Haynes, of the United States – there were several other instances of frayed temper.

Bates's opponent this morning is a long, lean Israeli, by the name of Schacher Perkis, while Bale meets up with Peter Lundgren, the Swede who won the first of these satellite events. Whatever happens, both Bates and Bale have done enough to take their place in the masters tournament, the week after next.

RESULTS: J Bates (GB) bt L Alfred (GB), 6-2, 6-3; S perkis (Isr) bt M Brunnberg (Swe), 6-2, 6-2; W Hampson (Aus) bt S Svensson (Swe), 6-3, 6-1; O Rahnasto (Fin) bt M Ronneberg (Nor), 6-0, 1-6, 7-6; R Barlow (Aus) bt B Levine (SA) 2-6, 7-6, 6-3; S Bale (GB) bt G Haynes (US), 6-4, 6-2; P Lundgren (Swe) bt G Jarck (US), 2-6, 7-6, 6-2; R Bathman (Swe) bt E Van't Hof (US), 2-6, 6-3, 7-6.

YACHTING

Official backing for French

Paris (AP) – The French government is willing to support a French challenge for the America's Cup in Perth, Australia, in 1987.

Mackine Edwige Avice, Minister of Youth and Sport, and Mr Guy Lengagne, Secretary of Shore and the Sea, noted in a joint communique that France "currently occupies a leading international position in sailing, as its industrial and sporting results show."

Two challenges for the America's cup financed by Baron Bich, the ballpoint pen millionaire and another last year backed by public subscriptions, have failed. But French sailors have had big successes in long-distance racing.

Taunton

GOING: good to soft

1.45 STAPLE FITZPAINE NOVICE HURDLE (Div I £588: 2m) 18 runners)

1	313102	SAMMY LUX (C) (K Dunn) K Dunn 6-12-10	Mr P Schofield 4
5		CELTIC CAPRI (J Cork) J Cork 5-11-4	–
11	40340	INCA THIEF (B) (Rotolok Ltd) S May 5-11-4	P Leach
12	000	KANO FLOWER (C) (C Lear) A Barrow 5-11-4	Lorna Vincent
15	0	LOVER BOY (Mrs E Edwards-Heathcote) J Thorne 5-11-4	P Dever 4
16	3	MARINA STAR (O O'Neill) O O'Neill 5-11-4	J Suthern
22	000	MILLERS WAY (Mrs S Duncan) B Forsey 5-10-13	George Knight
24	0	PRINCESS ALOHA (R Jenkins) J Fox 5-10-13	M Coyle
25	00	RUTHS MAGIC (G M Price) G Price 5-10-13	Colin Price
28	00	BAY CITY ROLLER (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 4-10-8	M O'Halloran
29		CLEVER ANGLE (Maj J Rubin) J Old 4-10-8	S Morshead
30	0p	CONOR'S ROCK (G Hussey) D Tucker 4-10-8	R Millman 4
31	0	DAVID HENRYS (D Currie) M Usher 4-10-8	M Bastard
32	04	DENVER ROYAL (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 4-10-8	R Kington
33	0	NORTH STOKE BOY (Danebury Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 4-10-8	R Muggeridge 7
34	402	NUDGE NUDGE (A Birchall) S Mellor 4-10-8	M Perrett
39	0	SERENA MARIA (V Guy) D Burchell 4-10-3	W Knox
40		SOLITAIRE (B Hicks) B Hicks 4-10-3	G Jones

1983: Abandoned – frost.

2 Sammy Lux, 5-2 Marina Star, 3 Nudge Nudge, 10 Inca Thief, 14 Ruths Magic, 16 Clever Angle, 20 others.

2.15 FEBRUARY NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (4-y-o: £450: 2m) (12)

1	pp0	ACHERON (W Wildman) C Wildman 10-10	R Hobbs
3	00	ARNAB (B Buck) H Beasley 10-10	M Furlong
5	0p40p	GRANADOS KING (D Payne) W G M Turner 10-10	Jessica Turner 7
6	0	HUTTON GLORY (D Tucker) D Tucker 10-10	Miss K Ellis 7
9	0p0	PRINCEWHISTLEFIELD (G Turk) D Winter 10-10	J Wathen 7
10	000	SHEER MADNESS (M Jowitt) W G M Turner 10-10	D Chinn 7
12		DUSTY DORA (R Reed R Keenor 10-5	G Gray 4
16	u	KITTY WREN (B Hicks) B Hicks 10-5	G Jones
17	000	RAINBOW SPRINGS (D Tucker) D Tucker 10-5	R Millman 4
18	u00	RHODONNA (B Chinn) B Chinn 10-5	J Goodwin 4
19	p	ROBERTS GIRL (Danebury Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 10-5	JH Davies 4
22	0p00	TUDOR ROOT (R Crellin) D Winter 10-5	R Hyett

9-4 Arnab, 7-2 Sheer Madness, 6 Rhodonna, 8 Rainbow Springs, Kitty Wren, 10 Roberts Girl, 12 Dusty Dora, 16 others.

2.45 CECIL HUNT MEMORIAL TROPHY HANDICAP CHASE (£2,257: 3m 5f) (15)

1	p-00fp4	TWO SWALLOWS (G Steinberg) R Armytage 11-11-7	A Webber
2	11-034u	HER CAPITAN (BF) (A Whettam) J Old 8-11-5	Mr E Whettam
5	4-02041	HAYBALE (Exors G Goodman) J Spearing 10-11-3 (7 ex)	S Morshead
6	00p033	CANFORD GINGER (A Sykes) D Elsworth 9-11-2	R Arnott 7
7	01f-p33	WILD GAMBLE (Mrs B Cobden 10-10-10	Philip Hobbs
9	u1f-032	DROPS O'BRANDY (C) (Mrs C Fairbairn J Edwards 9-10-8	P Warner
10	00p-1p2	PETER SCOTT (B) (G Amey) D Gandolfo 13-10-8	P Barton
12	31p402	PUCKA FELLA (Mrs D Tucker) Mrs D Tucker 10-10-6	–
14	31p/0p4	JOCKS BOND (B Davies) R Holder 10-10-1	P Richards
15	3pu233	MINT STREAK (C) (P Oliver) Mrs E Kennard 8-10-0	–
17	3p2p00	DONAGHMOYNE (C Ward) Miss L Bower 7-10-0	M Kinane
18	331131	FRENCH BOB (T Jarvis) W g M Turner 10-10-0	Mr A Sharpe
19	p4f2p/0	JIMMY MIFF (T Roydon) I Wardle 12-10-0	J Williams
21	1-p4pf0	FARMER FRED (B) (R Blandford) M Scudamore 8-10-0	P Scudamore
22	0pp-3pp	FRIAR TUCK (D Tucker) D Tucker 8-10-0	R Millman

7-2 Haybale, 9-2 Herr Capitan, 5 Canford Ginger, Pucka Fella, 8 Wild Gamble, Drops O'Brandy, 10 Peter Scot, 12 French Bob, 16 others.

3.15 BURNHAM–ON–SEA HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,308: 2m 3f) (24)

1	002211	DALBURY (CD) (R Smale) P Haynes 6-12-3 (7 ex)	P Corrigan 7
5	00-3000	WILD GEESE (G Probert) J Thorne 6-11-4	Miss J Thorne 4
6	p0000p	SALTHOUSE (R Turvey) A Barrow 7-11-4	Lorna Vincent
9	/1121-p	WESTON BAY (M Pipe) M Pipe 7-11-4	P Leach
12	p0-2404	GATHABAWN (J Northover) Mrs E Harden 8-11-0	M Richards 4
13	031400	ODIN (B Chinn) B Chinn 7-10-13	J Goodwin 4
14	421000	ZIPARIB (CD) (P Wright) N Lee-Judson 6-10-13	R Dennis 4
15	0-0pf20	TINKER'S TRIP (R Weatherall) O O'Neill 9-10-11	P Stone 7
16	0-00420	PARTY MISS (B Curtis) W Fisher 9-10-11	Steve Knight
17	12000-	ACUSHLA MACREE (R Houghton) R Houghton 7-10-11	A Webber
18	312-000	PEARLY STEPS (Elisha Holdings) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-8	B De Haan
19	220200	QUITE HOT (N Ayliffe) N Ayliffe 5-10-8	M Ayliffe 4
20	/p00-p0	WINMARIE (B) (A Newcombe) C Hill 6-10-8	–
22	103040	SWIFT ENCOUNTER (N Thomson) N Thomson 5-10-3	Mr J Mitchell 7
23	2/03-40	KENO HILL (Mrs G Davidson) A Davidson 9-10-3	–
25	0f3304	LEVANTA LEE (P Meaden) N Mitchell 6-10-2	P Scudamore
26	3pu000	ALBION PRINCE (P Rodford) P Rodford 10-10-1	C Gray 4
27	rup00p	GOLDEN CYMBAL (I Wardle) I Wardle 9-10-1	K Mooney
29	000	STIKIT'S BROTHER (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 8-10-0	M O'Halloran
30	u0040-3	CORRIB LAD (W White) R Hodges 9-10-0	–
31	010/00-	VELVET BOY (H Davenport) Mrs W Stykes 10-10-0	S Morshead
32	020-000	GETTING PLENTY (C Plummer) C Plummer 5-10-0	Mr D Plummer 7
33	400/p00	ANGOSTURA (R Williams) M Pipe 8-10-0	R Millman 4
34	1-	TIJUCA (W Reed) W Reed 5-10-0	J Frost

11-4 Dalbury, 9-2 Weston Bay, 6 Ziparib, Pearly Steps, 8 Party Miss, 10 Swift Encounter, 14 Keno Hill, 16 Gathabawn, 20 Odin, Wild Geese, 25 others.

3.45 GLASTONBURY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,377: 2m) (17)

3	2213-24	FIRE DRILL (D) (P Norman) K Bishop 9-11-10	P Richards
5	3420-00	TOM SCOLEY (D) (J Caswell) J Old 11-11-2	P Murphy
6	2pb2f0	STATE RUN (D) (M Low) M Low 9-11-1	M Low 4
7	04f1u0	BRITANNICUS CD) (C Thomson) N Thomson 8-11-0	Mr J Mitchell 7
8	1-0up0p	KINGS SINGER (D) (Mrs M Jewell) J Jewell 10-10-13	Philip Hobbs
9	f4p-4f4	GOLDENOGAN (J Hyde) R Armytage 9-10-11	A Webber
10	403-132	QUAZAR LIGHT (Mrs R Cobden) L Kennard 7-10-10	H Davies
11	330b-03	STRAIGHT CASH (D) (Lady More(Mrs W Sykes 11-10-10	S Morshead
13	300/000	HASHOFET (D) (M Pipe) M Pipe 8-10-7	R Dennis 4
15	044fp0	DUNDRUM BAY (D) (G Bradshaw) A Barrow 9-10-6	P Stone 7
16	/00-00p	AUTOWAY (K Jackson) L Cottrell 11-10-6	G Knight
20	24p401	SIR LESTER (J Thomas) J Thomas 8-10-0 (7 ex)	A Griffiths 4
23	u400-f4	POMME D'AFRIQUE (M Ridgeway) S May 8-10-0	P Leach
24	0r0304	CURRENT CHANCE (D) (Mrs F Smith) F Smith 13-10-0	C Mann
25	u004-p1	BRANDY FARE (CD) (Mrs B Shaw) B Shaw 14-10-0	M Yeoman 7
26	fbp000	CHANTENAY SUPREME (Mrs E Taplin) J Taplin 8-10-0	Mr R Treloggen
27	000-p0p	GINGEROOE (M Bradley) D Tucker 8-10-0	M Coyle

3 Quazar Light, 7-2 Fire Drill, 6 Straight Cash, 8 Sir Lester, 10 State Run, Goldenogan, 14 Britannicus, Tom Scoley, 16 Pomme D'Afrique, 20 others.

4.15 STAPLE FITZPAINE NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £580: 2m) (18)

1	004-2f1	CAPE MANDY (D (Febrys Ltd) R Holder 7-11-3	P Richards
2	u221	ADMIRAL'S RULER (W Ponsonby) F Walwyn 4-11-4	K Mooney
3	0	AFRICAN STAR (R Keenor) R Keenor 8-11-4	Mr P Schofield 4
4		AMBER SAY GO (G Cossey) J Roberts 5-11-4	B de Haan
8	p0	DEAL MAKER (B) (A Skidmore) C Popham 5-11-4	J Suthern
14	f	IRON BILLY (B Pearl) Mrs A Finch 5-1-4	P Scudamore
23	0-0	VERNHAM STREET (A Portman) A Portman 6-11-4	B Reilly
25	p	GENTLE PERSIAN (M Winmill) D Burchell 7-10-13	W Knox 7
30		SPIC AND SPAN (Mrs E Davis) K Bishop 7-10-13	J Hurst 7
31	0	TARQUIN QUEEN (Mrs E Scott) Mrs E Scott 7-10-13	P Hobbs
32	00	CHEVANTER (H Horler) D Gandolfo 4-10-8	P Barton
35	00302	Il PONTEVECCHIO (BF) (Mrs J Murray Smith) D Murray Smith 4-10-8	NON–RUNNER
37	0	MR McGEE (I Wills) N Henderson 4-10-8	H Davies
38		RHYME (P Tory) P Tory 4-10-8	Mr E Whettam
39	4	SHOUT (K Kane) J Spearing 4-10-8	S Morshead
42	0	JIMSTREAM (S Martin) R Holder 4-10-3	N Coleman 7
43	0	LUCKY FINGERS (M Clemence) P Kearney 4-10-3	I Raybould 7
45	f	ROMAN A CLEF (J Harriman) J Harriman 4-10-3	M Williams

4-9 Admiral's Ruler, 5 Chevanter, 6 Cape Mandy, 14 Mr McGee, 20 Shout, 25 others.

Taunton selections

1.45 Nudge Nudge. 2.15 Rhodonna. 2.45 Drops O'Brandy. 3.15 Dalbury. 3.45 Quazar Light. 4.15 Admiral's Ruler.

Southwell

GOING: good to soft.

1.30 REINDEER NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (Div I: amateurs: £628: 3m 110yd) (11 runners)

1	bf/332-	ANOTHER SIMON (Mrs A Garton) A Garton 10-12-0	T Garton 7
3	2-0	BROTHER JACK (Mrs J Beaby) Mrs J Beaby 8-12-0	C Beaby 7
5	3-0	COKE'S COUSIN (Ld Shrewsbury) Ld Shrewsbury 10-12-0	Lord Shrewsbury 7
13	00-0f06	GO DEO DEO (W Raw) W Raw 10-12-0	D Raw 7
14	2/0p-	HERNSHAW (R Crawford) R Crawford 11-12-0	B Crawford 7
17	0-	LUCKY VINTAGE (Miss M Preece) P Pritchard 7-12-0	J Pritchard 7
20	p/fpf-	NORTHWICK (N Rainford) N Rainford 10-12-0	R Mann 7
23	0030/	SACRED HAL (Mrs O Fowler) J Fowler 8-12-0	A Fowler 7
25	0000p-1	THYRAPID (B Coles) B Coles 7-12-0	A Ulyet 7
27		ANSURO (Miss R Scholey) Miss R Scholey 7-11-9	R J Beggan 4
29	b0u/p-0	RESSINA (R Haddow) R Haddow 14-11-9	J Haddow 7

1983: Kraker 7-11-7, C Beaby (7-2), N Henderson, 12 ran.

15-8 Ansuro, 3 Brother Jack, 5 Another Simon, 7 Northwick, 10 Hernshaw, 16 Coke's Cousin, Lucky Vintage, 20 others.

2.0 BROMLEY ARMS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,063: 2m 74yd) (12)

2	4p-0000	SKEHEENS (Mrs L Simpson) J Edwards 9-11-9	–
4	1-	ABBEY AVENUE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-1	R Lamb
7	0-p0003	CARLINGFORD LOUGH (Melcham & Cox) G Richards 8-10-9	N Doughty
9	03110f	SEA SPLASH (Mrs M Brennan) O Brennan 8-10-7	M Brennan
10	1p-0224	DEVIL'S BRIG (BF) (R Shaw) R Shaw 13-10-7	P Nicholls
11	0/0f-f0	ROMANY CAMP (Mrs C Benton) D Ringer 9-10-4	S McNeill
13	0-00000	LLOYD ARDUA (B) (A Blackham) B Cambidge 11-10-0	–
14	0-03303	FOREST LODGE (B) (D Robinson) J Perrett 9-10-0	–
15	2/0-p00	WILTON BEACON (J Harris) J Harris) 8-10-0	J A Harris
16	pfpcp2	HANOVER PRINCE (E Hayward) H O'Neill 9-10-0	M Hammond 4
18	0/p0fpp	OWENSDEEP (R Fairbarns) Mrs S Richardson 10-10-0	–
20	0p-p3p0	TIPTOE LOVER (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 8-10-0	J Suthern

1983: Mister Cool 9-11-9, J Francome (100-30), J Jenkins, 13 ran.

9-4 Devil's Rig, 11-4 Abbey Avenue, 4 Sea Splash, 7 Carlingford Lough, 9 Foreign Lodge, 14 Skeheens, 20 others.

2.30 CROWN SELLING HURDLE (£662: 2m) (11)

1	314441	PROBABILIST (CD) (B) (J Jardine) W Clay 5-11-10	–
4	040420	HIGH BARN (A Burton) H Fleming 5-11-1	P Blackburn 7
8	000-000	POLEMISTIS (Mrs M James) M James 5-11-1	Miss S James 7
9	0	SINGING JOHNNY (P Woodhouse) R Woodhouse 5-11-1	A Dickman
10	000	SMILING LAUREL (P Terry) Mrs B Waring 5-11-1	J Williams
13	003000	JUKEBOX KATIE (R Hanson) W Clay 5-10-10	J J O'Neill
15	bp000p	ALANBERRY (E Birchall) E Birchall 4-10-5	–
19	414p2	GREENACRES JOY (CD) (A Parton) B Preece 4-10-5	P Double
22	0	PEACE TREATY (B) (P Small) W Perrin 4-10-5	W Morris 4
23		HEAVENLY PRINCESS (M Tabor) A Bailey 4-10-0	–
25	b	REGAL BLISS (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 4-10-0	M Pepper 4

1983: Dukes Hair, 4-10-0, C Smith (3-1), W Musson, 13 ran.

2 Greenacres Joy, 11-4 Probabilist, 4 High Barn, 6 Jukebox Katie, 10 Peace Treaty, 16 Singing Johnny, 20 others.

3.0 STAR AND GARTER HANDICAP CHASE (£1,415: 3m 110yd) (14)

1	pfp000	HIGH DIVER (P Clarke) J Boyers 11-11-10	–
4	32-3143	GREENBANK PARK (R Perkins) R Perkins 7-10-12	Mr Dai Williams
5	33-403	MOOR CLOSE (B) (G Chatterton) M H Easterby 10-10-10	–
6	0p-3412	ARTIMARVAL (C) (R Beeson) J Blundell 11-10-10	D Dutton
8	201200	MENFORD (Shirlstar Ltd) K Bailey 9-10-9	–
9	11p00-p	SANTA NOEL (CD) (Steadfast Scaffold) J Leigh 8-10-8	–
11	04001p	PERSONALITY PLUS (D Pickering) W Francis 8-10-6	R Crank
12	143112	VENDEVAR (CD) (Parker Consultants) A Jarvis 9-10-2	T Jarvis 4
15	2-0o4p0	MISS WOOD (R Robinson) R Robinson 9-10-1	–
18	1304-20	MORNING CHEER (D) (J Norton) 10-10-0	–
19	3131fp-	MUSTAPHA (CD) (B) (T Ramsden) M Camacho 6-10-0	P Tuck
20	p00-31u	LORD OF THE NIGHT (BF) (B Rice) B Rice 11-10-0	Miss G Rice 4
21	0/0p0-3p	THE FENCER (I Jones) W A Stephenson 12-10-0	R Lamb
24	04-4030	CONCICULATE (C Lee) C Lee 8-10-0	S Johnson

1983: Portroe Prince, 9-10-0, M Brennan (20-1), O Brennan, 13 ran.

11-4 Artimarval, 7-2 Greenbank Park, 9-2 Moor Close, 6 Menford, 8 Venevar, 12 Personality Plus, Morning Cheer, 16 others.

3.30 TOTE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,700: 2m) (19)

1	0	TYPECAST (Miss A Hindle) Miss A Hindle 5-12-2	S J O'Neill
2	040202-	GLENHAWK (Express Newspapers) M J Ryan 6-12-0	S Smith Eccles
3	00/1-0f1	SWORD GAME (K McDonald) G Richards 6-11-11	N Doughty
6	01-0000	EMANDAR (D) (H Ryder) H Wharton 5-10-8	S Youlden 7
8	001044	BEDLAM HILL (D) (P Ross) J Blundell 10-10-3	D Dutton
9	001010	HARFORD (D) (Monmore Ltd) B McMahon 7-10-3	R Crank
11	343103	KELSEY LADY (CD) (B) (F Chapman) M Lambert 6-10-1	D Oldham
12	00-00p0	HARDY RANCH (D) (W Brett) O Brennan 5-10-0	M Brennan
13	141303	FIT FOR A KING (D) (Mrs D Lennox) J Webber 5-10-0	G McCourt
17	0043f-p	SPEED OF LIGHT (D) (Mrs P Bowlby) P Bowlby 9-10-0	M Bowlby 7
20	330300	QUICKTHORN (CD) (J Yarrold) R Hartop 8-10-0	J Barlow
21	f1p-0p0	AMERICAN GIRL (D) (Mrs O Dinnage) H O'Neill 5-10-0	M Hammond 4
22	10-3200	GOLDORATION (CD) (Mrs M Padfield) H O'Neill 9-10-0	M Carberry 7
23	00f100	MARK EDELSON (D) (M Parrish) J Jefferson 7-10-0	M Hill 7
24	10/0000	BAZZ'S BOY (D) (Mrs B Waring) Mrs B Waring 8-10-0	J Williams
28	400000	AIRMOUNT (Steadfast Scaffold) J Leigh 7-10-0	P Blackburn 7
30	u00000	SEALEGATION (F Lees) F Lees 10-10-0	Miss F Lees 7
31	40-0000	BARON DE HOLLAND (CD) (W Harper) C Wardman 10-10-0	R Balfour 7
32	p0p000/	ELWORTH (D) (T Kersey) T Kersey 7-10-0	–

1982: Rag Dancer, 6-11-7, A Flint (11-10 fav), W Elsey, 14 ran.

7-2 Sword Game, 4 Kelsey Lady, 5 Fit For A King, 6 Glenhawk, Harford, 8 Bedlam Hill, 10 Goldoration, 14 Quickthorn, 16 others.

4.0 REINDEER NOVICE HUNTER CHASE (Div II: amateurs: £621: 3m 110yd) (10)

8	00/	DOUBLE EARNING (R Roberts) R Roberts 8-12-0	Miss H Roberts 7
9	00/u00	DUKERY (B) (W Perrin) W Perrin 10-12-0	A Bowlby
10	p230f-	FALSE BAY (J Haler) J Haler 9-12-0	S Brookshaw 7
11	b	FRENCH LIEUTENANT (BF) (N Stevens) N Stevens 7-12-0	R Mann 7
12	4004pr-	GANGSTER'S CANYON (R Wynn) R Wynn 9-12-0	M Bosley 7
15	4/0-	JIMMY LAD (T Marks) T Marks 10-12-0	J Sharp 4
18	0fp000-	MARAUDER (Gp Capt H Hanmer) H Hanmer 11-12-0	R Morris 7
21	0C024p-	NOVUS KING (B) (Mrs P Grainger) Mrs P Grainger 8-12-0	–
24	0034/f	THIRTY MILES (Miss W Hooson) Miss W Hooson 11-12-0	E Dorrell 7
28	0/2000u	HASTY RETREAT (B Rice) B Rice 8-11-9	Miss G Rice 7

1983: No race.

6-4 French Lieutenant, 3 Jimmy Lad, 5 Double Earnings, 6 Dukery, 8 False Bay, 10 Hasty Retreat, 12 others.

4.30 ELM TREE NOVICE HURDLE (£548: 2m 4f) (15)

1	1404	CRAMMOND BRIG (W Jackson) W H Easterby 7-11-12	P Tuck
2	100000	KANISSA (D) (B) (W Smith) W Smith 6-11-12	J J O'Neill
3	f00	ABBEY ROCE (A W Jones) A Jones 9-11-2	–
4	034	BALLYCLORAN LASS (M McGrath) Mrs S Davenport 8-11-2	–
5		CATSPAW (Dr C Lowry) C Lowry 7-11-2	–
6	0p	CULT FIGURE (C Nelson) R Woodhouse 5-11-2	C Hawkins
11	00400	LITTLE MITTENS (R Barr) R Barr 8-11-2	–
12		MADAME GRISETTE (W Jones) P Bevan 9-11-2	T Wall
14		MORNING SPRITE (Mrs K Deane) B Preece 8-11-2	P Double
15	00	RAGAPAIN (BF) (Col I Reid) K Bailey 5-11-2	–
21	00/f-f	THREE SWALLOWS (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 6-11-2	J Suthern
22	00001	LADY TUT (T Bill) T Bill 4-10-5	Mr G Williams 7
23	4000	LENTON PALACE (W Hardy) W Hardy 4-10-5	J A Harris
25	00	ORANGE BLOSSOM (J Hodgkinson) R Thompson 4-10-5	–
27	00	SAISON COQUETTE (B Gray) G Fletcher 4-10-5	–

1983: Graphics Eale, 6-11-0, R Crank (12-1), B Mcmahon, 15 ran.

5-2 Lady Tut, 3 Crammon Brig, 5 Ragapain, 6 Ballycloran Lass, 8 Kanisa, 10 Saison Coquette, 12 others.

Southwell selections

1.30 Another Simon. 2.0 Sea Splash. 2.30 Greenacres Joy. 3.0 Vendevar. 3.30 Kelsey Lady. 4.0 French Lieutenant. 4.30 Rapagain.

Worcester results

1.30 FOREGATE CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,444: 2m 4f)

CHARTER PARTY b g by Document – Ahoy There (Mrs C Smith) 6-11-5 P Scudamore (7-4 fav) 1
Golden Knoll G Charles-Jones (10-1) 2
Landing Board K Mooney (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.00, £2.50, £4.80. DF: £13.70. CSF: £18.14. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 2l, 10l. Buy Now (50-1) 4th. 12 ran.

[illegible]

Folkestone

[illegible]

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Court of Appeal **Law Report February 16 1984** Chancery Division

'Locally' in planning notice is intelligible and enforceable by court

Alderson v Secretary of State for the Environment

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered February 9]

The word "locally" had a perfectly intelligible meaning and its presence in a planning enforcement notice did not render that notice invalid. The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Environment from a decision by Mr Justice Webster on October 6, 1983 (*The Times*, October 10, 1983), who had held that the word "locally" had no ascertainable meaning in law, and had declared the notice invalid.

Mr Stephen Aitchison for the secretary of state; Mr William Kingston for the respondent.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the notice served on the respondent, Dr Douglas Arthur Alderson, had sought to enforce a planning condition that his house should be occupied by "a person employed or last employed locally in agriculture . . . or in forestry".

That wording was based on a recommended form set out in Department of Environment Circular 5/1968 and amended (substituting the words "in the locality" for "locally") in Circular 24/1973. It was a standard condition used thousands of times all over the country.

A similar condition, but excluding the word "locally", had been held to be valid on the test applied by the House of Lords in *Fawcett Properties Ltd v Buckingham County Council* ([1961] AC 637): see Lord Denning at p 678 and Lord Jenkins at pp 693 and 694. In fact, Lord Denning had even suggested, at p 680, that the words "in the locality" should be implied in that notice.

In his Lordship's judgment, applying the test in *Fawcett*, the word "locally" in the present notice had a perfectly intelligible meaning. Though a few doubtful cases might arise, it would always be possible for the courts to determine whether the condition had been broken.

There were many words, used in statutes, the meaning of which was ultimately a question of fact for a tribunal. Lord Jenkins had made that clear in the passages cited.

His Lordship concluded that the condition and the notice were valid and that the appeal should therefore be allowed.

Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Robert Goff delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Hextall Erskine & Co for Challinors & Dickson, Stoke on Trent.

British Airways' application against Lakers fails

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) made no order on February 3 on an application by British Airways pursuant to liberty to apply granted by the Court of Appeal in its judgment and order last July (*The Times* July 27, 28, 1983; [1983] 3 WLR 544). The order was that Lakers should use their best endeavour to procure that British Airways should cease to be parties to Lakers' action against them and other airlines in the United States.

The order was stayed pending an appeal to the House of Lords, leave for which was granted by the House on November 10, the hearing being fixed to commence on June 5, 1984. Pending the hearing of the appeal Lakers were restrained from causing or permitting the further prosecution of the action against British Airways or taking any steps in that action with respect to British Airways.

Lakers had caused a subpoena to be issued directed to Mr John Meredith, general manager of British Airways for the Americas to take his deposition in the action.

Lakers had undertaken not to offer Mr Meredith's testimony or his deposition against British Airways for any purpose even if British Airways remained a party to the United States action after Lakers' appeal to the House of Lords.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the short answer to the application was that it either varied the Court of Appeal's order or it did not. If it did not, it was unnecessary. If it did vary the order, it was outside the court's adjudication and the court was *functus officio*.

Consideration should be given by the parties to applying to the House of Lords for the hearing of the appeal to be expedited.

Lump sum in lieu of commission is taxable

McGregor (Inspector of Taxes) v Randall
McGregor (Inspector of Taxes) v Gillett

Before Mr Justice Scott

[Judgment delivered February 9]

A once-only payment of £6,000 by an employer to an employee to vary the terms of a service agreement by taking away his right to receive commission, was an emolument from the employment and taxable under Schedule E. Mr Justice Scott so held in the Chancery Division allowing an appeal by the Crown from the King's Lynn General Commissioners.

The commissioners had determined that sums of £6,000 paid to each of the taxpayers, Mr Derek Randall and Mr Christopher Gillett, were not chargeable to income tax under the provisions of sections 181 and 183 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Randall did not appear and was not represented; Mr Gillett in person.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the taxpayers were directors of a group of companies and had service agreements entitling them to receive salaries and profit commissions.

In 1979 the group became wholly owned by a Swedish company that had a policy of remunerating executives by payment of salary only. Thus the taxpayers agreed to accept £6,000 each for the variation of their service agreements. Additionally they both received substantial increases in salary.

The question was whether those two payments were taxable as emoluments within the provisions of sections 181 and 183 of the 1970 Act. Following the decisions in *Prendergast v Cameron* ((1940) 23 TC 122) and *Henley v Murray* ([1950] 1 All ER 908), if an employee accepted a lump sum in lieu of a right to receive commission, that sum was taxable.

The £6,000 might have been trivial in amount in comparison with the commission that might have been earned, but the commissioners were not justified in law in their conclusion that the sums were not chargeable to Schedule E tax. The appeals were allowed.

Solicitor: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Validity of 'without prejudice'

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society v Tony Waller Ltd

Before Mr Justice Harman

[Judgment delivered February 7]

The rubric "without prejudice" was not properly attached to a notice from a lessor to his lessee calling for a rent review. Although no special form of words was necessary to constitute a valid trigger notice, a notice that was equivocal was ineffective.

Mr Justice Harman so held in the Chancery Division in answer to a question raised by an originating summons issued by the lessor as to whether or not he had given a valid notice in writing calling for a rent review.

Mr Derek Wood, QC and Mr Paul Morgan for the lessor; Mr Robert Pryor, QC and Mr Edward Cole for the lessee.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that the question turned on the construction of a rather inept letter of August 4, 1982 to the lessee from a chartered surveyor acting for the lessor headed "without prejudice". It was first necssary to decide whether the letter was admissible in evidence or whether it was privileged.

His Lordship adopted the ruling of Mr Justice Vaughan Williams in *In re Daintrey* ([1893] QB 116, 119) that the rule which excluded documents marked "without prejudice" had no application unless some person was in dispute or negotiation with another.

The letter of August 4 had not been written in the course of negotiations; it was written at a time when no view was emanating from the lessee, entirely as an opening shot where no war had been declared or dispute arisen. It was therefore not governed by the rubric "without prejudice" and was not privileged.

His Lordship then considered whether the letter was a valid trigger notice. It was common ground that no special form of words was necessary to constitute such a notice. But this notice was equivocal.

As in *Shirlcar Properties Ltd v Heinitz* ((1983) 268 EG 362) it was unclear whether it was the beginning of the rent review machinery or merely a preliminary step before the rent review machinery was put in motion. As it was equivocal it was ineffective as a trigger notice.

Solicitors: Mr D. M. Hopkins, Norwich; Brignall White & Orchard, Knebworth.

Employment immediately before transfer

Alpha Fields Ltd v Barratt

Whether or not a person was employed "immediately before" the transfer of a business within the meaning of regulation 5(3) of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations (SI 1981 No 1794) was a question of fact dependent upon the circumstances of each case, Mr Justice Tudor Evans, said in the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

His Lordship, sitting with Mr E. Alderton and Mr J. Powell on February 9, said that the effect of the regulations was to provide that a transfer of an undertaking from one person to another did not operate so as to terminate the contract of employment of any person employed by the transferor.

For such a contract to be preserved the person had to be employed by the transferor "immediately before the transfer". The words used in regulation 5(3) were not "at the time of" the transfer.

Some moment in time before the transfer was clearly contemplated as being the appropriate time to be taken. Parliament did not intend a fixed moment in time to be taken.

It was impossible to say what period did and what period did not qualify. It depended on the circumstances of each particular case whether the dismissal was sufficiently proximate to the transfer. A gap of two days as in the present case was not too long to qualify within regulation 5(3).

Taxpayer's duty to attend oral hearing

Banin v Mackinlay (Inspector of Taxes)

Hearings of appeals by special or general commissioners of income tax were normally conducted orally and commissioners were not obliged to accept written accounts of a taxpayer's case, Mr Justice Harman said in the Chancery Division on February 8.

His Lordship dismissed an appeal from a decision of the special commissioners, arrived at in the taxpayer's absence, determining his liability to income tax from 1975 to 1982, in which they had refused to admit his sworn statement of his arguments.

HIS LORDSHIP said that section 50(5) of the Taxes Management Act 1970 empowered lawyers to plead before commissioners either orally or in writing on behalf of any party to the appeal. But that provision did not extend to litigants in person.

If a taxpayer wished to conduct his own case he could not merely produce his argument in a written form: he had to attend for an oral hearing, producing documents, if required, to supplement his case.

Commissioners had a discretion to admit written submissions in certain circumstances, but it could not be said that they erred in refusing the taxpayer's written "pleadings and affidavit" in this case.

Striking insurance broker off register

James v Insurance Brokers Registration Council

The Disciplinary Committee of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council was not under a duty of its own motion to offer an adjournment to a person accused of a disciplinary offence, in order for him to produce a document which would assist his defence, where he had already been given a generous opportunity to put his house in order but had not done so.

Mr Justice Mann so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on February 7, dismissing an appeal by Mr Hubert Stanley James, brought under section 18(1) of the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, against a decision of the disciplinary committee to direct his name to be erased from the register of insurance brokers under section 15(2) of that Act for contravention of rules made under the Act, relating to professional indemnity insurance, which had rendered him unfit to have his name on the register.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was the first appeal to be brought under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The court would be slow to interfere with the professional judgment of a tribunal such as the disciplinary committee, and in any event there had been abundant material before the committee which could justify its decision.

The erasure had not taken effect, by virtue of section 18(4) of the Act, pending the determination of this appeal, but it would now do so: the suspension did not continue pending any appeal to the Court of Appeal. The court had no power to extend it, and would not have exercised such a power if it had had it.

Varying periodical payments order

Moore v Ball

The words "on complaint" in section 60 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 which provides: "Where a magistrates' court has made an order for the periodical payment of money, the court, may, on complaint revoke, revive or vary the order" should be construed so as to apply to any person who had the right to receive the periodical payments for his own benefit.

The Divisional Court of the Family Division (Sir John Arnold, President and Mr Justice Hollis) so held on January 30, allowing an appeal by case stated on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Social Services, from the refusal of Maryport Justices to hear an application for an increase of an order made under the Affiliation Proceedings Act 1957. By virtue of section 19(5) of the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976 the order had been varied requiring £2-a-week maintenance payments to be made to the secretary of state instead of to the mother.

THE PRESIDENT, with whom Mr Justice Hollis agreed, said that it had been demonstrated that the secretary of state had not been given specifically the power to apply to the court to take advantage of section 60 of the 1980 Act.

The justices had construed "on complaint" narrowly and had felt unable to extend the definition to encompass anyone other than a party to the original order.

In construing "on complaint" in the section, logic should dictate that any person who had the right to receive periodical payments for his own benefit could apply for a variation.

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Communities

Reducing cost of state drugs bill

Duphar et al v Netherlands

Case 238/82

Before: Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, O. Due, U. Everling and C. Kakouris.

Advocate General: F. Mancini.

[Judgment delivered: February 7]

In order to reduce the financial burden on the sickness insurance fund of bearing the cost of pharmaceuticals the Dutch Minister of Health adopted in 1982 a decree providing that persons subject to the compulsory health care insurance scheme in The Netherlands no longer had the right to medicaments and other products set out in the annexes to the decree. Supply of some of those medicaments was prohibited because there were cheaper medicaments having the same therapeutic effect: for others the cost of supply would no longer be reimbursed by the sickness insurance fund because they could be bought other than through a chemist.

The cost of other specified medicaments would only be reimbursed if the sickness insurance fund so authorized. Authorization would be given only if it could reasonably be accepted that failure to supply the medicament would compromise to an intolerable degree the results of treatment.

Twenty-three pharmaceutical companies brought proceedings before the Dutch courts for an order suspending the implementation of the decree on the ground that it was contrary to Community law. The Dutch court referred the matter for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

The legislation in question ensured that an important percentage of the population was reimbursed the price of medicaments which could be prescribed by an approved doctor. Community law did not limit the power of the member states to organize their social security systems and adopt measures intended to regulate the consumption of pharmaceutical products in the interests of balancing the budgets of their health insurance schemes.

In regard to a scheme based on the reimbursement of the cost of prescribed medicines, it was not, in principle, contrary to Community law to draw up lists of products excluded from the system of reimbursement in order to limit costs.

Even if such measures did not have a direct effect on imports of medicaments, they might still have an effect on the marketing of such products and could indirectly influence the possibility of importation.

A feature of trade in pharmaceutical products was that social security institutions were substituted for the consumer in bearing the burden of medical expenses. Hence legislation of the type in question could not be considered *per se* a restriction on the freedom to import guaranteed by article 30 as long as certain conditions were fulfilled.

Compatibility with the Treaty of legislation of this kind implied that there was no discrimination against imported medicaments in the choice of the medicaments to be excluded. Lists of excluded medicaments had to be drawn up on objective criteria which did not depend on the origin of the products and could be checked by every importer.

If those conditions were fulfilled, an importer could have access to the Dutch market as long as he could sell a product with equivalent therapeutic value whose price was more advantageous than that of other products available on the market.

Such legislation would leave untouched the freedom to market any product complying with this requirement, which related not to the nature of the product but exclusively to its price.

In the event that the national court were to conclude that the legislation in question did not fulfil the conditions for compliance with Community law, it should be recalled that article 36 of the Treaty covered measures which were not economic in nature and could not justify a measure whose objective was primarily budgetary in that it aimed at a reduction in the costs of running a sickness insurance scheme.

Article 34 of the Treaty did not prohibit legislation of the type in question because it applied only to measures whose specific object or effect was to restrict patterns of export and thereby to establish a difference in treatment between the domestic and export trade of a member state which gave a particular advantage to national production or to the domestic market of the state in question.

The decree in question did not prevent access to the market within the meaning of Directives 65/65 and 75/319. Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty applied to undertakings and therefore were irrelevant for the purpose of assessing the compatibility with Community law of legislation of the type in question.

For those reasons, the court ruled that provisions adopted under a national scheme for obligatory health care insurance, whose object was to deprive insured persons of the right to be supplied, at the expense of the insurance organization, with medicaments indentified by name, were compatible with article 30 of the Treaty if the excluded medicaments were selected without discrimination concerning their origin and according to objective, verifiable criteria (such as the existence of other products on the market which had the same therapeutic effect but were cheaper and the fact that they were products marketed freely without medical prescription or were products excluded from reimbursement for pharmaco-therapeutic reasons justified for the protection of public health) on condition that it was possible to amend the list of excluded medicaments whenever respect for those criteria required it.

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To aid them in this development they are looking for a Senior Secretary aged 25+ with excellent typing and shorthand to fulfil a wide range of duties.
This is no ordinary secretarial vacancy, therefore they are not looking for an average secretary but someone capable of coping with and working towards this expansion.
Apart from your normal secretarial duties, your work will be varied and interesting, everything from collating information to organising interviews, from meeting prospective clients to answering the telephone and liaising with various existing departments within the division.
They are looking for someone who has a pleasant personality, a calm but efficient manner, the ability to organise and an adaptable outlook which welcomes the less formalised structure of a new position.
In addition to a good salary, they are offering pleasant working conditions and a stimulating, professional environment, within their well situated West End offices.
To find out more contact Mandy Connelly on 01-486-7496.

SECRETARIES Investment Banking
We are seeking a number of energetic, competent and reliable secretaries to support small teams of very busy executives in our successful and expanding international investment bank.
Suitable candidates are likely to be educated to "A" level standard, have at least 2 to 3 years' secretarial experience – preferably in a banking/financial environment, with good shorthand and typing skills (100/60), a knowledge of word processing and an ability to work under pressure.
Knowledge of German and/or French, although not essential, would be useful.
A competitive salary will be paid together with the usual excellent benefits associated with banking, including subsidised mortgage facilities.
Please reply in writing, enclosing your C.V., to:
Miss Susan Jackson
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Three Keys House
130 Wood Street
London EC2V 6AQ

BANKING £9500 + MORTGAGE CORPORATE FINANCE
Top secretary to work for Director in mergers and acquisitions age 27-35 speeds 100/60
£8,000 + MORTGAGE INT'L INVESTMENTS
An intelligent and bright secretary is needed to join this young and successful team in a large merchant bank. Age 21 to 26. Speeds 100/60
2ND JOBBER £7,500 + BONUS
This small but hard working corporate finance department of this well established US bank needs a bright young secretary with c2 years experience age 22+ Speeds 100/60
COMMODITIES £7500 + Bonus
A young secretary who thrives on hard work is needed for this small trading company. A flair for administration and good organisational capabilities are essential speeds 90/60. Age 22+
COBBOLD AND DAVIS Recruitment Ltd., 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7789

Secretary to Region Controller
If you have a head for figures and like working as part of a young team, this could be for you. We are an oil service company looking for a capable secretary (shorthand not essential) to work for our Controller and become part of the Accounts team. A basic knowledge of word processing is required and we will train you on our IBM 5520 system.
In return we offer a competitive salary, Luncheon Vouchers, BUPA membership and interest-free season ticket loan.
Interested? Then send you cv to: Sue Gardner, Dowell Schlumberger, Marble Arch House, 66-68 Seymour Street, London, W1H 5AF. Tel. 01-262 5033. (No agencies).

Secretary/P.A.
Unusual and interesting position with international company, working directly for M.D. and his deputy. Requirement to become conversant with all aspects of operations so that enquiries and problems arising in the absence of these senior executives can be dealt with efficiently and effectively.
Good communication skills and telephone manner are essential in order to deal with a wide range of visitors and clients to the office. Familiarity with foreign languages would be helpful, but self-motivation and an ability to work on your own initiative are essential.
The successful applicant will probably not be less than 25 years of age, have good secretarial skills, including shorthand, and will have a presentable appearance.
Salary c £7,250 per annum.
Telephone 01-353 5832, contact Miss Wilberforce.

SECRETARY Group Financial Services
An excellent opportunity for someone who can combine good sectl skills (+audio) with the ability to assist in the development of a business research function within the HQ of this major blue – chip orgn, based in Mayfair.
Applicants (age 22+) must be able to grasp the essence of the dept's work ie, corporate strategy, acquisitions, disposals and be competent in the use of modern office technology. A background current financial affairs/economics would be helpful. Tel: 01-629 7454 (ext 463).

Never Boring!
Central London to £12,000
Today you could be interviewing a candidate, meeting a client, telephoning either, writing advertising copy, congratulating a candidate on being offered a job, arranging another interview, taking details of another job. Tomorrow may be very different. That's the job of one of our Recruitment Consultants – it could be yours. It is interesting, frustrating but never boring and there is the opportunity to earn a good basic salary and excellent bonus.
Telephone David Wells on 01-283 3761
Reed Accountancy
(Rec Cons)



Marketing Controller North America
A Marketing Controller is required to join this successful publishing company with offices in Mayfair. The position requires initiative, accuracy and the ability to provide comprehensive administrative back-up to our Sales Director and Managing Director. A crisp, professional approach is essential in working efficiently under pressure as is diplomatic after-sales customer liaison.
Excellent benefits including BUPA, profit sharing scheme, savings related share option scheme, etc.
Apply in writing with CV to:
Hazel Corser, General Managing Marketing Department, Octopus Books Limited, 59 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DA

OFFICE MANAGER/ACCOUNTANT
An experienced Administrator with initiative and a sense of responsibility is required by a Mayfair property company to be responsible for all aspects of general office management, and with the ability to prepare accounts to trial balance, including VAT and PAYE. Experience in rent collection and property management is desirable. This is a small, friendly office where personality and appearance are also prime considerations. Negotiable salary c. £10,000 per annum.
Telephone Sue Kerslake 01-408 1677

ADMIN/SEC
£6,800 neg.
Non-career minded secretary with excellent administrative ability for very prestigious environment, SW1. Pref late 30's-40's, well spoken and well groomed. Standard office hours. Salary £6,800 p.a. neg.
Contact Sarah Barker
Kingsway Staff Consultants
629 9863

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY PA/SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
required to deal with language courses and educational exchanges.
Good knowledge of German essential as well as First Class Secretarial skills.
Apply with C.V. to Anne Ellis, Anglo-Austrian Society, 46 Queen Annes Gate, London, SW1H 9AU.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
Required for Director of Chelsea interior decorating business. Must be experienced in all aspects of the work, secretarial skills also required. Driver preferred. Please write enclosing details of previous experience to The Fabric Shop, 6 Cale Street, SW3.

SEC/PA
Salary £7,000 + to start
Prestigious office in the City specialising in luxury garments. Applicants must be self motivated, organised, efficient and well spoken with impeccable references.
Phone 236 2605

Public Appointments

IVS VACANCIES IN THIRD-WORLD

BOTSWANA
Nursery/Infant Teacher; Librarian; Food Technologist; Agricultural Coordinator; Water Engineers; Small-scale Mining and Processing Adviser; Technical Information Officer, Metal Workshop Advisers, Wood Workshop Adviser, Design Engineer, Solar Energy Officer for Rural Industries Innovation Centre

LESOTHO
Water Engineer; Engineer for Labour Intensive Construction; Printed Textiles Instructor.

SWAZILAND
Print Workshop Manager; Business Manager co-op; Builder Instructor; Carpentry/Joinery Instructors; Agricultural/Horticulture Instructors; Marketing Officer/Business Skills Instructor; Agriculture Extension Officer; Projects Manager for rural footbridges.

MOZAMBIQUE (minimum 2 years post qualification work experience)
Agriculturalists; Foresters; Engineers; Craftsmen e.g. Fitter-Turners, Mechanics etc. with teaching experience; Building Supervisors; Economists; Planners; Architects; Accountants; EFL & Science Teachers; Doctors; Nurse-Tutors; Medical Laboratory Technicians
Also Infant & Primary Teachers, Maths, English and Maths & Physics Teachers at secondary level for the International School in Maputo.
2 year contract including modest living allowance and flights
Regret no funding available for dependants.
Applications must be resident in the UK or Ireland
Write for details including a short c.v. and large s.a.e. International Voluntary Service, TS, 53 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 6YL.

IVS

La crème

THE GAS LOG FIRE CENTRE

This young and dynamic Company based in the Fulham Road require a bright, enthusiastic person to show initiative and flair when communicating with customers. Capable of organising people and assisting in our Showroom. Typing essential. Salary negotiable + pp.p.

Contact Julia Grayson on 352 2560/351 5298

PA/SECRETARY

Required for London office of International Corporation. Must be efficient, alert, competent on telex and should be capable of reasonable shorthand. The work is interesting and the surroundings are pleasant with the offices situated adjacent to Hanover Square.

W.P. experience could be an asset to the successful applicant who will be paid salary commensurate with ability.

Apply in writing:
ALPHA (G.B.) LTD,
8-12 Brook Street,
London W1Y 1AA

Teaching Administrative Secretary

Fast-growing business college requires enthusiastic person to act as Personal Assistant to Principal and be involved in all aspects of college life. Initiative, flexibility and good secretarial skills important for this challenging position. Work experience essential.

Salary £7,000 under review. Apply in writing with C.V., to Elaine Jaffe, Lansdown College, 59 Queens Gate,
London, SW7

PLAIN SAILING IN ST KATHERINE'S DOCK

Want to work in your own luxurious office in the lovely surroundings of St Katherine's Dock? The charming M.D. of a friendly shipping company needs a top flight secretary with impeccable skills of 110/60. You must have senior level experience and be able to demonstrate organizational flair. Salary £8,000. Early review and 90p per day LV's.

Ring 01-606 1611

Senior Secretaries
Recruitment Consultants

TELEVISION £7,000+

Marketing and Promotion department of a major TV company needs a get up and go secretary/PA. Working for a small motivated team providing essential back-up. Must have good skills, shorthand an asset. Good education, preferably to A level, experience in publishing, marketing and advertising helpful.

499 6566
493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

Sarah Hodge

FARMS and YACHTS £6,500

As Lord–'s PA/Sec, dealing with farms, property, personnel and the yacht will be the norm. Discreet manner, good sec skills, and an upmarket presentation are essential. Call Gail Buckley a.s.a.p. on 491-7538.

Recruitment Consultants
115, New Bond Street, London W1.

SEARCH FOR SUCCESS–£8,500

Holding one of the top secretarial positions with this leading firm of West End solicitors you will have your own special areas of responsibility. Initiating searches and providing full PA support will enable you to become a real right-hand to this Senior Partner specialising in conveyancing. A sound conveyancing background and 100/60 skills will be be an asset.

PORTIA
Legal Secretaries
01-499 8070

DIRECTOR — FREEPORT FACILITIES

at

BELFAST INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Now that Belfast International Airport has received Freeport designation, an invitation is extended to those who are suitably qualified and are interested in applying for the above post, to make application to this Company.

The successful applicant for this post will have demonstrated by past performance the ability:

a. To establish and manage a profitable organisation in the international market place.

b. To search for and find profitable business.

c. To have an understanding of property development and management.

d. To understand and work with Government departments.

An understanding and appreciation of international trade particularly with regard to Air Transport, more especially in Hong Kong and the Far East, would be a useful but not essential asset.

It is envisaged that the Director – Freeport Facilities will be part of the Northern Ireland Airport's executive management team and will report directly to the Chief Executive. The attractive salary will reflect the importance and responsibility of the position. Fringe benefits include a contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and the use of a Company car.

Applications should be submitted in writing to:

G. Willis
Chief Executive
Northern Ireland Airports Ltd.
Belfast International Airport
Belfast BT29 4AB
Northern Ireland

in sufficient time to be received by Monday, 20th February, 1984 and should include a full C.V., together with such additional information as the applicant feels is necessary to demonstrate why he or she is particularly suitable for the appointment.

All applications will be acknowledged. Interviews will be arranged for those considered to be most suitable during the last week in February.



Belfast International Airport

Cancer Research Campaign — CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN A MEDICAL RESEARCH CHARITY

The Cancer Research Campaign invites applications for the post of Secretary General, who is its chief executive.

The Campaign is one of the largest national charities and is entirely dependent on voluntary support. It funds cancer research in universities, institutes and hospitals in the UK and currently this amounts to £20 million annually.

Senior managerial and administrative experience are of paramount importance and scientific awareness is essential. The preferred age range is 48-55. The salary equates to an Under Secretary in the Civil Service and there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further information apply, marked 'Personal', to the Deputy Chairman, Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR, to whom applications for the appointment should subsequently be made.

La crème

SECRETARY/PA TO COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

Croydon £7,500

An independent sixth-form college in Central Croydon is seeking a graduate or similarly educated Secretary / PA to handle the academic reports and correspondence of the Principal's office. Knowledge and experience of further and higher education as well as word-processing skills desirable.

For further details and application form, contact: 'The Principal, Cambridge Tutors Educational Trust, Water Tower Hill, Croydon. Tel: 01-688 5284.

Architects Practice Manager with Secretarial experience

We require a mature manager with good office administration background to be closely involved in the running of a lively office using computerised drawing & administration aids. Salary & terms of employment to be agreed. Please write enclosing full CV to:

Damond Lock Grabowski & Partners, 12 Sutton Row, W1V 5AB

INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL? £7500

Our client a world famous film and leisure organisation seeks an experienced secretary with an interest in Personnel to assist their Personnel Controller. This position needs a good administrator who would enjoy constant telephone contact at all levels. Excellent benefits include the opportunity to see the latest films before they go on general release. 100/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

P.A. to YOUNG CHAIRMAN

of aggressive and rapidly expanding company based in Bromley. Good career opportunity for someone looking for challenging and rewarding post. The successful applicant will have excellent secretarial skills, the ability to work on own initiative, ability to handle both business and personal affairs, have high standards, smart appearance, outgoing personality and a sense of humour.

Apply with C.V. to Ms N. Chilvers, Tiphook Holdings Ltd., Chelsea House, 26 Market Square, Bromley, Kent.

TOP SKILLS

Speeds & Experience

Needed for this opportunity for a career in organising International Designer's SW3 office with computer possibilities to expand. Excellent salary

John Stefanidis
352 9460

COLLEGE LEAVER SECS

£5,000 plus

For P.R. Advertising. Commodity Broker and Lawyer.
Phone now if your well spoken and have good speeds.

Geraldine Quinn
Masterlock Recruitment
01-938 1718 – 938 1846

£8,500

PA/SEC mid 20s to work for MD of progressive City Co. Relaxed but busy atmosphere, own correspondence, self starter.

Phone 437 8479 or 734 3768
133 Oxford Street
Rec Cons

Miller/McNish

RECEPTIONISTS, WEST END. We have 2 prestigious clients seeking well presented receptionists with good educational backgrounds to work in their smart offices. Both offer varied work loads, a need for some typing and as much responsibility as the person wishes to take on. Age 19-40. Salary £6,000-£6,500. Ring 434 4512. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Social Services Department

Applications are invited for the new position of

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

(Finance and Administration)
at the Cotswold Community

Salary by negotiation within range £12,408-£15,357 p.a.

This is a therapeutic community providing treatment and education for 55-60 severely disturbed boys in the age range 10-18, located near Cirencester. It is currently being transferred from Wiltshire County Council to a new Cotswold Community Trust which will be affiliated to the Peper Harrow Foundation and therefore taking on additional financial and administrative responsibilities. The Assistant Director (Finance and Administration) will operate as a member of a new 3-person directorate. The post is residential.

Candidates should be capable of establishing and operating systems of financial management, budgeting, cost control and accounting. Experience in a residential establishment (e.g. a college or hospital) would be helpful.

Application form and job description available from the Principal, The Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Swindon SN6 6QU. For an informal discussion telephone Cirencester 861239. Applications should be returned to the Principal by 1st March.

DEVON HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Divisional Supplies Manager

£13,000 - £16,500

Health Services are changing fast in Devon and we are looking for an able manager to do the same for our supplies organisation – the bit that provides the materials and services for doctors and nurses to treat and cure patients.

Based in Exeter the service includes Torbay and Plymouth.

There is a lot to be done and we are interested to hear from anyone with purchasing/distribution managerial experience, within or outside the health field, who is ready for this opportunity.

Apply to Alan Ruddock, Deputy District Administrator, Exeter Health Authority, Dean Clarke House, Southernhay East, Exeter. Telephone Exeter 52211.

Exeter health Authority

COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE & DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

£17,808-£19,077

Applications are invited for this appointment which will become vacant due to the current postholder's forthcoming retirement.

Head of the Council's paid service and leader of the Management Team, the Officer appointed will be responsible for providing financial, administrative and legal services, and be responsible to the Council for the management and direction of these services.

Applicants should have appropriate professional qualification, extensive experience in management, and co-ordination of different professional disciplines at senior level in either the public or private sector.

Application forms and job specification from the Chief Executive, Castle View, Oswestry, SY11 1JR (Tel: 0691 654411). Closing date 27 Feb. 1984.

Canvassing will disqualify.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Appear each Thursday
For Further Information
Telephone Stanley L. Marek
on
01-278 9162

ATTENTION COLLEGES AND POLYTECHNICS

For exciting information about advertising in our

EDUCATIONAL COLUMNS

Please telephone 01-278 9161/5

Monday — Friday 9-5.30 p.m.

Banking and Accountancy Appointments

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER – Staines, Middlesex

Our Client manufactures specialised plastic products in growing UK and overseas markets. Turnover exceeds £2½m.

A qualified Accountant – probably age 30-45 – is sought, with immediate effect, to control the company's financial and management accounting functions, utilising computerised accounting systems.

Benefits include an excellent salary, pension scheme, life assurance and company car.

Please write, in confidence, enclosing CV to:

KCA, 19 Cuckoo Hill Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 3PG.
Quote Ref T16284.

Chief Accountant

Application is invited for the post of Chief Accountant (Designate) at the National Headquarters of The Royal British Legion, London.

The successful candidate will, to satisfy the following conditions, be:

Preferably ex-Service; no more than 55 years of age; a chartered or certified accountant; innovative, with good working knowledge of electronic data processing.

The responsibilities of the Chief Accountant include: Co-ordination and control of Headquarters; accounting systems; supervision and training of departmental staff; liaison with investment portfolio managers; short term investment and trust fund management; administration of Staff Pension Fund; maintenance of central staff records and payroll; Secretaryship of Finance Committee.

Job description available on application to General Secretary. Salary circa £17,500. Car. Contributory Pension Fund scheme after one year's service. Luncheon vouchers.

Applications, to include names and addresses of two referees, to: General Secretary, The Royal British Legion, 48 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JY marking envelope "Chief Accountant", to arrive not later than 19th March, 1984.

General

PUB MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

with expanding young Central London company for 27 – 29 year olds. Training given, must have own London accommodation. Long hours, but top money and profit share.

01-403 6059 not between 12 & 3pm

Interviews this weekend

ACCOUNTANTS Qual and part-Qual. with practice experience required by firm of chartered accountants in North West London. Phone 794-0171

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

EUROPEAN DISTRIBUTIONS MANAGER

2-3 yrs computer exp in software and/or Eng. Liaison with IBM Dealers in Europe, and sales and marketing in UK. Pref electronics background. Salary neg. c£14k.

Ring Stardale Management
01-242 9462

Sales and Marketing

SPACE SALES EXECUTIVES

Move forward with The Times and The Sunday Times

Excellent salary + bonus + benefits.

The Display Advertisement Department of Times Newspapers Ltd (London) is expanding. Which means we now need a number of experienced space sales executives to join us.

You'll sell space in The Times, The Sunday Times newspaper and the Sunday Times magazine to our current clients at senior level. There will also be ample scope to capitalise on new business opportunities.

The right applicants will be ideally aged under 35 and have a good sales record probably with a trade or technical publication, plus the enthusiasm and self-motivation to make the most of the career opportunities we offer. The rewards include an excellent salary, generous bonuses, six weeks annual holiday, and the fringe benefits you'd expect from Times Newspapers.

If you think you're ready for a move forward with us, please write to: Dorothy Cumpsty, Advertisement Manager, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8EZ. THE SUNDAY TIMES

SALES PERSON, W1. Educated person 40+ required by old established company at their West End showrooms. Applicants, who also must be able to communicate well, need have no previous selling experience. Training given to a well motivated person of good education & enthusiasm, who has the incentive, drive and tact, to sell luxury merchandise. A challenging & rewarding job to a person of integrity. Commencing salary of £9,000. An additional language an advantage. CV including references to Box No 2174H The Times

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Aggressive and temperamental FREELANCE SALESMEN

required for the sale of real estate in Spain.

Write with curriculum vitae and personal picture to I.R.E.B., 17 Canadastraat, 8200 Brugge, Belgium.

THE TIMES

To advertise in The Times or The Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333
Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Alternatively you may write to:

Times Newspapers Limited, Classified Dept, FREEPOST, London, WC1 8BR

You may now use your Access or Visa Card when placing your advertising

INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGERS

CA £20K + CAR AND BENEFITS

National Business Systems manufacture and market equipment and systems for plastic credit card operations. A large proportion of our customer base is in the banking sector.

We require sales managers, based in Surrey, with responsibility for international territories in Europe and the Middle East, to handle sales negotiations both on a direct basis and through distributors. A remuneration package up to £20K is anticipated, together with a company car, BUPA and a pension scheme.

Applicants must demonstrate a successful record in international sales management, preferably in business equipment. Experience in electronics and systems is important. Fluency in two languages, besides English, is a requirement. Education should be to degree (or equivalent) standard. Maturity and ability to negotiate at a senior level are essential. Preferred age range 30-40.

NBS

Please write, including a C.V. to:
Peter Blumer, International Marketing Manager, N.B.S., 105 Oyster Lane, Byfleet, Surrey KT14 7HJ

Super Secs

PA+

Marketing Consultants need someone bright to type, organize our lives and get involved in the business. Drive more important than experience. Salary negotiable.

01-937 3400

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A young, well-educated and presented secretary is needed to join one of the top PR consultancies in Europe. An involving and varied position working on a one-to-one basis for the Director, where good skills, (shorthand and audio), initiative and the ability to deal with people at all levels are pre-requisites. Wang W.P. experience useful. Age: early 20's.

Please telephone Joanna Athorne on 01-493 5787

GORDON YATES LTD.,
35 Old Bond Street, W1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

Assistant Receptionist

Leading City solicitors need assistant receptionist who will greet clients, prepare boardrooms, etc. Must be well-presented and willing. Hours 9 to 5 or 10 to 6 on a rota basis. Modern offices. Excellent staff benefits and salary, circa £5,500 p.a.

Please phone Jane Amos on 01-831 9222.

Sarah Hodge

Literary Agents PA £6,000

Meet playwrights, see "your" projects on screen, charm visitors – audio Sec skills and talent for English ideal combination for this unique team. Call Val Graham on 499-7781 now

Recruitment Consultants
115, New Bond Street, London W.1.

Graduate Secretary c£6,400

Famous American oil co seeks a person to handle Public Affairs and in-house magazine. If you have 90/45 sh/typ and some wp knowledge please phone for immediate interview. Derek Last, Mixprestige Rec Cons 437 1600.

Receptionist c£6,500

Young, friendly advertising company in WC1 require a smart, well spoken and socially confident receptionist. Typing skills of 40 wpm are essential. Duties are varied with plenty of client contact. Age: 22+. Please telephone Penny Attenborough on 493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD
35 Old Bond Street, W.1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

Young, well educated

SECRETARY

with good skills required to run small friendly architects office in Victoria. Please call Jackie on 828 6555.

HOLBORN SOLICITORS require experienced punctual (9.30) Secretary interested in using WP/telex. £7,000. Tel Mr Anderson/Mr Camps. 01-242 0631 No agencies.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532

ITALIAN/ENGLISH College leaver. English s/h, W12. £6,000+ Language Staff Agy. 486 8922.

RECEPTIONIST, 21+, £6,000 + £200 dress allowance + £6 LV's. Leading city brokers seek well groomed, well spoken receptionist for prestigious reception area, typing an asset but not essential. Please contact Sue Venables, Fleet Personnel (rec cons) 404 4933.

£8000 – £12,000 Detailed reports on many sec/pa vacancies posted overnight if you call pst (rec cons) 486 2667

STEPPING STONE to promotion. A new firm which is moving to superb new offices, is looking for an intelligent well presented person to look after their busy reception and man their switchboard (will cross train). Typing an asset. If you want to progress there is every opportunity as they will recruit internally. Age 18+. £5600. Please contact Audrey Dicker 404 4933 Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons)

AN INTERESTING position is offered by a small international company in Kensington W8 to a Secretary with bookkeeping and telex experience, no shorthand but good working knowledge of French and/or German required. Excellent benefits for a reliable and self-motivated person, age 35-57+. Salary £7,600 negotiable. Please phone 01 937 2851

BOND STREET Experienced shorthand secretary required for small retail property consultant. Salary negotiable. 01-493 0626.

TRAVEL CO Requires young secretary/assistant for busy operations department handling group tours in the UK and Europe. Ideal opportunity to learn all aspects of the travel business. Good shorthand typing, languages useful knowledge of word processing an advantage. Salary AAE. Write with CV to International Vacationers, 1 Sherwood Street, Piccadilly Circus, London W1 VTRA

FIRST CLASS SECRETARY not over 35 yrs old urgently required for gentleman based in Paris. Bilingual English/French essential. Prepared to travel at short notice within Europe & US. First class references required. High remuneration for suitable candidate with top grade secretarial qualifications. Please send CV & list of references to Box 2355 H. The Times.

ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST £6000 neg A small friendly Advertising Agency seeks an experienced receptionist/telephonist to organise their busy reception area. You should be well groomed in order to present a professional image to their clients and have 40 wpm typing ability. Please call Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment on 01 499 8070

LONDON NW8. Experienced legal Secretary/Assistant (age immaterial but ideally 40+) to work with senior partner in small – mainly conveyancing – practice. Stability, maturity and warm personality important attributes. Salary to £7,000 p.a. Managing Director, Massey's Agency Limited, 100, Baker Street, W1 01-935 6881

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT (90/50) to help run small friendly furniture import business; accuracy and numeracy essential: mature applicants welcome. Salary £5,800 negotiable. Write to Portman Designs Ltd, 10 Cleveland Square, London W2. Call 262 7098. No agencies please.

ADULT EDUCAION. Bright young Sec with s/h (suit 2nd jobber with 'A' levels) help arrange brochures for training groups, regional meetings and full range of travel. Phone enquiries etc. c £6,500. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696

PR CO. seek young lively secretary with good skills (50/100). Varied duties. Good opportunity for college leaver with A levels and some temp exp. c £6,000. Call Sylvia on 236 0642. Abacus Rec. Cons.

YOUTH WORK SECRETARY with s/h for National Body. Help with meetings and research group. 6 weeks hols. £6,200-£6,600. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

General Appointments

DEAL WITH PEOPLE

CEN LONDON – £NEG.

If you like working with people and could believe as we do that finding them jobs is an important and professional activity, then we can offer you a long-term career in one of the UK's largest employment agency groups.

Total individual responsibility for your own professional applicants in a vigorous entrepreneurial and socially aware environment.

To deal with all levels of accountancy staff, an accountancy background would be advantageous but ambitious self-motivated candidates (aged 24-30) with general commercial experience are most welcome. We can offer full training, high earnings potential and planned career prospects. Please ring

ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL,
1 GLEN HSE, STAG PLACE,
LONDON SW1; 01-828 6004.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

General Appointments

The Times guide to career development

Jobs are shifting to suburbia

Barne Sherman foresees a rapidly approaching era when people's workplaces will be on their doorsteps

Some things in life are so taken for granted that they become the subject of popular jokes and thus enter ever more deeply into our conciousness. Mothers-in-law, large ladies, foremen and shop stewards, and commuting in the rush hour all have characteristics which appear to withstand both the test of time and our own observation. In a very real sense, it is unthinkable that these things will change, let alone disappear; they are part of our heritage – yet at least the last three of those mentioned will do precisely that.

Commuting to work in the towns and cities is a twentieth-century phenonemon even though the cities are considerably older. The industrial revolution in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries drew people off the land into the new industries of the new Britain, but these people lived within walking, hearing and smelling distance of work. Most workers could not afford to travel by any form of public transport until the horse-drawn trams arrived in the late nineteenth century, although the railways released mainly managerial and professional people from the city centre. Towns and cities grew organically, in that the industries and the living accommodation went together with the shops, transport and other distributive trades and the infrastructure that grew up alongside the industry and commerce.

City jobs are at risk

Today's patterns are very different, but then so are our living and working patterns. Cities and towns are becoming depopulated, and the talk is of urban blight or inner city dereliction; cities are no longer the places to bring up children or to live out one's lives. They are to be worked in, and then escaped from, into either the sculptured village or the quasi-countrified suburb at the end of each working day. How long can this state of affairs continue? It is not an idle question.

There are two mutually reinforcing reasons why this urban decline cannot continue indefinitely. Any large urban area reaches a point when the population declines to such an extent that the city is no longer self-supporting. We can see this at work in the inner city areas of London, Liverpool and Manchester as the schools, transport, roads, and other amenities all decay, with fewer people paying the rates and fewer people demanding the services and thus increasing the unit costs. The second reason is perhaps more fundamental. Towns and cities, at least the larger ones, are no longer the places to work. Microelectronics, the technology underpinning the second industrial revolution, puts many city jobs at risk as well as opening up vistas of a radical change in the ways and the places in which we shall work.

The fewer people using the town or city as a workplace, the less viable it becomes. It is a sobering thought that the age of the suburbs may be approaching as the twentieth century casts our modern cities into the dustbin of history, as did the nineteenth to many of our important market towns. Indeed the history is all that many of them have left, yet some, especially those in the Home Counties, are making a comeback.

Many large towns, especially London, have a very high percentage of clerical, administrative and other service workers; indeed London, with almost 3.5 million workers, has more than 2.6 million of these in the service industries, and this does not include the clerical staffs in the manufacturing and production industries. Many of the jobs will be at risk as a combination of cabling, ever-cheaper computing, word-processing and the all-electronic telecommunication system conspire to provide electronic information and communication systems; in short it is what IT82 was all about. Approximately one million jobs are at risk, those of one third of all communication workers. Of those people who commute into central London, clerical, managerial and *office workers of all descriptions* make up the vast majority; manual workers still have a greater tendency to live near to their place of work.

More than one million people enter the centre every day. This, however, is only the tip of an iceberg, as many people travel within London without coming to the centre. In fact about 25 million journeys a day originate in the London area, and more than a million of these are by public transport. If a million or so jobs disappear from the central area, it is highly unlikely that the public transport system will be able to survive without massive subsidies, and in turn this may make the centre a less attractive place to work. Working from home then becomes a more viable proposition.

The newer technologies make home working a far more feasible and manageable operation for a wide cross-section of the working population. Managers such as those who used to work for Rank Xerox and computer programmers such as those who work for F International will be joined by the typists and administrators (those in the finance industry in New York now work from home). All these people will be working in the suburbs and will be shadowed by the workers in the new manufacturing industries based in the older, sleepy and attractive market towns. Computer and computer-based companies are clean and respectable enterprises welcome in these parts, and the highly qualified staff prefer them to the older towns.

Quite clearly, this trend puts a strain on the resources of the towns. Fewer workers require less transport, and thus worse conditions arise for those shopping or using entertainment facilities, even before the loss of the workers' custom. As facilities decline, so does the tourist trade, and the entire cycle is reinforced. People who can afford to move away do so whilst the middle classes take advantage of the buyers' market. Depopulation proceeds apace, with single or smaller families replacing multiple occupations. The population becomes polarized between the professionals and the unskilled or *unemployed*. Once a city falls below its critical daytime population it has to amend itself radically.

Suburbs and the smaller towns show a quite opposite trend to this. Where once people merely slept, children went to school and housewives shopped (most now work) the suburbs will be forced to become fully fledged communities. More people will be working there, from home, from office, shops, or from small satellite branches of large companies. Men and women will both be involved in this move. The unemployed add an extra dimension to this shift, with the result that the daytime population of suburbia will be far greater than at present and a far more representative cross-section of the population. This new suburbanite will start to demand facilities that were *previously only found* in the large towns.

Daytime suburbs

There will be cafés and restaurants, office supplies, cleaning companies, bars and pubs, fast repair and other service shops, places of entertainment and a full range of shops from sandwich purveyors to florists. Transport will have to be improved and traffic congestion will move from the centre to the peripheries. Community groups will spring up, the foundation of traditions be laid; suburban stress will be treated by local groups. The growth in jobs in the suburbs will be large and will encompass a large number of skills and disciplines, although most will be in the category required for small firms or those prepared to gamble in a small entrepreneurial way.

The first industrial revolution changed the map of Britain dramatically, the second will be less dramatic but will have equally far-reaching social effects. The large empty office blocks in the city centres will stand in the year 2000 as a monument to last year's technology whilst suburban life will have a bustle and vitality unbelievable today. They are the new market towns.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 9 March 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

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The post may be filled by a direct appointment on a contract of up to 4 years' duration with a salary in the range of £13.500—£17.800 or by a secondment from an existing employer. A supplement to basic salary may be considered to reflect the short term nature of a direct appointment.

The Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear from the information available, to be best qualified.

More detailed information, together with an application form, may be obtained by writing or telephoning—

Civil Service Commission,
Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road,
Belfast BT4 3NR
(Telephone Dundonald (02318) 4567 ext. 583).
Please quote reference SB 3/84.

Completed applications must be received not later than 16th March, 1984.

IDB Northern Ireland

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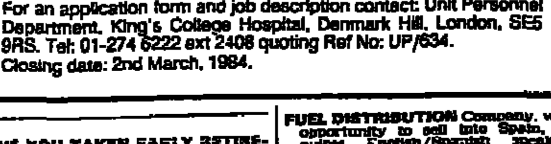
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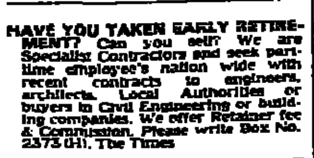


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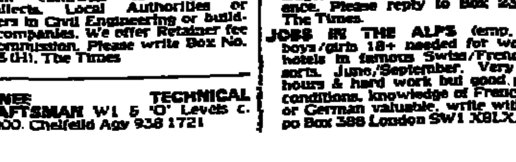
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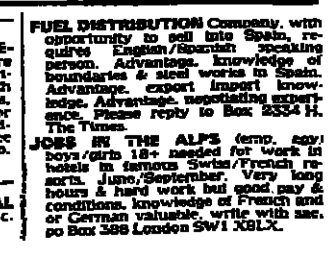
For an application form and job description contact: Unit Personnel Department, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, SE5 9RS. Tel: 01-274 6222 ext 2408 quoting Ref No: UP/634.
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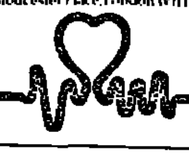
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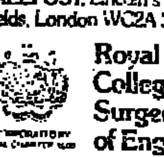
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News and information service, available on every TV set.
6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. Today's Thursday specials include the medical item and the food and cookery spot (both of them some time between 8.30 and 9.00. Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 8.30; sport (6.40 and 7.40). TV Choice (6.55). Review of the morning papers (7.18 and 8.18).
9.00 Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle: cartoon: 9.20 The Genuine Article: How to tell fake "antique" furniture from the real thing; 9.45 Ceefax pages.
10.30 Play School: the guest is Don Spencer; 10.55 Olympic Grandstand. The Men's Downhill. 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report. And sub-titled news.
1.00 Olympic Grandstand: David Coleman introduces the Men's and Women's Downhill. Ice Hockey: and there is news of the Men's 1,500m Speedskating and the 4×10km Cross-Country Relay. 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac.
2.00 The Afternoon Show: Today's topics are obsessive gambling (with studio discussion) and those people, mainly women, who devote their lives to caring for elderly relatives. And Christine Keeler is interviewed. 2.40 Dynasty: Lindsay (Katy Kurtzman) makes a distressing discovery (r); 3.25 Arthur Negus Enjoys: A 19th Century breakfast in the state dining-room at Goodwood.
2.50 Magic Roundabout: Eric Thompson tell the story (r): 3.55 Play School: It's Thursday; 4.20 The Adventures of Tin Tin: Cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Bernard Holley reads from Joan Eadington's Jonny Briggs and the Jubilee Concert; 4.35 Fonz and the Happy Days Gang (r); 5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter; 5.35 The Wombles.
5.40 Sixty Minutes. The line-up is:– News (5.40), weather (5.45), regional magazines (5.55) and closing headlines (6.38).
6.40 Olympic Grandstand. The Ladies Figure Skating Championship. And Skiing: the Men's and Women's Downhill.
7.30 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates and Peter Powell.
8.05 The Living Planet: Fifth film in David Attenborough's series (of 12). In Seas of Grass, Mr Attenborough goes on a tour of the world's grasslands, from South America to North America, Eurasia to Africa. We discover why people are an integral part of the grassland ecosystem. (See Choice.)
9.00 News: with Sue Lawley. And weather.
9.25 Diana: Episode 6 (of 10) of Andrew Davies's TV version of the R. F. Delderfield novel. Jan, serving in France, is supervising evacuations when he finds Diana trying to get a group of children over to England. With Kevin McNally and Jenny Seagrove.
10.20 Olympic Grandstand: David Coleman introduces the Men's Figure Skating Championship: The Free Programme.
11.00 Question Time: Sir Robin Day's guests tonight are Kenneth Baker MP, the Minister for Industry and Information Technology: Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; David Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Truro; and Elizabeth Rees, managing director of the Link organization that helps school leavers to find jobs.
12.00 News headlines. And weather for Friday.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Thursday specials include Jeremy Beadle's Today's the Day (7.05, 8.05). Films (8.35) and Michael Barry's cookery item (9.05). Regular items include news at 6.30, then half-hourly until 9.00 sport (6.35, 7.35), Mad Lizzie (6.50 and 9.15) and John Stapleton's Spotlight (7.20. Today's special guest: 7.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Baked Beans; 9.42 Starting Science; 9.59 1. 2. . 3. . Go! 10.11 Looking after the Young; 10.28 Has Parliament the final word? 10.50 Body's structure and functions: 11.08 Basil Brush; 11.22 My Dad's a Docker. 11.39 German Programme.
12.00 Emma and Grandpa: for the toddlers (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r) 12.30 The Sullivans: Australiam drama serial.
1.00 News at One; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 A Plus: Iona Brown, director of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields chamber orchestra is interviewed by Mavis Nicholson.
2.00 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of a woman (Brenda Fricker) who is accused of murdering her husband. After evidence given by her daughter, the case takes an incestious turn; 2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour: Magnolia Blossom. Ciaran Madden plays the wife whose loyalty to her husband (Jermy Clyde) is severely tested when she meets another man (Ralph Bates) (r); 3.30 Sons and Daughters: Australian drama serial.
4.00 Children's ITV: Emma and Grandpa (r); 4.15 Batfink: cartoon; 4.20 Madabout: Dog training hints from Barbara Woodhouse; and Matthew Kelly watches sheepdog handlers at work in the Lake District; 4.15 Dawn and the Big Cats. Story of a girl whose father owns a zoo (r); 5.15 The Young Doctors.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames news; 6.30 Thames Sport. Why Britain has had such a poor record of Wimbledon champions. And a feature about Brighton F.C.
7.00 Knight Rider: The difficult daughter of a famous explorer is a target for murder.
8.00 Hotel: An ageing model must choose between her career and a new life with a past love.
9.00 The Steam Video Company: Horror spoof in which a kidnapped ventriloquist's dummy bargains to be ransomed, using His Master's Voice over the telephone.
9.30 TV Eye: An inquiry into the anger of French farmers (hijacking British meat lorries, for example).
10.00 News. Followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 Film: The Strange Possession of Mrs Oliver (1977) Made-for-television fantasy thriller about a bored housewife (Karen Black) who changes her name and life-style and becomes, surprisingly, someone who has been dead for five years. Director: Gordon Hessler.
11.50 Postnatal Depression: Who Cares? Case histories, and interviews focusing on the illness which, in 1982, affected 107,800 women in the United Kingdom, approximately 15 per cent of them being newly-delivered mothers. Health visitors, doctors and midwives – and mothers – are among those interviewed; 12.20 Night Thoughts: with Dr Una Kroll.

CHOICE

● Now well into its 12-week run, David Attenborough's THE LIVING PLANET (BBC 1, 8.05) continues to prove with every new instalment – tonight's is the fifth – that it is not letting down its illustrious predecessor, *Life on Earth*. Their principal common denominator is, of course, Mr Attenborough himself, who is heard more than seen in tonight's film, *Seas of Grass*, although his imprint is everywhere. And there is the same exhilarating alternation of nature in long shot (wildebeest on the run etc) and nature in close-up (the 20-inch tongue of a predator picking off juicy termites from their tunnel walls). When Mr Attenborough does come into view tonight, he demonstrates that same casual disregard for danger that must put him beyond the insurance pale. He strolls alongside a questing anteater whose giant claws can rip open the belly of a puma or a jaguar. His own personal form of insurance must be the knowledge that the animal suffers from poor eyesight and limited hearing. Much of what we see in *Seas of Grass* is, of course what we get in the best wildlife films: the eternal cycle of kill or be killed, the mating ritual (one of the funniest of tonight's examples is the spring dance of the prairie chicken on what is literally his stamping ground) and the miracle of birth (baby ostriches piping to each other while still inside the shell). But there are sequences in *The Living Planet* that seem designed to put it, such as the activity around the subterranean heap that serves both as a rubbish dump for worker ants and their cemetery.

● Radio highlights: The repeat transmission of Seneca's tragedy THYESTES (Radio 3, 7.45pm) gives us another chance to admire the way that the translator (Jane Elder), director (Martin Jenkins), music illustrator (Christos Pitta) and actors (Denis Quilley, Richard Pasco and Anton Lesser) have breathed new and exciting life into a work that has long, and undeservedly, languished in the shadows. . .KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4, 9.30pm) has a longish interview with David Hockney to mark the transfer from the Hayward Gallery to Bradford of his exhibition of "joiner" photographs. Hockney is deep in one of his periodic phases of art reassessment and is, there fore, sparing in his use of the cliché.



David Attenborough: The Living Planet (BBC 1, 8.05pm)

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (Until 8.10); 9.00 Pages from Ceefax.
9.15 Daytime on Two (until 3.00). The line-up is:- 9.15 Environment: Spain; 9.33 Descubra España; 9.52 The Magic Brush; 10.12 Science Workshop; 10.34 May all Your Troubles be little Ones; 11.05 Tundra; 11.30 Drink and be Merry; 11.55 Better Badminton (mixed doubles); 12.20 Newsreel and TV in the 1950s; 12.45 Write Away.
1.10 A Good Job with Prospects (hotel work); 1.38 Around Scotland (department store film); 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 Music Time (Contrasts); 2.40 Plastic sporting materials; 3.00 Pages from Ceefax.
5.10 Open University: All about risk.
5.35 News summary: with sub-titles.
5.40 The Adventure Game: Another contest between the planet Arg and the Earthlings. With guests Sandra Dickinson, Chris Serle and Adam Tandy.
6.20 Hooked! Includes a film about angling in Japan and an item on big game fishing. The highlight: heat 5 of the match angling from Manor House Fisheries, Newark-on-Trent.
6.50 Film: Indiscreet (1958) British-made romantic comedy about a precarious relationship between an American diplomat (Cary Grant) and a famous actress (Ingrid Bergman). Co-starring Phylis Calvert, Cecil Parker and David Kossoff. Director: Stanley Donen.
8.30 Out of Court: Does a Royal pardon quash a conviction? The question is explored in tonight's item about Barry Foster.
9.00 Dear Ladies: Dame Hilda Bracket and Dr Evadne Hinge return in a new series of comedy half-hours. Tonight they visit a department store. As a result, Dame Hilda takes up golf and Dr Hinge learns to drive a car.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Skiffle. A nostalgic tribute to the short-lived music which, in the words of Bernard Falk who takes part in tonight's film, "everybody could play. All you needed was a guitar, a washboard and a kazoo." We see the re-forming, for this programme only, of a skiffle group called Tom Snow and the Blizzards which, back in the 1950s, featured Mr Falk and Richard Stilgoe.
10.10 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In Fast-moving comedy sketches with Dan Rowan and Dick Martin. Tonight's special guest; the film star Tony Curtis (r).
10.40 Newsnight: Bulitins and analysis.
11.25 Pages from Ceefax.
11.30 Open University: database (local authorities) and, at 11.15, Psychological Differences (1). Ends at 12.25am.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Television Scrabble. The word game reaches the final. *Punch* editor Alan Coren presides, as usual. John Junkin heads the challenge, against yesterday's winners. The prize: a journey on the Orient Express to Venice and five days' stay at a luxury hotel.
5.30 Chips Comic. A show for the youngsters, first seen last year when the comic magazine to which it was tied, was still in circulation. Rover discovers how chocolate is made. With Andrew Secombe, Elsa O'Toole and Gordon Griffin (r).
6.00 Barriers: The seventh episode of this 20-part drama serial about a teenager's search for his real parents. Tonight he (Benedict Taylor) and his guardian (Paul Rogers) go to France and call on the woman who played in the same orchestra as the lad's mother. With Natasha Parry (r).
6.30 Today's History: Illustrations of Power. Roger Opie interviews Professor J K Galbraith, author of *The Affluent Society*. The conversation ranges from the Ancient Greeks to Prof Galbraith's monetarist rival, Professor Milton Friedman.
7.00 Channel Four News. Includes an analysis of the Treasury's spending plans for the next three years, revealed today.
7.50 Comment: A fruit farmer, Teresa Wickham, is given a platform for her views.
8.00 Treasure Hunt: Following up the clues unravelled in the studio by John and Julie Brinnand (police sergeant and senior secretary), the helicopter-borne Anneka Rice drops out of the skies over Northern Ireland. Much useful guidance comes from Kenneth Kendall and Annette Lynton keeps an eye on the clock.
9.00 Soap: Dutch surrenders to the police; Tim goes to live in a cave; and Corinne goes into labour.
9.30 The Boy in the Bush: Episode two of Hugh Witemore's TV adaptation of the D H Lawrence/Mollie Skinner novel about a young Englishman (Kenneth Branagh) sent off to Australia to live with his relatives. He makes himself unpopular with Red Esau (Stephen Bisley) who, like him, is much taken with the provocative Monica (Sigrid Thornton).
10.30 Love, Sidney: Comedy series about a middle-aged bachelor (Tony Randall) who befriends a young woman and becomes the "father" of her six-year-old daughter.
11.00 Wish You Were Here . . . ? Chris Kelly visits the Belgian Ardennes; Judith Chalmers visits Saalbach, in Austria; and the team join a group of schoolchildren on an activity holiday in Devon.
11.30 Stand You Ground: Self-defence course for women.
12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today, 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and unjustice. The investigator's Roger Cook.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News; In Business.
10.30 Morning Story: 'To Find a Willow' by Stan Bradshaw. Read by Alan Rothwell.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Analysis: Post-Recession (2) After the Storm. With Mary Goldring.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 The Grumbleweeds†12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a feature in which Roz Morris finds out something about the problems, and rewards, experienced by women who marry men who are much older then they are. Also, the fourth instalment of Mrs Pooter's Diary, read by Judi Dench.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Love Me Do, by Lesley Davies. It is the story of an imaginative and sensitive teenaged girl who, when she goes to boarding school in the 1960s, experiences for the first time the pains of love and the brutality of death. The girl (Suzanna Hamilton) has one real confidante – her hero, Albert Schweitzer, to whom she writes regularly.
4.00 News; Just After Four. Roy Fisher, poet and pianist, on antibiotics.
4.10 Bookshelf. Radio 4's book. With Hunter Davies.
4.40 Story Time: 'Atlantic City Proof' by Christopher Cook Gilmore (9). Read by the author.
5.00 News Magazing 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful. Comedy series about life in an advertising agency. With Martin Jarvis and Christopher Godwin.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude. Fritz Spiegl looks ahead to tonight's concert which starts at 7.30
7.30 Houston Symphony Orchestra. A concert, conducted by Sergiu Comissiona, and recorded in the Jones Hall, Houston, Texas. Part one. The Toccata and Fugue in D minor (Bach, arranged Stokowski), and Strauss's Death and Transfiguration.
8.05 Any Answers? David Jacobs with viewers' comments on points raised in the last edition of Any Questions?
8.25 Houston Symphony Orchestra. Concert: part two. Rachmaninov's Symphony No 2.
9.30 Kaleidoscope: Tonight's edition of the arts magazine includes comment on the film Strange Invaders, and on Snoo Wilson's book Spaceache. David Hockney is interviewed by Colin Ford.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Lost Domain' by Alain-Fournier. The reader is Michael Williams.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close, Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND. VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 9.5-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English 11-14. 9.55 Movement and Drama 1 10.15 History: Long Ago 10.35 In Your Own Time 10.55 Something to Think About 11.5 In the News 11.30 Wavelength 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language 2.20 Radio Geography 2.40 Quest 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Allez France! 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Personality and Learning 11.50 State and Society 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 17: Henrich Heine 17 & 18.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Rossini's overture Il turco in Italia; Dvorak's Piano Trio in B flat, Op 21 (Cohen Trio); and Geminiani's Grosso No 1 in D (I Musici). 8.00 News.†
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Johann Stamitz's Clarinet Concerto in B flat (Academy of Ancient Music); Byrd's Sellinger's Round (Hogwood, virginal); and Mendelssohn's Symph No 1 (London Phil). 9.00 News.†
9.05 This Week's Composer: Tchaikovsky. The Philharmonic Orch play Act 2 music from The Nutcracker; and we hear the songs We sat together, Op 73 No 1; And The Sun has set, Op 73 No 4 (Soderstrom/Ashkenazy).†
10.00 Weber and Wagner: Vienna Phil play Weber's overture The Rules of the Spirits; and Berlin Phil play Wagner's Symphony in C.†
10.45 Beethoven and Wieniawski: Beethoven's Sonata in G major, Op 30 No 3, and Wieniawski's Souvenir de Moscou, Op 6; and Scherzo Tarantella, Op 16 (Tsukahara, violin, and Van Den Eynden, piano).†
11.25 Chamber Orchestras of Europe: I Musici play Corelli's Concerto Grosso in B flat, Op 6 No 5; Capuzzi's Concerto in D for double-bass and orchestra; Vivaldi's Violin Concerto, Op 11 No 2; Rossini's Sonata No 1 in G for Strings; Pergolesi's Concerto in B flat for violin and strings; and Mozart's Serenade in D, K 239. 1.00 News.†
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert: Delmé String Quartet play Mozart's Quartet in A, Op 55 No 1; Haydn's Op 55 No 1, and Wolf's Italian Serenade.†
2.00 Bach and Schutz: a concert given by the London Bach Society, Steinitz Bach players, Shelagh Molyneux (sop), Christopher Robson (counter-tenor), Richard Morton (ten), John Noble (bar), Simon Standage (violin) and Tess Miller (oboe).†
3.20 Youth Orchestras of the World: Ostrobothnian Chamber Orch, Finland, play Handel's Concerto Grosso, Op 6 No 8; Biber's Battalia; Bach's Violin Conc BWV 1042, Sibelius's Impromptu, Sulkan Tsintsadze's Georgian Folk Tunes; and Pahr Henrik Nordgren's Portraits of Country Fiddlers. 4.55 News.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Jeremy Siepmann's selection includes Shostakovich's Piano Concerto No 2.†
6.30 Bandstand: Arthur Wills's symphonic suite The Fenlands is played by the combined Cabridge Co-operative and Gus Bands.†
7.00 Lieder from Salzburg: Austrian Radio recording of a recital by Lucia Popp, with Irwin Gage as her accompanist. Songs by Schoenberg (Four Songs, Op 2) and Strauss (including Ophelia Lieder, Op 67).†
7.45 Thyestes: Another chance to hear Martin Jenkins's production of Seneca's play, in Jane Elder's translation, and with music by Christos Pittas. The singer is Martyn Hill. With Denis Quilley in the title role, Richard Pasco as his brother Atreus (who is plotting a horrible act of revenge against Thyestes) and Anton Lessar as The Messenger.†
9.25 Scarlatti and Brahms: a recital by Tessa Uys (piano). The works are Brahms's Variations on a theme of Schumann, Op 9; and Scarlatti's Sonatas in C (Kk420), in F minor (Kk466), in D (Kk118), in G (Kk201), in D minor (Kk32) and in A (Kk39).†
10.15 Music in Our Time: Oliver Knussen has devised two retrospectives featuring the works by Toru Takemitsu. This is the first.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major Bulletins: 7.00, 8.00am, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight; headlines 5.30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/MW). 4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan†incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 Steve Jones†incl. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†incl. 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the Way†. 4.00 David Hamilton†incl. 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn†incl. 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Wally Whyton with Country Greats in Concert and Country Club†9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Bernie Clifton's Comedy Shop with Pat Mooney, Tony Peers and Caroline Turner. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. Tom Hutchinson reviews Scarface, Star 80 and Gene Hackman's new film Under Fire. 11.00 Biran Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am David Bellan†presents Nightride. 3.00-4.00 Marching and Waltzing†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel†. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Painter of Signs. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer. 10.15 Monitor. 10.30 Yes Minister. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 I Know it's Here Somewhere. 2.30 Talking about Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC1 Wales 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales. 3.45-3.50 News of Wales. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 12.00 midnight News headlines. Scotland 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.00 midnight News headlines. Scottish summary. Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm Northern Ireland news. 3.45-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 12.00 midnight News headlines. Northern Ireland news headlines. England 5.55pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 12.05am Close.

S4C Starts: 2.00 pm Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Beth, Sut, Pam, Pryd a Ble? 2.50 Interval 3.00 Make it Count. 3.25 Flashback. 3.55 Country Crisis? 4.20 Television Scrabble. 4.50 Guto ch a Malwen. 5.00 Y Gwylit. 5.30 Wayne and Shuster. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Here's Lucy. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Ar Adain Chwim. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 Heart of the Dragon. 9.30 Donlau Diflau. 10.15 Film: Fitzcarraldo. 1.05 am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court 1.20 News 1.30 Afternoon Club 1.35 Food, Wine and Friends 2.10 Miracles Take Longer 2.40 Strange But True 3.10 Newsbreak 3.20 Sons and Daughters 3.50-4.00 A – Z 5.15-5.45 Three Little Words 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing 10.30 Backchat 11.00 Showcase 11.15 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 11.45 Profile in Rock 12.15pm Company, Closedown

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calender. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 11.30 Julio Iglesias in Jerusalem. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Trees. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00-8.00 Miss TSW 1984. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Post Natal Depression, Who Cares ? 12.00 Postscript, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 12.00 Curling. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround 5.15-5.45 Terrahawks 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing 10.32 Come In 11.16 Coming Up 11.25 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 11.55 God In Good Season Closedown

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Family Trees. 5.10 Bodyline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 As I Please. 11.15 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 11.45 Late Call. 11.50 Curling. 12.25am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 At Home with the Spinners. 11.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilies.* 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30-11.50 Film: X The Unknown (Dean Jagger). 12.25 am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-8.00 Carry On Laughing. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Squash. 11.30 Post Natal Depression, Who Cares ? 12.00 Preview. 12.30 am Big Question, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Trees. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Jazz. 7.00-8.00 Survival of the Fittest. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Post Natal Depression, Who Cares ?

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 12.00 News Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 That's My Boy. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Timeless Land. 11.30 Post Natal Depression – Who Cares? 12.00 News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Contact. 1.45-3.30 Film Christopher Columbus (Frederic March). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry On Laughing. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Post Natal Depression, Who Cares ? 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Definition. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 West This Week. 11.00 Postnatal Depression – Who Cares? 11.30 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except. 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

THEATRES

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832. Group Sales 01-930 6123. OMAR SHARIF JUDY CAMPBELL JOHN MOFFATT DEBBIE ARNOLD in THE SLEEPING PRINCE by Terence Rattigan "The most sparkling of fun."–D. Tel. "Triumph . . . glossy and sumptuous production."–D. Mail. "Will pull in the crowds and make the box office till ring with a right royal anthem."–D. Mail.

MAYFAIR S CC 629 3036. Mon-Thur 8. Fri & Sat 5.40 & 8.10. Group 930 6123 RICHARD TODD ERIC LANDER, VIRGINIA STRIDE in THE BUSINESS OF MURDER "The best thriller for years" S.Mir. "An unabashed winner" S.Exp "A thriller that achieves it all. Sensational!" Times. "The most ingenious mystery to have appeared in a decade. A play to be seen", Daily Mail. FOURTH GREAT YEAR

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres from 10 a.m. day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs 928 8933. NOW BOOKING ALL PERFS TO END FEBRUARY TOURS OF THE BUILDING (inc backstage) £1.75. Inf 633 0880.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745 TOM AND VIV by Michael Hastings with Julie Covington, Deborah Findlay, David Haig, Nicholas Selby, Margaret Tyzack and Tom Wilkinson. Eves 8pm. Sat mat 4p. Mon eve & Sat mat £2. "Marvellous" Gdn. "Superb" S Times.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. Rehearsed readings Feb 16-17: "DOOM DOOM DOOM DOOM" by Jonathan Gems. 7.30 £2.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 CC 379 6565 RUN MUST END 25 FEB! Eves 8.15. Sat 5.0 & 8.30 JOHN MILLS "What a night. What a Knight!" D. M. ANTHONY BATE BARBARA MURRAY and GLYN HOUSTON in LITTLE LIES "THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD" D. Tel. "MADHOUSE" Times WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 CC 379 6565

OLD VIC SELL-OUT

CINEMAS

SCREEN ON BAKER ST. 935 2772. 96 98 Baker St., W1 (1) LIANNA (18). 2.20. 4.40. 7.00. 9.15 (2) REAR WINDOW (PG). 2.00. 4.20. 6.40. 9.00 Tickets bookable.

SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366. LIANNA (18). 2.20. 4.40. 7.00. 9.10 Lic bar. Tickets bookable. Club show instant membership.

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

Tripartite talks today bring hope to Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa is to hold talks today in Lusaka, the Zambian Capital, with the United States and Angola, aimed at securing a permanaent ceasefire in the border area between Angola and Namibia (South West Africa). It is also expected that the negotiations will cover "wider problems of the region".

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, said he would be leading the South African delegation at the talks, which would focus in the first instance "on the cessation of hostilities in the border areas of SWA Namibia) and Angola and on steps that may be needed to ensure a restraint of hostilities".

The seriousness with which the South Africans are taking the talks is reflected in the composition of their delegation, which includes General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence and Dr Brand Fourie, the Ambassador to the United States, as well as the directors-general of foreign affairs and national intelligence and other officials.

The American negotiating team, which is already in Lusaka, will be led by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs. The composition of the Angolan delegation could not be immediately established.

The announcement of the meeting comes just over two weeks after Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, told Parliament that Pretoria had begun disengaging its troops from southern Angola for a 30-day trial period, on the understanding that the Angolans and Swapo (South West Africa People's Orgainization) guerrillas would not take military advantage of the situation.

Swapo has been fighting for the past 17 years for the independence of Namibia, a former German colony still occupied by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

South Africa has had bases in southern Angola since the mid-1970s, when Portuguese colonial rule in Angola ended.

In his speech to Parliament, Mr Botha spoke of the possibility of talks with the United States and Angola to negotiate "practical arrangements" aimed at creating "a climate of increased security" in the Namibia-Angola border area. The talks have come rather quicker, however, than most observers expected.

The immediate task of the Lusaka meeting, according to South African sources, will be to set up a joint mechanism for monitoring a ceasefire and investigating any breaches of it.

Mr R. F. Botha's reference to "wider problems of the region" is taken to be an allusion to such hitherto intractable issues as the presence of an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

South Africa says they must be withdrawn before Namibia can be granted independence under the terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

The United States is playing a key intermediary role in the delicate negotiations over Namibia and is thought to be offering Angola diplomatic recognition and economic (and possibly military) aid in return for some compromise on the Cubans.

There is also the problem of the South African-backed Unita rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi, who control much of south-eastern Angola. A reconciliation between Dr Savimbi and the Lauanda government – possibly again under American sponsorship – is generally agreed to be essential if there is to be a settlement in Namibia.

Villagers evicted, page 6

Gemayel's army melting away

Continued from page 1

Gemayel Govenment's disintegration was the scene outside the deserted Khalde Beach Hotel, where only nine months ago. Israeli and Lebanese diplomats solemnly signed the unofficial peace treaty between their countries.

Yesterday mutinous Lebanese troops lounged round the building, while on the steps. I discovered two Druze gunmen idly watching a single Lebanese Air Force Hawker Hunter jet circle impotently overhead.

The Lebanese Army had by early afternoon abandoned its posts in the ruined village of Damour, 10 miles south of the capital. The Phalangist barracks at Mishrif – from which the Phalange set off to massacre the Palestinian civilians of Sabra and Chatila 17 months ago – was reported to be in danger of falling into Druze hands.

All day Beirut state radio had been announcing that President Gemayel was about to make an important announcement after his hurried and unmprecedented meeting with Mr Franjieh in the Syrian-controlled town of Batroun late on Tuesday. But by nightfall the President had not spoken and Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, was saying that even the abroagation of the May 17 agreement with Israel – the catalyst of Lebanese and Syrian political opposition to the Gemayel regime – would not now suffice to save the President.

Mr Gemayel must resign, Mr Jumblatt announced in Damascus. "Gemayel may be trying to save his neck. There will be no mercy for him. He must be tried – he and the other officers, especially Tannous (the Lebanese Army commander) for all the crimes they have committed." Among the acts Mr Jumblatt referred to as a crime was the decision to call for American naval bombardment of the Druze-controlled Chouf.

The question being asked by all sides in Beirut is whether the Phalangists would accept any concessions to the Muslims by Mr Gemayel. The President's Tuesday meeting with Mr Franjieh is believed to have been arranged by the Phalangist military commander in the neighbouring Christian town of Byblos. But early yesterday the Phalangist militiaman was assassinated, possibly by colleagues anxious to make an example of anyone who might indirectly threaten Mr Gemayel's power base.

Mubarak meets King, page 5



No ordinary kid: This is a hybrid of a male sheep and a male goat.

Neither a sheep, nor a goat

By Thomson Prentice

A remarkable picture published in a scientific journal yesterday and reprinted above shows an animal that is neither a sheep nor a goat, but is both.

This one-year-old sheep-goat chimera is one of a group that has been bred experimentally by genetic manipulation at an animal research station near Cambridge.

The animal is a hybrid of a male sheep and a male goat. According to researchers, writing in the new issue of *Nature*, it behaves like a male goat, has goat-like twisted like sheep horns; long, wavy goat wool and its blood contains sheep and goat red cells. But it has proved infertile in natural matings with female goats. Although the semen is of normal density, the spermatozoa have a characteristic tail defect of infertile mammals.

Three series of experiments with hybrid sheep-goats were carried out by scientists at the Agricultural Research Council's Institute of Animal Physiology, near Cambridge.

In one experiment, seven animals were born with the general appearance of lambs after their mothers had been implanted with hybrid embryos, but three of them had fleeces characteristic of goats. In another experiment, two new-born animals resembled ordinary kids, except that one had wool considered to be of sheep origin.

In a third experiment, six out of nine animals were born resembling ordinary lambs, two had characteristics of both kids and lambs, and one looked like on ordinary kid.

This is not a trick of artificial insemination. The sheepgoat chimera, as the scientists who created it call the hybrid, began as a normally conceived lamb by one set of parents and a normally conceived kid by the other pair.

But each of these fertilized eggs was allowed to divide only until they consisted of a microscopic sheep embryo of eight cells and a goat embryo of eight cells. At that stage the cells of the two species were combined by embryo manipulation, and the resulting hybrid implanted into a third parent sheep who hosted the alien animal to birth.

Experiments have shown that these hybrids can be reared in either a parent ewe or nanny. It is suggested that one use for the technique would be in rescuing endangered species by creating conditions in which the embryo of a species at risk could be reared safely in another species.

Hybrid animals have been produced in experiments before, involving mice in one case and frogs in another. However, the breeding of sheep-goats as a hybrid species is seen by scientists as offering new approaches to the study of reproductive incompatibilities between species, and may lead to such incompatibilities being neutralised.

Letter from Athens

Mean machines on the roads to Hell

The people you see walking on Athenian pavements are no ordinary pedestrians. They are acrobats, pirouetting between the handlebars of a parked motorcycle and the side-mirror of a car straddling the pavement; or ducking the lower branches of the saplings planted at two-yard intervals, while they squeeze between two signposts; or weaving past the parking meters to dodge the little mountains of black plastic bags waiting for the garbage man.

It is clear that in the long and relentless battle here between man and machine, the machine has won. Over the years, pavements were drasticly narrowed to make more room for the growing car population, which today exceeds 600,000 in this city of three million people. But it was not enough. The insatiable machine is climbing on the pavements and encroaching on the remaining vestiges of the pedestrian's birthright.

The average Athenian pavement is no wider than six feet, usuallly less. In this narrow confine, the pedestrian is forced to coexist with all other occupants, particulary motorcycles, a legacy of the great oil crisis.

There are thousands and thousands parked on the pavement haphazardly, some are secured to street signs by heavy chains, others are arrogantly, positioned across the pavement, forcing pedestrians to risk there lives by stepping into the chaotic traffic.

The road to Hell is usually strewn with good intentions. The capital's enterprising mayor, Mr Dimitri Beis, was certainly well-intentioned when he ordered the planting of thousands of young trees on the edge of the pavements to add a touch of green to this grey jungle of concrete and asphalt.

The saplings, however, alternate with parking meters, which earn the money to pay for the plants and other things municipal, such as the orange rubbish bins attached to the signposts, which invariably stand in the centre of the pathway. The result is an artifical forest which delights only the city's canine population.

Fines for parking on the pavement were doubled recently, but to no avail.

The most picturesque occupants of the pavements are the 3,000 newpaper kiosks scattered in the centre of town, a feature unique to Athens. These cubicles, usually awarded to war invalids, are bulging with displays of newspapers and magazines. They stock anything from cigarettes to aspirins and stamps to sweets. They cover three-quarters of the pavement, then expand sideways after obtaining a licence to sell ice-cream or installing a pay-phone.

On the larger avenues of course, the pavements are wider, but the extra space is sometimes taken by chairs and tables of outdoor cafés where the Athenian likes to sit and inhale pollution at source. In many parts of town the pedestrian pathway is squeezed between two rows of café tables, for which a high rent is paid to the mayor.

The pavements are the modern equivalent of the Agora, the ancient market-place where people met to exchange ideas and gossip.

Until a few years ago, pavements were all made of marble – the same kind once used to build the Parthenon. But Athens is one of the dustiest cities in Europe and the slightest rain turns the marble into a slimy death-trap. Cement blocks, which are just as slippery and certainly not as attractive, have replaced the marble.

In a last-ditch attempt to protect the pedestrians, it was decided a few years ago to close some streets to traffic and allow people to stroll and shop in comfort. The most successful experiment in the centre of town was a 300-yard stretch of Voukourestiou Street, near Constitution Square.

You could sit at wooden benches in small oases of greenery, or move about at will. The only danger, as you passed small groups of debating Athenians, was that an arm arching out to illustrate an argument, might suddenly strike you.

But the success of the experiment was short-lived. Today, more and more motorcycles criss-cross the area, large limousines are nonchalantly deposited in the middle of the road, and even police vehicles have been seen using it as a short cut.

There are no protests, no remonstrations – so complete is the defeat of the Athenian pedestrian.

Mario Modiano

Trudeau in Moscow

Continued from page 1

months, and that it would be "at best a long slow task".

Mr Bush was more optimistic, but he agreed with Mrs Thatcher that it was too early to talk of summit meetings.

Mr Trudeau said yesterday he thought Mr Chernenko was a "solid realist" with a fair grasp of affairs. He declined to say to what extent Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, had guided the conversation.

Mr Trudeau said Mr Chernenko was clearly bent on continuing the policy of détente identified with Mr Brezhnev. The Canadian Premier said he impressed on the new leader that a "political window of opportunity" was open between now and June, when the Western economic summit convenes.

Mr Trudeau added that the impending American presidential election would also give impetus to East-West dialogue

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen attends a Service of Thanksgiving at All Hallows-by-the Tower, Byward Street, EC3, to mark the Diamond Jubilee of the British Leprosy Relief Association, 10.55.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, attends the launch of the Farming and Wildlife Trust at The Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, WC2, 12.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the Hepburn Starey Blind Aid Society at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, SW1, 2.15.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society unveils the original Charter and Grant of Arms to mark the Quincentenary of their presentation to the Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers by King Richard III, at Wax Chandlers' Hall, London, EC2,7.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, visits Helen House, Oxford, 11.50.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the British Bobsleigh Association, visits the Winter Olympic Games at Sarajevo, depart Heathrow, 1.26.

Princess Alexandra attends the Mountbatten Festival of Music by the Massed Bands of Her Majesty's Royal Marines, Royal Albert Hall, 7.15.

Music

Concert by Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, St. David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Cello recital by Clare Deniz, St. David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.10.

Concert by Delme String Quartet, St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol.1.

Recital by Emma Kirby (soprano), and Anthony Rooley (lute), Kettles Yard, Northampton Street, Cambridge, 8.

Talks, lectures

The art of Kuba, by John Mack, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, 7.15.

Samuel Johnson 1709–1784, by Tony Nuttall, University of Sussex, Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre, Brighton, Sussex, 6.30.

Exhibitions in progress

A retrospective exhibition by John Kimpton, Teens To Twenties Including Kelloggs: Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun (ends March 9).

Images: new paintings and drawings by David Napp, Philip Brown, Shaun Carey and Susan Palin; Royal Museum and Art Gallery, High Street, Canterbury, Kent; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; closed Sun (ends Feb 24).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,356

ACROSS

1 Refuse substitute for rally (5).
4 Ancient Egyptian ring – handle with extreme care (9).
9 Appear keen to get a move on (4,5).
10 Problem set by working model (5).
11 Plead with National Trust – time presses! (6).
12 Strictly cut off, see, among the fens (8).
14 Creator of original suit (5,5).
16 To a doctor this is grave (4).
19 Her slippers may be in the garden (4).
20 How unqualified the Romanoffs were to rule! Quite so (10).
22 Court fate by joining BR? (8).
23 Radio One included alternative choice (6).
26 Excessive international debt (5).
27 Rotten EEC arrangement for joint production (9).
28 Sleeping partner – one of those estranged by adversity (9).
29 Reads badly, so is brought down to earth (5).

DOWN

1 Spectacular firm belonging to us is in full swing (9).
2 Get this advance organized by Logan (5).
3 Hose carried by trawlers (8).
4 Sort of cellar said to be used by Eastern seers for shady purposes (4).
5 Put the squeeze on one in Reno, battered into subjection (10).
6 Bird gets very large quarry (6).
7 Case in point? Quite the reverse: part with cook (9).
8 Rather incomplete sort of warning (5).
13 Instruction to roadmaker in London? (10).
15 How Ulster is represented in the Act (3-6).
17 Good show, young man! (9).
18 Revolting character in Indian history (8).
21 Agree to a measure Eden failed to carry through (6).
22 Not much comfort for harassed RUC doctor (5).
24 Bonnets for gangsters in the US (5).
25 Directions extemely limiting to old London surveyor (4).

NECROMANCY EPIC
SNOWDON ROEDEAN
ATTENDANT IRENE
STOLL STRINGENT
DISTURBED FIEND
NABOB CLAMOURED
AMHARIC TROUBLE
YORK TENDERNESS

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, second reading.
Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, third day.

A diamond jubilee

The Queen today attends the diamond jubilee thanksgiving service of Lepra, the British Leprosy Relief Association, at All Hallows by-the-Tower (11am). All Hallows has been chosed for the service as a tribute to the Rev Tubby Clayton, founder of Toc H, who did much to further the work of the Association under its then title British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The service will also be attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who is to give the address; the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard; the Lord Mayor of London, Dame Mary Donaldson and Lepra's President, Mr Chris Bonington.

Anniversaries

Births: Heinrich Barth, explorer, Hamburg, 1821; Sir Francis Galton, explorer and anthropologist, Birmingham, 1822; Ernest Haeckel, zoologist, Potsdam, 1834; George Macauly Trevelyan, historian (*English Social History*), Welcombe, Warwickshire, 1876; Robert Flaherty, pioneer of film documentary, (*Nanook of the North*), Iron Mountain, Michigan, 1884. Deaths: Lionel Lukin, inventor of lifeboats, Hythe, Kent, 1834; Giosuè Carducci, poet, Nobel laureate 1906, Bologna, 1907.

New books–paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Dry White Season (novel), by Andre Brink (Flamingo, £2.50)
Collected Shorter Plays of Samuel Beckett (Faber, £3.50)
Hong Kong 1997, by David Bonavia (Columbus, £4.95)
Modern Greece, a short history, by C. M. Woodhouse (Faber, £3.50)
Orwell, By Raymond Williams (Flamingo, £1.95)
Separate Tracks) (novel), by Jane Rogers (Flamingo, £1.95)
Shakespeare's Impact on his Contemporaries, by E. A. J. Honigmann (Macmillan, £7.95)
She Came to Stay, by Simone de Beauvoir (Flamingo, £2.95)
Subtle is the Lord, the science and life of Albert Einstein, by Abraham Pais (Oxford, £6.95)
William Golding, a critical study, by Mark Kinkead-Weekes & Ian Gregor (Faber, £3.50)

PH

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 5:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.55m
2 This is Your Life, Thames, 16.00m
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.65m
4 A Fine Romance, LWT, 14.70m
5 Name That Tune, Thames, 14.55m
6 In Loving Memory, Yorkshire, 14.45m
7 Wish You Were Here, Thames, 14.05m
8 Minder, Thames, 13.85m
9 Child's Play, LWT, 13.45m
9= 3-2-1, Yorkshire, 13.45m

BBC 1
1 That's Life, 11.80m
2 The Living Planet, 11.35m
3 The Les Dawson Show, 11.00m
4 Bergerac, 11.00m
5 Dallas, 10.65m
6 Top of the Pops, 10.60m
7 News & Sport (Sat 21:30), 10.25m
8 Holiday, 10.00m
9 9 O'Clock News (Thu), 9.50m
10 Wogan, 9.45m

BBC 2
1 Alas Smith & Jones, 5.05m
2 Great St Trinian's Train Robbery, 4.80m
3 Mr Smith's World of Flowers, 4.70m
4 Your Life in Their Hands, 4.50m
5 M.A.S.H., 3.90m
6 Call My Bluff, 3.70m
6= Pot Black 84, 3.70m
8 Leo, 3.65m
9 Gardener's World, 3.40m
10 The Yakuza, 3.20m

Channel 4
1 Brookside (Wed), 3.10m
2 Man Friday, 3.00m
3 Treasure Hunt, 2.95m
4 Cheers, 2.65m
5 Brookside (Tue), 2.60
6 St. Elsewhere, 2.55m
7 Birth, 2.35m
8 Heart of The Dragon, 2.00m
9 3.10 to Yuma, 1.95m
10 Night in Tunisia, 1.80m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Dechrau Canu/Canmol, BBC, 61,000
2 Pobol Y Cwm, BBC, 55,000
3 Smyrffs, Ind, 53,000
4 Rhagin Hywl Gwyntyrnx, BBC, 47,000
5 Siwrne Dda, BBC, 47,000
In English:
1 Buck Rogers, 151,000
2 Brookside (Thu), 117,000
3 Bewitched, 111,000
4 St Elsewhere, 108,000
4= Brookside (Wed), 108,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes): BBC1: Breakfast Time Mon-Fri, 1.4m (4.8m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon-Fri 1.0m (4.7m), Sat, 1.5m (and Sun 39m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says that to win one medal in Sarajevo was all we could hope for. "But what a medal!", it comments. "In his day, John Curry was the world's best skater. When he turned 'pro' Robin Cousins was rightly applauded as the best. But neither they nor anyone else gave such pleasure as Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean. They dance on the ice as one, matching jewels in an Olympic crown."

Roads

Wales and West: A30: Resurfacing Westbound carriageway of Camborne by-pass. A30 Single lane traffic in Milperton Road, Trowbridge, Wilts, single lane; temporary signals. M4: Lane closures for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and 22 across the Severn Bridge: both carriage ways affected.
Midlands and East Anglia: A45: Roadworks on Coventry – Daventry road at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire. A14: Lane closures on Huntingdon by-pass. A45: Lane closures on Cambridge by-pass. A34: Contraflow in Stone – Newcastle road at Strongford, Staffordshire.
North: A683: Bridge demolition at Killington railway bridge; Killington, Cumbria; diversion. A6120: Single lane traffic on Leeds outer ring road at junction with Spen Lane, Leeds; delays. A6: Manual traffic signals at entrance to Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire.
Scotland: A7: Single-lane traffic with temporary lights south of Selkirk, Selkirkshire. A76: Single-line traffic with south of A719 junction nr Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. A929: New road construction nr A928 junction, four and a half miles north of Dundee.

Information supplied b'y AA

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.51
Austria Sch	28.50	26.90
Belgium Fr	84.25	80.25
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.66	13.96
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.25
France Fr	12.30	11.80
Germany DM	4.01	3.83
Greece Dr	164.00	154.00
Hongkong $	11.45	10.85
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.24
Italy Lira	2455.00	2355.00
Japan Yen	350.00	334.00
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.32
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	200.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	227.00	218.00
Sweden Kr	12.00	11.40
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA $	1.48	1.43
Yugoslavia Dnr	209.00	199.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6
London: The *FT* Index closed up 4.5 at 816.6.

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Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure over England and Wales will decline southeastwards as a frontal trough approaches NW Scotland from the Atlantic.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Fog patches, slow to clear, hazy sunshine; wind southerly light; max temp 6-8C (43-46F); cold where fog is slow to clear.

East Anglia, E, W Midlands, E, Central N, England: Dry, fog patches, dense and persistent in places some hazy sunshine; wind S light; max temp 5-6C (41-43F); but cold where fog persists.

N Wales, NW, NE England: Dy, fog patches, slow to clear, bright or sunny periods; wind SW moderate; max temp 5-7C (41-45F); cold where fog is slow to clear.

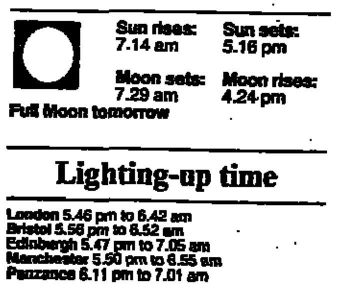
Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mainly dry, fog patches soon clearing, sunny intervals; wind SW moderate; max temp 5-7C (41-45F).

Isle of Man, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 5-7C (41-45F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, a little rain in places; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 6-8C (43-46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: little change.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea: Wind mainly SE light; sea smooth. Straits of Dover: Wind mainly SE light; sea smooth. English Channel (E): Wind mainly S light increasing moderate later; sea smooth becoming slight later. St George's Channel: Wind S light increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind S light increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming moderate.



Sun rises: 7.14 am — Sun sets: 5.16 pm
Moon sets: 7.29 am — Moon rises: 4.24 pm
Full Moon tomorrow

Lighting-up time

London 5.46 pm to 6.42 am
Bristol 5.56 pm to 6.52 am
Edinburgh 5.47 pm to 7.05 am
Manchester 5.50 pm to 6.55 am
Penzance 6.11 pm to 7.01 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; fg, fog.

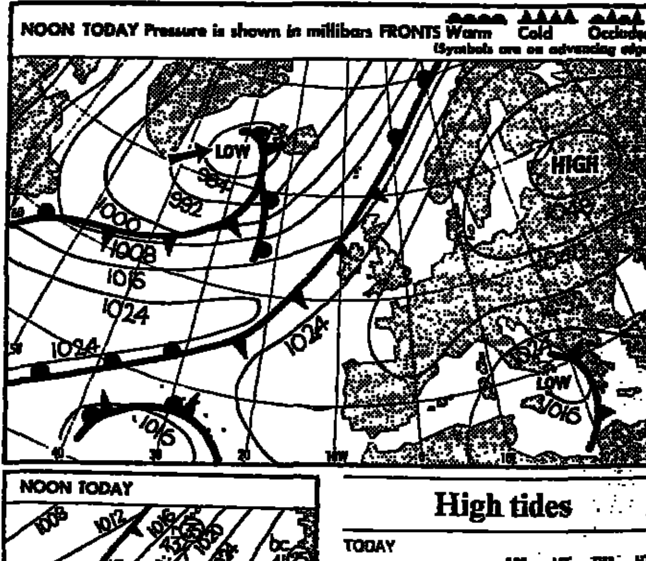
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	4	39	Guernsey	s	6	43
Birmingham	fg	-3	27	Inverness	s	10	50
Blackpool	s	3	37	Jersey	c	1	34
Bristol	f	0	32	London	c	1	4
Cardiff	fg	-1	30	Manchester	s	6	43
Edinburgh	fg	1	34	Newcastle	c	2	35
Glasgow	c	2	36	Ronaldsway	f	6	43

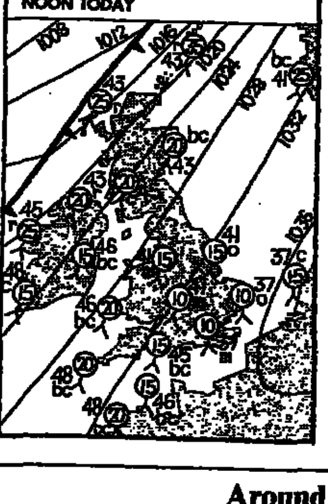
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 2C (60F); min 6 pm to 6 am, -1C (30F). Humidity: 6 pm, 92 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,037.4 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

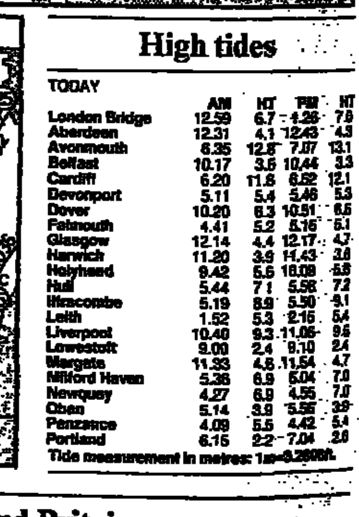
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Scilly Isles 10C (50F); lowest day max: Bedford -2C (28F); highest rainfall: Marham (Norfolk) 0.02 ins; highest sunshine: Colwyn Bay 8.1 hrs.





High tides

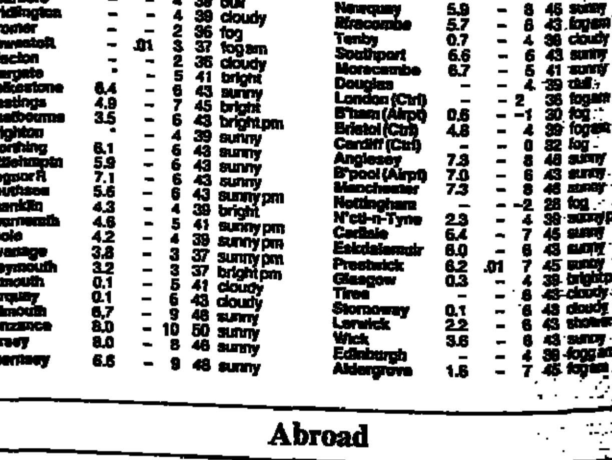


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.59	6.7	1.26	7.0
Aberdeen	12.31	4.1	12.43	4.3
Avonmouth	6.35	12.8	7.07	13.1
Belfast	10.17	3.6	10.44	3.3
Cardiff	6.20	11.8	6.52	12.1
Devonport	5.11	5.4	5.46	5.3
Dover	10.20	6.3	10.51	6.5
Falmouth	4.41	5.2	5.16	5.1
Glasgow	12.14	4.4	12.17	4.7
Harwich	11.20	3.9	11.43	3.8
Holyhead	9.42	5.6	10.09	5.5
Hull	5.44	7.1	5.58	7.2
Ilfracombe	5.19	8.9	5.50	9.1
Leith	1.52	5.3	2.15	5.4
Liverpool	10.40	9.3	11.06	9.5
Lowestoft	9.00	2.4	9.10	2.4
Margate	11.33	4.6	11.54	4.7
Milford Haven	5.36	6.9	6.04	7.0
Newquay	4.27	6.9	4.55	7.0
Oban	5.14	3.9	5.55	3.9
Penzance	4.09	5.5	4.42	5.4
Portland	6.15	2.2	7.04	2.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	-	-	4	39	dull
Bridlington	-	-	4	39	cloudy
Cromer	-	-	2	36	fog
Lowestoft	-	.01	3	37	fogam
Clacton	-	-	2	36	cloudy
Margate	-	-	5	41	bright
Folkestone	8.4	-	6	43	sunny
Hastings	4.9	-	7	45	bright
Eastbourne	3.5	-	6	43	brightpm
Brighton	-	-	4	39	sunny
Worthing	6.1	-	6	43	sunny
Littlehmptn	5.9	-	6	43	sunny
Bognor R	7.1	-	6	43	sunny
Southsea	5.6	-	6	43	sunny pm
Shanklin	4.3	-	4	39	bright
Bournemth	4.6	-	5	41	sunny pm
Poole	4.2	-	4	39	sunny pm
Swanage	3.8	-	3	37	sunny pm
Weymouth	3.2	-	3	37	bright pm
Exmouth	0.1	-	5	41	cloudy
Torquay	0.1	-	6	43	cloudy
Falmouth	6.7	-	9	48	sunny
Penzance	8.0	-	10	50	sunny
Jersey	8.0	-	8	46	sunny
Guernsey	6.6	-	9	48	sunny
Newquay	5.9	-	8	46	sunny
Ilfracombe	5.7	-	6	43	fogam
Tenby	0.7	-	4	39	cloudy
Southport	6.6	-	6	43	sunny
Morecambe	6.7	-	5	41	sunny
Douglas	-	-	4	39	dull
London (Ctrl)	-	-	2	36	fogam
B'ham (Airpt)	0.6	-	-1	30	fog
Bristol (Ctrl)	4.8	-	4	39	fogam
Cardiff (Ctrl)	-	-	0	32	fog
Anglesey	7.3	-	8	46	sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	7.0	-	6	43	sunny
Manchester	7.3	-	8	46	sunny
Nottingham	-	-	-2	28	fog
N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.3	-	4	39	sunny pm
Carlisle	6.4	-	7	45	sunny
Eskdalemuir	6.0	-	6	43	sunny
Prestwick	6.2	.01	7	45	sunny
Glasgow	0.3	-	4	39	brightpm
Tiree	-	-	6	43	cloudy
Stornoway	0.1	-	6	43	cloudy
Lerwick	2.2	-	6	43	showers
Wick	3.6	-	6	43	sunny
Edinburgh	-	-	4	39	fogam
Aldergrove	1.6	-	7	45	fogam

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; h, hail.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	h	5	41	Copenhgn	s	0	32
Akrotiri	c	15	59	Corfu	f	9	48
Alexandria	f	-1	30	Dallas*	s	19	66
Algiers				Dublin	s	7	45
Amsterdam	f	-1	30	Dubrovnik	s	8	46
Athens	c	8	46	Faro	s	14	57
Bahrain	s	20	68	Florence	c	2	36
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	2	36
Barcelona				Funchal	c	17	63
Beirut	s	16	61	Geneva	s	0	32
Belgrade	f	-4	25	Gibraltar	f	15	59
Berlin	s	-1	30	Helsinki	c	0	32
Bermuda*	s	22	72	Hongkong	c	16	61
Biarritz	s	8	46	Innsbruck	f	18	64
Boulogne	c	1	34	Istanbul	c	5	41
Bordeaux	s	5	41	Jiddah	c	27	81
Brussels	c	-2	28	Jo'burg	f	31	88
Budapest	c	-2	28	Karachi	s	24	75
Buen Aires*	r	25	77	Las Palmas	f	18	64
Cairo	f	19	66	Lisbon	s	10	50
Cape To	s	26	79	Locarno	c	1	34
C'blanca				L Angeles*	c	16	61
Chicago*	s	11	52	Luxembg	s	1	34
Cologne	f	-1	30	Madrid	s	6	43

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	11	52	Rio de Jan*	s	28	84
Malaga	f	14	57	Rome	r	4	39
Malta	f	10	50	Salzburg	f	-4	25
Melbourne	f	34	93	Sao Paulo*	r	25	77
Mexico C*	s	19	66	S Francisco*	s	11	52
Miami*	f	26	79	Santiago*			
Milan	s	0	32	Seoul	s	0	32
Montreal*	f	8	46	Singapore	f	29	84
Moscow	s	-6	21	Stockholm	c	1	34
Munich	f	-5	23	Strasbourg	f	2	36
Nairobi				Sydney	r	26	79
Naples	s	8	46	Tangier	f	17	63
New Delhi	s	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	19	66
New York*	f	3	37	Tenerife	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nice	c	4	39	Tokyo	f	6	43
Oslo	s	0	32	Toronto*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa				Tunis	c	11	52
Paris	s	3	37	Valencia	s	11	52
Peking	s	2	36	Vancouver*	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perth	s	27	81	Venice	s	2	36
Prague	s	-3	27	Vienna	[illegible]	-4	25
Reykjavik	c	2	36	Warsaw	s	-3	27
Rhodes	s	15	59	Washington*	r	15	61
Riyadh	s	24	75	Zurich	f	-4	25

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل